18e-1944

CITY TEACHERS PROVE 'STEADY' ON THEIR JOBS

B'ham Post
B'ham, Ala.

8-2-44

Total Loss Of Nine Over 10-Year Period Recorded By Statistician

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The drop in pupils for that period has been much greater, from an enrollment of 29,990 in 1933 to 26,221 in 1943, a loss of 3769 pupils.

Such a drop, according to W. E. Putnam, statistician for the Birmingham schools, is due to a drop in birth rate in 1926 which began to be felt in our elementary schools in the 1930's and in secondary schools in the 1940's.

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The ratio of the sexes in the Negro schools remained the same despite the change in totals. There were 69 men in 1933 and 83 in 1943 to 295 women in 1933 and 365 in 1943.

Colored School Enrollment In City of Norfolk Shows Increase

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

9-30-44

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The whites numbered 14,001 as against 14,434 for the same period in 1943.

NIGHT SCHOOL

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This fact may be accounted for largely through the more recent opening of the new Liberty Park school which, not being in operation at the time, did not figure in the September totals of 1943.

With its student list of 470, it is more than likely that this school has drawn upon the last year's enrollment of several other schools among which its present pupils were scattered.

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ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Negro Education

Ga.
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Editor Constitution: Thanks for the useful editorial. We all should search our conscience about Negro discrimination in education, for that is where the Negros' very hope of a better life lies. There are those who will argue that the "nigger" has all the facilities he can use and will use in the way of schools and equipment. But let us not be guilty of at least exposing him to the facilities the white pupils have. In the long run nothing spent on education will be lost.

Being a Texan, I was proud you found our condition a little better but we have a long way to go.

Please feature such editorials often.

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Fort Benning, Ga.

Powell Points Out Disparity In Per Capita Expenses for White and Black Schools

~~Defender~~ — Houston, Texas
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8-5-44

NEW YORK CITY—"If the platform plank on education adopted unanimously by the Democratic National Convention were in force today, chances for fuller educational opportunities for the Negro, especially in the South, would be almost completely blotted out," Dr. C. B. Powell, assistant director of publicity of the Republican National Campaign Committee declared Friday in an interview at his headquarters in the Roosevelt Hotel.

The National Selective Service Act turned the spotlight on the kind of school management that operates in the states with separate schools, Dr. Powell said, pointing out that serious educational and health deficiencies were revealed among Southern Negro educational and health deficiencies were revealed among Southern Negro draftees resulting in many being rejected for service in the armed forces. He said that the average expenditure in the 17 states with separate schools was 38 per cent of the money spent on white pupils.

8-5-44

In the 17 states which have separate schools, he pointed out, states' rights have operated to the disadvantage of Negroes. Prominent educators and leaders of both races, he revealed, contend that the only way the problem can be solved, if the states are given their pro rata share, is for the states to be made strictly responsible to the federal government and made to equalize the per capita expenditure of educational funds for Negro as well as white children.

He further said, state school funds in nine of the 17 states with separate schools are divided as follows: In Alabama $850,000 is set aside for white schools and $20,000 for Negroes. The white average per capita is $137 and the per centage average for Negro students is $22. Texas spends $2,100,000 for education for whites and the per capita average is $161. Texas spends $650,-

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This Council Can Be Exceedingly Useful

Courier - Journal - Louisville, Ky.

The organization, which has just been completed at Chattanooga, of the state superintendents of schools of sixteen Southern states into a council to work together toward the solution of common problems, in particular those relating to Negro education, can be exceedingly useful. All of the sixteen states—Kentucky is one of them—have dual systems of education for whites and Negroes and all have been affected by Supreme Court decisions in recent years, notably one requiring that the salaries of white and Negro teachers be equal and another that a State is bound to furnish to the Negro facilities for professional education substantially equal to those furnished to the white student.

Salary scales as between white and Negro teachers—equalized in Louisville not many years ago—have by no means been generally equal throughout the South. Their equalization, which is dictated not only by the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution but also by simple justice, presents problems in a region that is not wealthy. But, to the credit of the South, equalization has been proceeding, even if the proceeding might be called slow and sometimes marked by subterfuges. There has been less progress or practically none toward the provision of equal facilities for professional, including graduate, education.

Since the new council of superintendents was organized under the sponsorship of the General Education Board, which has interested itself in the higher education of Negroes in the South, this university problem is one which can hardly fail to be tackled. It is obvious that in all of the states the number of Negroes seeking professional and graduate education is so small that to set up equal and separate facilities would be disproportionately costly. It is also obvious that the admission of Negroes to the white universities in these states might produce difficulties to hinder rather than to advance the cause of Negro education. Certainly this would be true in many, if not all, of the sixteen cases.

8-11-44

The suggestion has been made that the states band together to set up regional institutions for Negro higher education. VIRGINIUS DABNEY of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* has urged this many times and very persuasively. There is a question, of course, of constitutionality. For one thing, the Supreme Court decision stipulated that each state should supply equal facilities "within its borders." However, Mr. DABNEY has it upon high constitutional authority that Congress could authorize a regional institution of the sort, jointly supported. The idea would not appeal to the white supremacy

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8-11-44

In any case, the proposal is one of which the members of the new council have undoubtedly heard and which should certain have their consideration.

The Road To Misery

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The drive to head teen-agers back into other classrooms, which they deserted for war jobs or other reasons, launched here last week by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, will have the endorsement of all socially enlightened citizens. Incidentally, the Atlanta movement is part of a nation-wide effort being launched simultaneously, whereby these youngsters will be impressed with its importance

The American factory has hung out the welcome sign to these teen-age boys and girls. Over a million teen-agers between 14 and 17 years have been reported to have left school to become gainfully employed within the past year John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in a recent address, warned parents that this lotus-eating idea is beginning to exact a tremendous toli upon the future leaders of America. "Parents should become aware," he said, "of the hidden erosin that increasingly threaten our schools."

8-15-44

It will perhaps do no good to offer this warning t these youngsters. The lure of a few extra dollars wit which to buy fancy and extra gewgaws, is perhaps stronger than the voice of experience. Yet, in utter sincerity, i must be pointed out that these teen-agers must eithe return to school to complete their training for futur places of trust, or else meet their inevitable fate of disillusionment and hunger further on in their adult life.

Birmingham News

Education Discussed

Ala

Age-Herald

At Negro Conference

12-3-44

ATLANTA —(AP)— Atlanta ranks at the bottom in comparison with five other Southern cities in facilities for Negroes in public schools, the Soutnern Negro conference was told in a panel discussion on education.

The statement was made by Grace T. Hamilton, secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, in a paper prepared for the education panel discussion.

Urging "dynamic research" she said such research had disclosed that in Atlanta the "present investment in school property is only 16.6 per cent of the total investment (school). Only $37.50 is spent for the education of each Negro child, against $108.70 spent for each white child."

An organization has been perfected, she said, to appeal for a larger percentage of a pending bond issue for Negro education facilities.

How much the Negro shares in democracy depends "on how well he can assume it by training, education and courage," Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, told the conference Friday night.

"Here in the South, where there are the most Negroes, the most prejudices and the most, although by no means all, the anti-Negro organizations," McGill declared, "there are today more white persons than ever before who want to give to the Negro the full rights of citizenship. There is no good reason why the Negro should not have the ballot when qualified as any other citizen."

In addition to education panel discussion, the conference Saturday discussed veteran and service personnel, economic security, community welfare and constitutional rights.

Birmingham News ALA.

Federal School Aid

10-1-44

Gov. Kerr, chairman of the conference of Southern governors, has announced that "equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens of the South" is the paramount aim of the conference. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* wonders whether the governor is as clear as he might be with respect to cause and effect in this connection. Oklahoma is a relatively rich state and has nothing to worry about. But what about the rest of the South? Any thoughtful survey of the situation shows that education is merely one aspect of a larger problem, so far as this region is concerned.

For while "by all indices of school performance, the South ranks low," this cannot be put down to "a barbarous neglect of the first function of a democratic order." On the contrary, says *The Courier-Journal*, there is "an element of the heroic in the way most Southern states have labored with their school problems and have drawn on their substance to support their schools. Does the South have the lowest per capita expenditure? But the South also expends the largest proportion of its public income for education. Are the schools perhaps poor by comparison? But the sources of taxation are even poorer."

Equalization of educational opportunities, in the foreseeable future, depends on federal aid. It is this inescapable conclusion which makes opposition among some Southerners to such use of federal funds nothing less than fantastic. One can understand the hostility of other sections to federal aid to schools. They don't need it. They are fortunate enough to be able to stand on their own feet. But Southern need is manifest, and Southerners who by reason of political prejudice or otherwise object to federal aid haven't a leg to stand on. Our only hope of marked improvement in our schools is in Washington.

18e-1944

'Teacher-Shortage Problem In Alabama Grave--Report'

Amsterdam News—New York

8-19-44

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (SPA)—"I don't know what we'd do but for the fine, faithful teachers who have stayed with us, despite the lure of more lucrative jobs," Commented Dr. John Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County Schools. The statement was made following receipt of several letters of resignations received by him during the last few days.

Typical of the predicament of the county schools was the report Dr Bryan had on his desk showing that in the senior and junior high schools (white and Negro), there are 22 vacancies in shop, home economics, commercial studies, library, science, music and band departments, physical education and coaches. In one high school there are vacancies in home economics, library and shop; in another there is no teacher of home economics and science.

8-19-44

"And we have no qualified applicants for those positions," the superintendent lamented, pointing out while there are not as many vacancies in regular academic subjects this year as last because they have been filled with teachers using emergency certificates, the specialized subjects can't be put in the hands of untrained persons, and therefore are still standing vacant a month before the opening of school.

A high school principal, the superintendent said, still had not given them a definite answer as to whether he would return to his teaching post. "What can we say when we know that during the three Summer vacation months he has made more than he will make the whole year at teaching."

8-19-44

More resignations have been received at the Board of Education office at this time of the year than ever before. Under state teacher's tenure law, a teacher is supposed to notify the superintendent at least 30 days before the opening of school if they will not be back. August 1 was the deadline this year and still the resignations are coming in.

Overcrowded B'ham School Due To Bias

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

Antiquated Buildings House Negro Students, No Funds Now Available

9-23-44

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—Comparable with the school room condition in many large cities both North and South, the three school buildings for Birmingham Negro children only partially provide ample space for their many enrollees.

Constructed more than 50 years ago, little improvements have attended these antiquated edifices and when the 1,999 Negro children from the ever-growing Negro communities returned to school this year they were compelled to seat themselves more than three to a desk.

Students Packed

While the seating capacity at Cameron school is 650, enrollment figures at the end of last week reached 902. Lane elementary school, a frame building put up in 1897, was constructed to accommodate just 600 pupils, last week tried to seat 734 students.

Enrollment at the 30th Street school doubled itself; instead of the 201 students which it was originally scheduled to accommodate, 401 crowded into the building at the beginning of this year's school term.

According to the Birmingham board of education, relief from this bad situation can come only through the Lanham act of Congress which provides money for schools in communities which are affected by overcrowding due to an influx of war workers.

9-23-44

Need State Grant

While the city has applied for enough money to provide an additional school in the Negro district, Congress will have to go through the usual amount of red tape if and when members decide to grant it.

"Meanwhile," one paper commented, "in three schools, 1,999 and more Negro children are sitting where only 1,457 can study comfortably."

Alabama

'Bama County Has One-Sided Post-War Plans

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

40 Per Cent of Students Get Paltry $490,000 of School Budget of $5,830,000,00

8-26-44

BIRMINGHAM, (ANP)—Jefferson County, which includes Birmingham, released its post-war plans for schools Wednesday, disclosing that of $5,830,000 to be spent on school improvement, a paltry $490,000 would go to Negro schools, although 40 per cent. of all the county school children are Negroes. The amount contemplated for expenditure on Negro schools comprises less than nine per cent.

A scrutiny of the figures heralded by the daily press as a "blueprint of the future," lists a total of $4,080,000 designated for 24 white schools, while four Negro schools will receive the skinny sum of $490,000 from the fat outlay.

The proposal was brought forth by the Jefferson County Board of Education after what it called a "most careful study."

ROOMS JAMMED IN THREE CITY NEGRO SCHOOLS

Post — Birmingham, Ala.

1999 Pupils Crowded Into Accommodations For Only 1457

9-13-44

In three school buildings, sitting three and more to a desk, 1999 Negro children were being taught by more than an adequate staff of teachers at the close of last week. By this time, the enrollment has grown in each school, but the desks are no bigger and no new rooms have been added over the week-end to the 50-year-old structures.

At Cameron School, 800 14th-st, s, with a seating capacity of 650, the enrollment figures at the end of last week was 864. The figure today has risen to 902.

At Lane Elementary School space for 600 accommodated 734 at close of the first school week. The frame building was put up in 1897.

Far Over Limit

The Thirtieth Street School, between 28th-st and 29th-st on Fourth-al s, had an enrollment figure of 401 last week, instead of the 207 it could comfortably hold.

The overflow from these schools, formerly housed in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church during school hours, now is the problem of the Board of Education, the principals and teachers of the three schools. The church no longer is available for school uses. An attempt is being made to distribute the children evenly between the schools, but even that is a hard job. 9-18-44

Seek U. S. Aid

The Lanham act of Congress, through which money for schools and other community purposes is provided by the Government when difficulties due to an influx of workers for war industries are the cause of the need, is the "white hope" of the City Board of Education.

Application is being made now for money for another school for the Negroes of the distdict. However, this is no immediate solution. Meanwhile, in three schools, 1999 and more Negro children are sitting where only 1457 can study comfortably.

SCHOOL SYSTEM TO KEEP DOWN EXPENDITURES

B'ham Post

Present Per Capita Expense Too Low To Permit New Projects

8-12-44

B'ham, Ala.

When asked for any new or specific plans or trends for the Birmingham public schools of the future, Supt. L. Frazer Banks very candidly stated that until Birmingham gets the per capita expense per child raised enough to cover the necessities of proper lighting, safe stairways, fire proof buildings and adequate teacher force, that the school system will be forced to remain conservative or even static in general projects.

According to the 1939-40 survey of the U. S. Office of Education, Birmingham ranks 53rd in 53 cities of comparable population, spending only $51.62 per child per year for operation of schools against the average $129.59 in a survey of 75 cities of like size.

A maximum need building plan with an estimated cost of over 15 million dollars was submitted recently to the Board of Education to pass on to the Federal Works Administration, who requested it, as a step toward looking into national school needs. There is no state or city money available to meet such a project as yet and Dr. Banks looks longingly but, with no definite promise, to the Federal Government for aid.

Negro Schools Crowded

New schools for whites and Negroes are covered in the proposed building plan. The present Negro schools are especially crowded because, in the era since the last building program went into effect here, when Ramsay and West End were begun, the Negro school enrollment has jumped beyond what was expected at that time and their situation has steadily grown worse, from overcrowding.

When questioned on future plans for physical education, Dr. Banks again replied that until there is a place built to enlarge the program and money available to increase the faculty, all that can be done is to emphasize the subject in the best way possible and keep it on a voluntary basis. R. O. T. C. will as heretofore be open to boys of the last three high school years. Stadiums at Ensley High and at Parker High, as well as many gymnasiums in elementary schools, figure in the hopeful building plan.

Recreational programs out of school are of course within the jurisdiction of the Park Board and planned by them with the co-operation and good wishes of the schools.

Any use of a central inter-school radio radio system is left to the future, also. Individual teachers or individuals schools make use of radios as they see fit, but there is no comprehensive plan in the making. 8-12-44

Little New Equipment

New equipment will be dribbled in by various schools, according to their various capacities. Each school has its own list of wants and needs, hoping for the windfall that will supply it, but as yet only minimum and necessary purchases will be made.

With elementary libraries there is a little different story for the term just about to open. About $3500 has been voted for that purpose, available now, but there is a total of 60 schools to participate, the fund is woefully inadequate, Dr. Banks pointed out. This is the first aid for elementary libraries here in years, supplied from school funds.

There will be no new fine arts high school for those preparing for college as a fine arts course is offered in each of the city highs except Paul Hayne. But Paul Hayne the lone vocational high, will receive attention.

Some Schools Profit

Paul Hayne has profited by Federal money for war emergency work and so have the vocational departments of some other schools. The Government has paid teachers' salaries for particular war work and in 1943 loosed $31,000 besides for Federal Defense. State and Federal funds handled by the schools here in 1943 for all vocational purposes amounted to $39,000,369.33. Government material was lent or given for that program.

Such funds are purely emergency war contributions and the curtailing the program at Bechtel-McCone-Parsons alone immediately curtailed the classes held in the city vocational departments, preparing for that work.

Nine nursery schools have had an emergency operation under supervision of the schools but financed by the FWA. They were set up to care for children of parents working in war industries and will cease when that need is over.

Two Semester Year

There will be no difference in the yearly plan of running two consecutive semesters and a Summer school for the year. However, Dr. Banks would like to have a complete high school run at night to benefit those who have no secondary diploma. 8-12-44

When approached on the subject of a municipal college, superintendent Banks' reply was that he'd hate to split that $51.63 average operative expense to take in still more pupils, furnish more equipment, hire added teachers, when there are still unfinished schools in the system without even a makeshift rest room for the teachers already here and without teachers or space for some subjects that should be taught.

The estimate of pupils who will answer the opening bell of Sept. 5 is not expected to show any depreciable decrease over last year so that although many students are working who should be getting high school training, there will still be overcrowded conditions in the classrooms except in schools where the residential shifts have been gradually lightening the school census there.

Teacher Problem

As to the teacher problem, there is one. There are many good teachers who remain here because of their homes, or their families, or an innate loyalty or a hatred of change. But in nearly every case since the price of living has put teaching in an inadequate salary bracket the teacher who leaves is one of the city's best—for the teachers have found out that they can fit in other jobs with better pay, "and," smiled the superintendent grimly, "goodness and loyalty don't pay the grocery bill."

18e-1944

Arkansas

Arkansas County Has No School For Negro High School Pupils

Amsterdam News – New York, N.Y.

8-26-44

Protests Made Over Numerous Inequalities

Ark

176

FORT SMITH, Ark., (ANP).—Among the demands made by Negro representatives of communities in different sections of Lincoln County last week to county officials and other influential citizens was an accredited four-year high school for Negro students.

Juvenile delinquency, poor housing, poor standards of living and poor schools are responsible for the rapidly declining Negro population here, the committee pointed out.

Negroes Leave

8-26-44

Throwing back into the faces of those who criticize Negroes as a means of doing nothing to advance them, the representatives said that "a large number of our people have left the county and many are making plans to leave." While answering the charge of high juvenile delinquency among Negroes, they pointed out that there is not a high school in the county for colored, "which means that if we send our children to high school, we have to send them out of the county."

Another evil of Jim Crow was revealed that the county is too poor to furnish sufficient buses for white and Negro school children on a basis of equality. School transportation is furnished white children but no means is provided to furnish transportation for colored school children who live long distances from school.

8-26-44

"We are asking that a standard accredited four-year high school be built in the county," the Negro representatives requested, well-equipped with recreational facilities and a faculty of competent teachers that cary only a 'teaching load,' that is not overcrowded with children or classes. We want teachers with the scholastic preparations as set-up by the Arkansas State department of education for high school teachers and salaries paid them that will induce and encourage competent teachers to remain in the schools to train our children."

18e-1944

D. C.

Resignation of John A. Wilson as Member Of Board of Education Demanded

Tribune- Washington, D.C.

1-1-44

In an open letter to John H. Wilson, member of the Board of Education for the District of Columbia, Arthur D. Gray, president and chairman of the board of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Cololed People, stated that Mr. Wilson no longer was representative of the Negroes of the District and asked him to to resign.

The letter to Mr. Wilson follows:

"The officers and members of the Executive Committee of the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hereby call upon you to resign your position as a member of the Board of Education for the District of Columbia.

"Your conduct in office, most recently exemplified by your condonation of the exclusion of Negro officials from the testimonial dinner tendered to Dr. Frank Ballou, retiring superintendent of schools, has demonstrated that you do not represent the colored population of Washington and that you are incapable of representing them.

"You did not have the manhood to resent the insult heaped upon the Negro members of the Board of Education and ranking Negro administrative officials of the public school system after the Board of Trade invited all ranking white school officials and board members and ignored all Negro board members and administrative officials in inviting persons to the testimonial dinner for Dr. Ballou. Not satisfied with silently accepting this insult, you branded yourself a contemptible today by attempting to defend the action of the Board of Trade when your fellow Negro members expressed their resentment in open meeting of the Board of Education. 1-1-44

"Your unconcern with the insult in question is wholly consistent with your conduct in another social affair. You will remember that you, a lawyer, were willing to appear and did appear as an entertainer, rendering recitations in Negro dialect for the amusement of a group of white lawyers who were happy to have you as a minstrel, but not as a guest to sit with them and break bread.

"Of greater concern to the Negroes of Washington has been your whole record of disservice as a member of the Board of Education.

"The public has not forgotten that in the Marian Anderson controversy you advocated the position that any permission granted to present Miss Anderson in concert at the auditorium of a white school should not be considered a precedent for the opening of one of these public buildings to Negroes in the future.

"On another occasion you openly opposed the efforts of Mrs. Virginia McGuire, then a fellow member of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Student Activities Committee, to have the schools for colored children included in the nation-wide good citizenship contest sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution in cooperation with the public schools.

"Courageous and able representation on the Board of Education is vital to the welfare of the Negro population and the entire community. You have shown yourself to be unwilling and unable to provide such representation.

1-1-44

"Therefore, the one service that you can render to the community is to resign forthwith.

"ARTHUR D. GRAY,
"Chr., Executive Committee,
D. C. Branch, N.A.A.C.P.
"President,
D. C. Branch, N.A.A.C.P."

NAACP Calls on School Board Member to Resign

Afro-American-Baltimore, Md.

1-8-44

Wilson Accused of Condoning Racial Insults and Failing to Represent Group

WASHINGTON

Leveling a strongly worded attack at John H. Wilson, local school board member, for alleged official condoning of insults to the race, the D.C. branch of the NAACP this week urged that he resign from the board.

Charging that he condoned "the exclusion of colored officials from the testimonial dinner tendered to Dr. Frank Ballou, retiring superintendent of schools," the NAACP declared that Mr. Wilson does not represent and is incapable of representing the colored population of Washington.

The group accused Mr. Wilson of failure "to resent the insult heaped upon the colored board members and ranking administrative officials of the public school system who were snubbed, while the Board of Trade invited al' ranking white school officials and board members.

Defended Board's Slur

"Not satisfied with silently accepting this insult," the open letter charged, "you attempted to defend the action of the Board of Trade when your fellow colored members expressed their resentment in open meeting of the Board of Education."

The NAACP branch then declared that Mr. Wilson's action had been "wholly consistent" with his alleged action in another social affair. 1-8-44

"You will remember," it continued, "that you, a lawyer, were willing to appear and did appear as an entertainer, rendering recitations in dialect for the amusement of a group of white lawyers who were happy to have you as a minstrel, but not as a guest, to sit with them and break bread."

The association also charged Mr. Wilson with representing colored citizens unfavorably in the Marian Anderson controversy and again when other board members sought participation in a nationwide good citizenship contest.

18e-1944

D. C.

School Jim Crow Suit Dismissed

Afro American
Baltimore, Md. 5-20-44

WASHINGTON

The motion of the board of education that the suit of John P. Davis, 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast, be dismissed was granted in District Court on Monday by Judge Morris, who also granted the defendants "leave to amend."

The judge declared that discrimination had not been charged and that therefore, the suit did not constitute a cause of action. Austin L. Fickling, counsel for Mr. Davis, said that an amended suit, would be submitted to the court within ten days.

Filed for Son, 5

Mr. Davis declared in his suit, brought on behalf of his 5-year-old son, Michael, that the board of education had failed to provide adequate school facilities for colored children in the Brookland area, where he resides.

5-20-44

His protests that his constitutional rights were violated were countered with a motion to dismiss the suit on the grounds that segregated schools were lawful in the District.

18e-1944

Florida

100 Negroes Meet Protesting New Existing School Term In Lakeland

Whip - Miami, Florida

7-1-44

"Let there be no strife between me and thee, because we are brothers." This is what happened when white people and Negroes sat down together this week and talked their problem over with understanding and intelligent attitudes.

100 Negroes in twelve cars motored from Lakeland, Fla., to Bartow, Fla., the county seat of Polk County. Where the office of the Polk County School Board is located. They were protesting the new existing school term in Lakeland.

This delegation of 100 along with five white persons from Lakeland conferred with Frank E. Brigham county superintendent of public instruction, to request that Negro school be operated on a regular schedule, and were told that the matter would be reconsidered by the county school board.

Under the present plans, the 31 Negro schools of the county will open on July 5 for a five-month term to be followed by a vacation period and a second term of four months.

The vacation period was set by the board last year at the request of citrus and vegetable growers who said the help of Negro school children was needed to help relieve the manpower shortage. 7-1-44

Th board recently denied a request made by all three members of the Lakeland district school board that the Negro school be operated on the same schedule used for white schools.

Superintendent Brigham said that Lakeland, with an enrollment of 952 Negro pupils, is the only district protesting the schedule providing for a vacation term. He added that the help of the children would be needed by the growers again this year. If the board makes an exception in Lakeland's case, countywide school plans will be disrupted, he said. 7-1-44

The white persons from Lakeland who accompanied the delegation included Mrs. Annie Leigh Sessions, President of the Lakeland Interracial commission, Kirk McKay, Hammond Jones, Fred T. Benford and Frank Myers. The Negro delegation led by Mr. Picket, the spokesman, was Mr J. W. Canady and others.

NEGROES REFUSE SCHOOLING IN BROWARD COUNTY

News - Okeechobee, Fla.

800 Students Absent From Dillard School At Fort Lauderdale—Full Enrollment Reported At Liberia School Here

July 21, 1944

No change in the plans for the continuance of terms for the Negro schools in Broward county, which began last Monday and will continue through to the vegetable season in January were contemplated, despite the absence of 800 pupils from the Dillard school for Negroes at Fort Lauderdale, County Schoo Superintendent U. J. Bennett told this newspaper Wednesday.

"A promise had been made by the county school board to a committee from the school that, should the war emergency pass by the next growing and harvesting season, it was planned to carry the school term on through in the regular manner. However, if anything, the emergency at this time would seem to require us to follow the same system as that in effect for the last two years and all the other Negro schools in the county are co-operating in this effort".

At the Liberia school, west of Dania and north of Hollywood, full classes were in attendance Wednesday. Other Negro schools throughout the county reported average enrollment and attendance of pupils. But at Dillard, despite a fully staffed faculty on duty, 800 pupils were absent. These numbers make up almost the complete enrollment at the school.

"It would appear that the pupils are just going to sit down and refuse to attend the classes which have been especially arranged for them at this time of the year", said the school superintendent, and explained that the net result would be, that in the event that the war emergency was still in effect next January and the pupils were needed for work in the fields, that the Dillard school would be closed down with all others and that the students would just miss the amount of schooling now caused by their absence from classes at this time.

Reasons for refusing to attend the school sessions at this time was given by the pupils as the weather, which they claimed was too hot for study. Against this argument it was pointed out that a number of summer schools were in session and that it was just as hot in September.

18e-1944

Board Is Told Of Poor Facilities In Race Schools

12-13-44

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

Making a stirring appeal to the Atlanta Board of Education Tuesday afternoon before the group in their bi-monthly session in city hall and warning the members of that body that the continued low status of Negro education in Atlanta was a disgrace to the city and had its bad effects on all of the citizenry alike, was E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., and chairman of the Citizens Committee on Public Education. He spoke on behalf of the committee of which group practically all members and other interested citizens appeared.

In speaking to the board, with Chairman Ed Cook presiding, Mr. Martin, for many years a prominent citizen here, based most of his remarks around the securing of improvements in all Negro schools, and a general increase in facilties for them. He reminded the board of repeated efforts to obtain relief of existing conditions in the public schools, and noted that the lack of school facilities is causing an exodus of the Negro population to other centers where more favorable provisions are made for the education of the children.

CITIZENS ARE ASHAMED

Mr. Martin said in part, "Atlanta citizens are ashamed of the record of their city in education, which ranks lowest in comparison with five other southern cities, in provisions made for the education of Negro children." Continuing he said, "Atlanta is able to surpass any Southern city in America in the matter of education if she so wills." He stated that Booker T. Washington High School here was a disgrace to the city, and stated that the school which was built to house 1,700 students, was now crowded with 4,000 students, which forces upon teachers and pupils alike double sesions.

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RCE SPEAKS 12/13/44

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The board passed a motion, after thanking the group for its attendance and its helpful suggestions, to refer the report to the building and grounds committee of the board to be considered along with other recommendations relative to the bond election proposals. The board expressed a willingness to cooperate with the committee and gave the assurance that a study would be made of the Negro committee report, which it believes will aid them greatly in prosecuting their work. Treasurer of the committee is John H. Calhoun, Jr., well known businessman of the city who did not speak.

This is the resolution presented to the board by the Negro Committee:

Citizens of Atlanta are interested in the developing plans for improving the public school facilities of the city. Negro citizens have a particular concern prevailing conditions which unduly handicap the Negro children of the community. A description of these conditions is included in a "Report of the Public School Facilities for Negroes in Atlanta, Georgia," which has recently been sent to members of the Board

Georgia

of Education.

The Georgia State Constitution, Article VIII, Section 1, Paragraph 1 states:

"There shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of the children as nearly uniform as practicable, the expense of which shall be provided by taxation or otherwise. The schools shall be free to all children of the state, but separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

This obligation to bring about uniformity of educational opportunity implies that resources should be distributed equitably in order that all youth may be prepared to assume their responsibilities in a democratic society.

We, therefore, submit for your consideration the following principles which are consistent with the Constitution and with the aims of education for the States:

1. There should exist and be available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunities as there are for white children.
2. The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools should be as low as that in schools for white children.
3. The length of the school day should be the same for the Negro child as it is for the white child.
4. The same types of physical accomodations and facilities in the public schools should exist and be available for Negro children as for white children.

These principles are endorsed by the organizations represented in this committee. The Board of Education and its responsible officers are sincerely urged to accept these principles as the determining guide in the formulation of plans for the improvement of the public schools which serve our Negro children of Atlanta. Certain specific proposals, based upon these principles are included in the report referred to above. We respectfully urge your consideration of the prevailing needs; your acceptance of the principles which we believe in the interests of justices, should be operative in meeting these needs; and your careful regard of the specific proposals for improvement of Negro public school facilities. We ask that immediate steps be taken to bring about action upon these proposals.

12-13-44

The forthcoming bond issue for school improvements is a means of attaining these ends. We therefore, urge that the proposed bond issue be increased by a sufficient amount to make possible the improvements indicated. Provision of the necessary facilities for the Negro children of the city does not mean taking something away from others

It does mean adding to the strength and well-being of the whole community.

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12-13-44

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Local 102 — A. F. of L.; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Business Men and Women's Organization; Butler Street YMCA.

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Interdenominational Ministers Alliance; International Plasterers Asociation, A. F. of L.

Iota Phi Lambda Sorority; Lambda Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma.

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Negro Schools

Constitution—Atlanta, 12-25-44

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GRACE T. HAMILTON.
Executive Secretary,
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Find Atlanta Lags In Schools For Negroes

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12-8-44

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"The Atlanta Negro population has increased about 36,000 persons since 1922," the report points out, "but during that period no additional school buildings for this increased population have been erected."

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12/13/44

PIERCE SPEAKS

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Demand Better Atlanta School Aid For Negroes

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
12/23/44

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Vigorous protest was lodged Tuesday with the Atlanta Board of Education over the inadequate facilities provided for Negro children as compared to those available for white.

The protest was made by the Citizens Committee on Public Education of which E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance company, is chairman.

Particular exception was taken to the necessity of double sessions in all the Negro schools, while none is needed for white. Reading a strongly worded resolution adopted by his committee, Martin demanded of the board the erection of two more high schools, declaring the overcrowding at the city's lone high school for Negroes, Booker T. Washington, was "a shameful disgrace."

12/23/44

The school, built to accommodate 1,700 students, this year is jammed with 4,400, Martin pointed out, asserting that "Atlanta, having the largest population of five southern cities of comparable size, ranks below all others in the number of schools provided per 1,000 Negro children."

Although the Negro population has increased by 36,000 since 1922, the board of education has provided no additional school facilities, Chairman Martin reminded the board members.

Favorably impressed, the board voted to submit Martin's report to the buildings and grounds committee, for consideration along with other recommendations relative to a proposed bond issue, soon to be voted upon.

More than forty leading Atlanta organizations have representatives on Chairman Martin's committee.

18e-1944

Letters to The Editor

Macon, Ga., Telegraph

January 27, 1944

Aid for Negro Schools

Editor The Telegraph:

Several weeks ago there was an interesting article in the Telegraph by Mr. J. Clay Murphey regarding the improvements in the condition of Macon Negroes insofar as they concern housing and education. He mentioned the Tindall Heights Housing Project and the modern school buildings that were built with federal aid. They are a credit to Macon and the colored people are indeed proud of them. But only the pretty side of the school situation was mentioned in the article. Although Mr. Murphey is a member of the board of education, yet we take it for granted that he does not know of certain other conditions in the Negro public schools of Bibb county.

Doubtless he does not know of the terirble over-crowded conditions; of how the children sit two to a seat that is built for one; of the double sessions each day. One class attending school from nine to twelve, and the other from twelve to three. Maybe he did not know that some of the buildings have no lights, and that on cloudy days the teachers must "slow along" until the weather clears enough for the children to see how to study. Then there are those schools without janitor service. The children must take turns in cleaning the building. And there is the plight of the teacher who has the double sessions classes. It is taxing enough on a teacher to teach one class a day with 35 pupils, but when it comes to 45 and 50 in a class and two classes a day it is too much to expect of any teacher. We have two colored high schools here, both having been given an "A" rating. If these schools maintain that rating it will be through the determination of their overworked faculties, and not because of the necessary equipment furnished by the Bibb county board of education. There is no need mentioning here the absolute absence of transportation facilities for the colored students. But we wonder how does the board expect a Hudson high or Ballard student who lives at Walden or Lizella or Lorraine to get to school each day?

The outward appearance of the schools as pictured by Mr. Murphey in his article is very pretty but the conditions under which both student and teacher work on the inside isn't pretty at all.

There are records right here in Bibb county that show that the more education a colored person has the more thrifty, the more self-reliant, the more dependable, and the more law-abiding he is. Those records show that in a given year less than a half dozen Negroes of high school training were tried for the commission of crime in Bibb county. And not a single Negro of college training appeared in any court as a defendant. Mr. Editor, when Bibb county fails to provide enough money to give the colored youth a decent chance for an education, then Bibb county will find itself spending just twice as much to keep the law enforcement machinery oiled and running smoothly.

Already Bibb county has had a meeting on post-war plans. Our Mayor — and, by golly, he is one of the best that Macon has ever had — says that Macon is out in front on her post-war plans. We hope that our leaders who are perfecting plans for that day when "The Lights Go On Again All Over the World," will so arrange it that a lot of light will shine in that darkened educational situation of the Negroes of Bibb county.

FRANK J. HUTCHINGS.

Macon.

BUILDINGS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Tribune — Savannah, Ga.

In the order of seniority the schools which have been serving the colored children of Savannah are West Broad, East Broad, Maple, Cuyler-Beach, Paulsen, Florance, and Harris, the schools taking the names of the streets on which they are located. Only three were originally built for school use, two of them, Cuyler and Florance, built by the Board of Education, and one, the Harris Street by the American Missionary Association. Of the remaining schools, two were residences, one a church, and one a factory. Thus the Board of Education has built only two school houses for Negro childrn in approximately seventy years. This is true because there was no money available for building Negro schools. It is still the reason why much needed school room for colored children can not be provided. On the other hand, money has always been found with which to build needed schools for white children. Twelve - have been built within the past forty years. It is interesting, to say the least, that it was not til the Cuyler School was built in 1914 that public supported high school education was provided for Negro children, which means that for a whole generation they were denied the privilege of high school education.

10-26-44

Through most of these years, the Tribune has cautioned patience, and has encouraged the hope that some day the Board of Education would see the wisdom and justice of providing adequately for the education of Negro children.

10-26-44

Georgia

We have always been puzzled, we still are, that no money can be found with which to provide much needed buildings for Negro children, but is easy to find for white children, even for anticipated needs. On three occasions, at least, when we thought there would be money sufficient to provide additional facilities, bitter disappointment awaited us. After the needs of white children were taken care of, all the money was gone. This sort of thing happened when we voted for a bond issue of $500,000 for the schools. In spite of a promise to do something for Negro schools, nothing was done for them. Again a $1,000,000 bond issue was voted and every bit of it was used to build a high school, full equipped, which anticipates by several years the normal high school uses and needs. And still again, about three years ago, a bond issue was proposed, $100,000 which was to be used to secure a vocational defense school. There was apparently every reason for believing provision would be made for colored people. There were suggestions offered as to how they could be provided for and yet comply with the state law regarding instructing Negro and white people in the same building. This came out in a conference a few days before the election. The conference was called because the Tribune had expressed its opposition to the bond issue, its reason being that it felt Negroes would be treated as they had always been. However the Negro members of this conference left feeling somewhat hopeful inasmuch as one of the white members of the conference had said, "if the federal government suspected that Negroes would not be included in the plans for the school, it would not allocate funds necessary for securing the school." Well, the story is the same: no vocational school for Negroes. Despite the fact that 2,300 Negroes expressed a desire for the school, despite the fact the government was in need of trained workers then, as it still is, no adequate provision was made to train colored workers here. The recounting of the record of repeated failure to provide for the educational needs of Negroes is done in good faith, with the hope that it may arouse the sense of fairness of those who have the authority to do better by Negroes and in whom we do not wish to lose faith, entirely. It may be nobody cares whether Negroes lose faith or not but it seems a pattern has been set that must be followed.

10-26-44

10-26-44

To Ask Georgia for Educational Equality

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

5-5-44

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — A plea to members of the Georgia legislature to provide equal salaries for Negro teachers and equality of educational opportunities for Negro school children will be made at the next session, it was decided Thursday at the annual session of the Georgia Teachers and Educational association.

The suggestion that an appeal be made the legislators was encouched in resolutionns adopted by the body after they had been read by Dr. Alphonso Elder of Atlanta university, who served as chairman of the resolution committee.

"We are fighting now in different parts of the world for freedom and equality for all," the resolution read, "We, therefore, have the obligation now to provide substance to the ideals for which we are fighting. It is in this spirit that we, Negro teachers in Georgia, earnestly request for the good of all that the salary differential between white and Negro teachers in the state be eliminated by the elected representatives of the people."

Decrying the inequalities which exist in Georgia in the matter of educational opportunities, the association in its resolutions pointed out that approximately $57 annually is expended by the state for the education of each white child, while $17 is appropriated for each Negro child.

18e-1944

Iowa

Makes Survey of Negro Pupils in Public Schools

Bystander — Des Moines, Iowa

5-11-44 —

The education committee of the Des Moines Branch NAACP reported recently on a survey of the public schools of Des Moines, especially those having considerable proportion of Negro students, with a view of ascertaining: the number of Negro students in the school, and, the proportion which the number of Negroes bears to the total number of students in these schools.

The information upon these two questions as applied to the five senior high schools has been secured by Prof. S. E. Thompson, principal of North high school, who is a member of this committee; from Crocker grade school and Washington Irving junior high, by Miss Arnetta Sloan; and, from Logan grade school and Amos Hiatt junior high, by Miss Leona Palmer. The total figures revealed 811 Negro students in these schools. 5-11-44

The result of the survey brought out the following facts:

1. That of the 5,023 students in the five senior high schools, 179 or about 3½% are Negroes, which is a little under the proportion to the entire population in the city, which is between four and five percent.

2. That the 179 Negro students are distributed as follows: 77 in East high; 66 in North; 32 in West high; 4 in Roosevelt high; and none in Lincoln high.

3. That of the 975 students who attend Amos Hiatt junior high, 126 are Negroes, giving a fraction of 12 percent of the student body.

4. Of the 1,100 total enrollment at Washington Irving junior high 130 students are Negroes, giving a total of 12 percent. 5-11-44

5. The committee reported a "reluctance" on the part of the principal of Crocker School to give the desired information. The facts revealed that of the enrollment of 600 students, 184 are Negroes, giving 35 percent of the student body.

6. At Logan grade school the committee found nearly 77 percent of the student body Negroes. Of the 250 students, 192 are Negroes.

Members of the education committee who composed the survey committee are: Atty. S. Joe Brown, chairman; S. E. Thompson, Misses Arnetta Sloan and Leona Palmer.

18e-1944

Louisiana

Letter to The Editor

Weekly—New Orleans, La.

11-11-44

"WHITE SUPREMACY?"

On hundred and fifty young men—150 young WHITE men—named as principals and alternates from the First Congressional District by Representative F. Edward Hebert to the U. S. Military and Naval Academies failed with such disgracefully low marks to pass the entrance examinations that unless something is done our public school system will receive a blackeye which will be difficult to overcome! So disclosed the honorable congressman from Louisiana last Tuesday in a letter to the members of the Orleans Parish School Board whose president, Theo. O. Hotard, stated, "We must revive our curriculum to meet modern change and world conditions."

11-11-44

Such are the fruits of the South's outmoded and scientifically repudiated theory of "white supremacy"! Yes, they are bitter, but they were raised from bitter seeds; seeds which deny to a large number of its people the privileges of earning a decent living and of receiving an adequate education; seeds dedicated to "keeping the Negro in his place," but which have so forcefully backfired that of 150 young white men, **not one** was able to pass the entrance examination to the U. S. Military and Naval Academies when required to take it. Can there be any more convincing proof of the fact that "To keep a fellow-being in the gutter, one must remain there with him."

18e

Mr. Hebert says "something must be done" and Mr. Hotard says "the curriculum must be revised to meet modern change and world conditions." But, I wonder whether these gentlemen realize that anything done or any changes made which do not take into consideration the fallacy of "white supremacy" and "of second-rate citizenship" for any group, is doomed to failure before it is attempted? Do these astute gentlemen realize that so long as the Negro is denied the full exercise of his constitutional rights as an American citizen, just so long will their sons and daughters fail to even attain standards achieved by young Negro men and women in the progressive East and West? Do they not realize that every adequately educated young southerner, be he colored or white, lifts the South nearer the level of her progressive neighbors in other sections of this great and wonderful America? And, finally, do they realize that so long as it is dedicated to "white supremacy" and the re-fighting of the Civil War, the South is damned to an inferior status? Let us fervently hope that they do for only in such realizations lie the hope of a new and economically sound South.

11-11-44

(Signed) J. A. C.

The Tragedy of Prejudice

Weekly—New Orleans, La.

THE South suffered ignominy when it was dramatically revealed that everyone of the one hundred and fifty lads appointed by Congressman Hebert during the past five years to Annapolis and West Point had failed to pass their entrance examinations.

11-4-44

Blame for their inadequate educational background was shunted off on the New Orleans School Board's antiquated curriculum. Possibly the school board is partly to blame for its curriculum, but the real blame can be placed on the shoulders of those narrow and bigoted individuals, who in order to maintain white supremacy and keep the Negro down have inadequately provided for the proper education of either group. A dual educational system cannot be maintained with an A-1 rating primarily because the Southern States being the poorest states in the nation lack the funds to finance even one A-1 educational system. As a result of their failure nearly all Southern states are at the bottom of the list of educational systems in the U. S., and Louisiana ranks 43 among the 48 states in efficiency and effectiveness.

18e

The cost of maintaining white supremacy is mounting higher and higher thus becoming less attractive to those who have to pay the freight. They are not satisfied with their lot of ignorance and poverty. Thousands are tired of staying in the gutter to keep the Negro down while the high and mighty upper classes chuckle behind their backs enjoying the fruits of exploiting both groups. Some day in the near future the common man is due to awaken and realize that we must begin to practic at home what we preach abroad.

11-4-44

If the white youths are ill prepared for meeting the educational requirements of outstanding Universities and the two top military schools then indeed what must be the status of the Negro youth of the State.

18e-1944

Mississippi

CHINESE PROTEST JIM CROW

Argus—St. Louis, mo.

Order Children To Negro Schools In Mississippi

5-5-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—A formal protest from the Chinese Ambassador in Washington has been filed with the State Department concerning the efforts of Bilbo-minded Mississippians to force Chinese children in that State to attend Negro schools, the NNPA learned this week.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Ambassador by the Chinese council in Mississippi. The ambassador's letter pointed out to the State Department that the Chinese are interested in seeing that their children are not subjected to the undemocratic treatment and inadequate opportunities meted out to Negroes in Mississippi.

5-5-44

The State Department is reported to be deeply concerned over the incident because of the effect it can have on the confidence of one of our major allies in this country's sincerity in its war aims and post-war proposals.

18e-1944

New York

DIFFICULT SCHOOLS — Those of us who are interested in the schools — and all should be interested because education is probably the best guarantee for the fulfillment of democracy's ideals — are reading and hearing more and more about the problems of teachers in "difficult" schools.

Age New York, N.Y.

What constitutes a difficult school? What makes a difficult school? Those are two questions which many educators are hard put to answer, and yet boiling all down it seems to point to the answer that a difficult school is a Harlem school, or rather a school located in Harlem, or a school located in an underprivileged neighborhood.

And yet when the various educational groups in the school system hold meetings and discuss school problems, most of them seem to point the accusing finger at Harlem and charge that the schools in Harlem are "difficult" or "problem" schools.

A typical example of this was exhibited recently by a teacher who, as an editorial in last week's issue of The New York Age, was guilty of hitting below the belt, i. e., the teacher was about to be transferred from Junior High School 136 to a downtown school and was quoted in the school page of a daily newspaper as bemoaning the difficulties of teachers in Harlem.

2-5-44

Being realistic, I can appreciate the fact that there is plenty of room for improvement by our children who are pupils in Harlem schools. For that matter there is plenty of room for improvement by their parents, also. But when all is said and done there will be nowhere on the face of the earth, in any large group, all-perfect children or all-perfect parents.

Being realistic, I can appreciate the fact, too, that there is plenty of room for improvement by a lot of our teachers. There was a time when the same could be said of our school principals. Taking stock of the whole picture in Harlem, I believe that the community is very fortunate in the main in the Board of Education's assignment of principals in Harlem. The principals feel very keenly their responsibilities and many of them spend a good portion of their after-school hours interesting themselves in community problems.

Not so, however, with the teachers. There are many of them who are really interested in the community and its problems. And they, too, spend a good portion of their after-school hours interesting themselves in community activities. Unfortunately, however, we have still a larger group of teachers who are not only disinterested in doing anything within the community, but also are anxious to get out of the community.

It is this last group which brings down the wrath of the community on the teaching profession in general. And, unfortunately, it is this last group, too, which seems to be the most vocal and most critical of Harlem schools. It is this last group, too, which not only should not be teaching in Harlem, but also should not be teaching at all. They are misfits in the educational picture, and their sole interest in teaching is the good salaries and long vacations which go with their jobs.

Many of these same teachers achieved their present status only after long years of suffering and privation. Many of them came from under-privileged homes and they knew what it was to be poor and denied many of the advantages that they sought but could not afford because of lack of money. Yet, out of such backgrounds one would reasonably suppose that these teachers would be the most sympathetic and understanding, rather than the most critical and intolerant.

There is more to the profession of teaching than the ability to get good marks in an examination. A parrot can be taught to rattle off sentences and even speeches. But does that make it any more understanding of what it has said than if it were mute? Temperament should be one of the real tests. There are some who by the very nature of their temperament should never be teachers despite all their ability to absorb what is written in textbooks.

2-5-44

There will come a time, I hope, when the Board of Education will take this very important factor into consideration when examinations are held for the licensing of teachers.

But to get back to "difficult" schools. If there are "difficult" schools in Harlem and other underprivileged areas, it is not always the children who have made the schools difficult. Rather has it been the teachers who, through their lack of understanding and their lack of interest in the children, made the schools "difficult" both for themselves and for the children.

Once a school gets a reputation of being "difficult", it is a hard job to bring it up to standard. That is the chief difficulty encountered by a good many of the principals in Harlem. The most difficult job in the world is to work with a dissatisfied staff, because the dissatisfaction is translated even to the pupils. Teaching is not the most easy profession in the world. But neither is any profession easy. I believe that the best thing that could happen would be for the Board of Education to canvass all the teachers in Harlem and to transfer out of the area all those who are not satisfied with teaching here.

Such a transfer would immediately increase the morale of the schools, and morale is something which our schools badly need.

18e-1944

New York

THE CASE OF P.S. 40

Daily Worker-

Not Enough Teachers, Kids Roam Streets

New York, N.Y.

By LOLA PAINE

"Class is dismissed." 5-11-44

Why? The answer is—not enough teachers. This happened 28 times in one grade, in one school, in one week.

Out of 18 classes scheduled daily in one grade, eight were sent home on Monday, four on Tuesday, seven on Wednesday, five on Thursday and four on Friday for lack of teachers. The school is PS 40, junior high, Prospect Ave. and Jennings St., the Bronx, but it might be one of countless others in any borough of the city.

Half this grade missed two classes that week. The other half missed one class. There was no place to go, no guarantee that mothers were at home. Result: kids roamed the streets. Juvenile delinquency is on the make.

Not only the kids of this grade were set loose. Doubtless children of most other grades were let out too, in similar numbers.

NOT ENOUGH TEACHERS

During this week there were, in unofficial count, 10 vacancies, including the principalship, in the teaching staff. Three positions were filled a few weeks later. In April a principal was appointed and one teacher drafted for the armed forces. Other teachers are expected to leave.

Parents, teachers and community leaders who reported these facts say that even if all vacancies were filled, PS 40 would not have enough teachers to combat the delinquency. The problem goes deeper, they say. 5-11-44

In a school where juvenile delinquency has reached the stage where teachers have to leave the building in a group and where there is talk of a police escort for teachers, drastic measures must be taken.

PS 40 is an example of what can happen throughout the school system if the teacher shortage continues and if something isn't done to give substitute teachers the kind of status that will keep them in the field. Dewey's veto of the three substitute teachers' bills was a blow to the entire school system.

Teachers dread coming to PS 40. Teachers already there are horrified at the goings-on. It is reported that the teachers called a conference to determine what steps could be taken to help the situation but that the project was dropped when several teachers left the school on learning the subject of the conference. It is also reported that a few teachers stated they would be afraid to take any action. It's obvious that teachers alone can't solve this situation.

THE FACTS

Behind the tragedy of PS 40 are:

1. Failure to recognize a population change in the community (children from different parts of the country now in this city require a positive program of adjustment to our Northern schools and communities). There has been no change in curriculum or textbooks.

2. Failure to extend special services such as those given by the Bureau of Child Guidance.

3. Failure to reduce class size.

4. The need for educational leadership that will make these children feel wanted, part of the war effort. 5-11-44

5. Failure to organize parents and neighborhood leaders to help meet the problem. 5-11-44

6. Continued filling of openings with substitute teachers who are themselves exploited and whose number is decreasing. These teachers are going to better paying fields, thereby leaving many classes uncovered. The only answer is an adequate number of appointments to regular positions.

As a result of this community failure, there is rampant juvenile delinquency in P.S. 40.

(Tomorrow we will relate incidents of delinquency in PS 40).

Deny Beauty Course To Negro Students

Ruth Gallop, Negro student in the Brooklyn High School of Home Making case, told the Daily Worker of one form of discrimination now practiced at the school. 5-17-44

"White girls get a course in beauty culture and we colored girls can't take it. If we want it, we must pay for it on the outside.

"The teachers tell us that our hair isn't the type," she said. "They say it takes too long to fix. They say they haven't got equipment for it."

Teacher and Negro Girl Arrive at Agreement

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

5-17-44

Herbert Levine, teacher, and Ruth Gallop, 16-year-old student at the High School for Home Making, Brooklyn, will appear at another hearing before Magistrate John D. Mason of the Adolescent Court this morning. Charges arising from last week's disturbance at the school—when the Negro girl allegedly assaulted Levine after he told her to return to her original place in the cafeteria line—are expected to be withdrawn.

Community leaders brought Levine and the student together prior to their first appearance at court Monday. At that time Levine willingly assented to withdrawing the charges, stating that the situation was caused more by tension than by the immediate incident at the cafeteria.

Levine then prepared a full statement to be presented to Magistrate Mason. He said the student has a good school record, an excellent character and that she is a hard-working girl, contributing to her mother's and grandmother's support by working after school and on Saturdays.

TENSION CITED 5-17-44

He pointed out, however, that this student, as well as the other Negro girls at the school, are under "tensions caused by many forms of social and economic discrimination which tend to sharpen the resentment aroused by the immediate lunch room situation.

"It is my feeling," he said, "that much can be done to bring about better understanding and cooperation among different racial and religious groups both in the schools and in the community in the interest of national unity."

When teacher and pupil got together they agreed they could help solve these problems by returning to school, determined to cooperate and set an example of interracial understanding between teachers and students as well as among the students themselves.

At Monday's hearing before the magistrate, Miss Gallop became frightened and was unwilling to admit the assault, fearing the condemnation of her friends if she pleaded guilty. 5-17-44

Since Levine's withdrawal of charges could be made only after Miss Gallop's admission of guilt, Magistrate Mason could not accept the statement and denied a motion to dismiss the case. Levine, however, left the statement there.

At today's hearing, it is expected Miss Gallop will plead guilty and Levine's charges will be withdrawn, thus calling for a dismissal of the case.

AN EDITORIAL

PM-New York, N.Y.
5-12-44

What's Behind These Incidents?

The incident at the Brooklyn High School of Homemaking yesterday was certainly not a "race riot," in the sense that last Summer's outbreaks might be termed race riots. But equally certainly it was a manifestation of the same deep and abiding racia tension which made the Detroit and Harlem outbreaks possible and which will lead both Negroes and whites into more and more serious trouble if permitted to continue its present development.

What happened? Simply that a white teacher tried to stop a Negro girl from taking unfair advantage of other students, she began to hit and scratch the teacher without apparent provocation; and, not stopping to investigate the right or wrong of it, dozens of other Negro girls standing nearby pitched into the attack.

It was not a fight between Negro and white girls. It did not start because of any specific incident of discrimination. The teacher involved had not displayed any hostility toward Negroes; but on the contrary had been working with vigor and devotion toward creating better understanding among all races. On the surface the Negro girls appear to have **been wholly** at fault.

All the more credit, then, to the teacher, for realizing that something much deeper than "fault" was involved, and for having the courage to take a mauling rather than strike back and risk turning an ugly incident into a fatal tragedy.

It was obvious to Herbert Levine, and it should be obvious to everyone, that what happened yesterday was a sudden passionate upsurge among adolescent girls of the fury, hatred and frustration which the circumstances of their life and the life of their people has forced upon them. **Levine was merely a symbol of white authority. No reason was involved in their attack upon him; what they felt was deeper than reason.** 5-12-44

But it can be controlled by reason, and it *must* be controlled; else we are heading into a kind of race-against-race chaos which now of all times we can least afford. The schools have a tremendous part to play; and it is not enough for them merely to observe the rules of non-discrimination. There must be a positive integrated program, aimed at really *convincing* both Negro and white students that their mutual best interests lie in cooperation and friendship as human beings and citizens of a democracy. And this program must extend into every phase of school life. Levine had tried to make a beginning at Brooklyn High School for Homemaking, but one teacher and one club are obviously not enough. The whole school must work at it, teachers and administrators, parents and students.

That, of course, isn't the whole answer. The Army has part of the answer; the church has part of it; the Mayor and the City have part of it; industry has part of it; the unions have part of it; Congress (now filibustering on the poll tax) has part of it. But let the schools do their part too.

—T. O. C.

5-11-44

These schoolkids, leaving PS 40 during lunch hour, don't realize how the Board of Education and community leaders have let them down. Failure on the part of adults has resulted in teacherless classes, lack of discipline and juvenile delinquency. PS 40 should be a warning to all community leaders. What goes on here can happen anywhere. —Daily Worker photo.

The Case of P.S. 40

TEACHERS ARE ENGULFED BY THE TIDE OF DELINQUENCY

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. 5-12-44

By **LOLA PAINE**

(2nd in Series on P. S. 40)

The neglect of conditions at P. S. 40, Prospect Ave. and Jennings Sts. the Bronx, by community and educational leaders has given rise to rampant juvenile delinquency. The Daily Worker reveals the following incidents as a warning: the same situation can develop anywhere in the city, in any school, unless immediate steps are taken to relieve the teacher shortage, reduce class sizes and give adequate guidance to youth's wartime problems.

These children don't have to be delinquent. Shocking as the incidents are, the indictment can be placed on the community.

In April a teacher was slapped by a girl student. Not long before this, the acting principal was slapped. There were no provocations for the slappings. The first girl charged that she was being "pushed," but both these incidents can be attributed to tension. These children are not guided. Their energies backfire.

OBSECENE LANGUAGE

It is reported that, during an assembly program, one girl suddenly leaped from her seat and shouted at a teacher, "Keep your hands off me. Don't you push me. I don't let my own mother push me and I'm not going to let you do it. Keep your hands to yourself." The girl then called the teacher obscene names.

All the teacher had done was to tap the girl on the shoulder to tell her to stop talking.

When this scene occurred, other children tensed themselves, ready for action. At least one student is reported to have leaped from his seat to "rescue" the girl, but three teachers made him sit down.

When the group was dismissed, the teacher of the offending girl attempted to walk through the lines to talk to her. In this attempt she accidentally brushed past another girl who then created an uproar, claiming to have been shoved.

In one of the class rooms the children's clothes closet is as large as a room. Several of the boys congregate there, coming out at odd times. At various times the odor from the closet is penetrating and unpleasant It is charged that the room is used as a toilet. 5-12-44

EXTORTION COMPLAINT

A relative of one of the students recently came to PS 40 with a complaint of extortion. It seems that in a class attended by this student there was an organized system of extorting money at regular intervals from class members. The complaint apparently led to immediate action against several students named by the relative.

Is it the fault of five children in this class that they have police records? Is it the fault of these young citizens that there is terrorization of the younger by the older? Whose fault is it that Negro and white children don't understand what they have in common, why they must work, study and play together? Whose fault is it that Jewish children also feel separated from their fellow students?

When girls are subjected to indignities by boys, and when, as a result, boys and girls must use separate staircases, this is neither prevention nor cure. It's downright evasion of issues.

HELP NEEDED

Can't something be done when a grandmother comes to the school for help, saying that she can't control her 16 year old grandson? She needs help in keeping him from working in a local house of prostitution.

Can't something be done when the mother of an offending girl comes to school and says she is tired of beating her daughter?

Sure, plenty can be done to give school children a decent, healthy start in life, to teach them tolerance, understanding, discipline.

The rod doesn't help but the community can. 5-12-44

The conditions illustrated by the rundown houses near P.S. 40 do not stop at the school entrance, but poison the atmosphere of the school itself. —Daily Worker photo.

"Let's Kill Somebody"

That young children are uncivilized and not always noble savages, every parent knows. Children love to wreak imaginary destruction. Rarely enough to be notable, the destruction is sometimes actual. A tragic case, reported in New York City last week: Time, Chicago ILL. 5-22-44

The third-grade teachers of Harlem's drab, grey brick P.S. 119 took their children into the school yard for recess. One teacher played the piano while five little circles of Negro girls danced gaily. But nine-year-old Margaret Patton had a skin rash and sat alone on a bench. She was a well-behaved youngster—so well-behaved that she sometimes tattled to the teachers about other girls. 5-22-44

Into the yard came two sixth-grade girls, 11 and 13 years old, wearing black Halloween masks. One of them grabbed Margaret's arm, the other plunged into her chest a two-edge, two-inch blade. Margaret fell silently and the attackers fled. The teachers hustled the children indoors. A few minutes later, Margaret Patton died. The police found the killers in a nearby areaway, throwing into the bonfire their knives, masks and some stolen report cards. One was booked for homicide, the other for juvenile delinquency. The sociological background:

¶ Madeline Kirkland, 11, who did the stabbing, has a 26-year-old mother, separated from her husband. Some neighbors say that a girl should not have a baby when she is 15; others say that Madeline has been spoiled.

¶ Eileen Foster, 13, is also the child of separated parents. Her mother works as an apartment superintendent. In her home reporters saw evidence of alcoholism.

Deportment: B. Madeline and Eileen had often been mischievous nuisances. Once Margaret Patton tattled when one of the girls stole money from her mother's apartment. The older girls began feuding with Margaret and her brother, William, who threw a bottle which cut Madeline.

Last autumn the older girls' teacher began giving them as much special attention as was possible in the busy public-school life. The girls, too, made an effort, got As in deportment. This term they had slipped back to Bs, but the teacher still had hopes for them.

One day Madeline and Eileen came late to school, saw some report cards unguarded in an office. They stole the cards to learn their marks. Margaret Patton saw the theft, reported it, and was overheard by Madeline and Eileen. Said Madeline: "Let's kill somebody so we'll be sent away to a home; my parents don't treat me right."

Harlem's Magistrate Robert F. Mahoney declared: "I had a 14-year-old boy before me on a first-degree murder charge last week. Now an eleven-year-old girl. What is it all coming to?"

18e-1944

New York

Clash in School Laid To 'Hardship Legacy'

PM- New York, N.Y.

Teacher Explains Basic Causes of Attack on Him by Negro Girl

5-12-44

By TOM O'CONNOR

Ruth Gallop, a 16-year-old Negro girl enrolled in the Brooklyn High School of Homemaking, today stood charged with third-degree assault as the result of a clash between a group of Negro girls and a white teacher outside the school cafeteria yesterday.

Herbert Levine, 34-year-old general science teacher and leader of the school's Intercultural Club, was badly scratched in the melee. Four girls, two of them white and two Negro, were slightly injured by flying fists and flying chairs. One who was hit on the head with a chair was taken to Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, but later sent home.

There was no fighting between white girls and Negro girls as such. The two white girls were bystanders. The wrath of the Negro girls, who Levine said numbered more than 75, was aimed at the teacher.

The trouble began when Levine, who was regularly stationed outside the cafeteria during the lunch period to keep order and line the girls up before they went in for their meals, noticed that one girl, Ruth Gallop, had taken a place at the head of the line to which she was not entitled.

Levine told her to take her proper place but she refused, saying she was hungry and wouldn't have time to eat if she waited in line. He refused to let her pass, extending his arm to bar her way.

She pushed against his extended arm, Levine said, and he exerted pressure to keep her back. Then she sailed into him with fists and fingernails.

"I kept retreating," Levine said. "I didn't strike back. If I had I think there would have been death right then and there. The situation was that tense."

Other Negro girls joined in the fray, most of them unaware of what was happening except that a white teacher, representing authority they apparently resented, was involved in some kind of physical struggle with a Negro girl.

Chairs and other missiles were hurled at Levine. A 14-year-old Negro girl who was a member of the Intercultural Club which Levine leads, threw herself into the thick of it to try to stop the other girls from attacking him. Her pleas with them to quiet down, plus the arrival of other teachers, eventually ended the disturbance.

Teachers admitted that there was a "bad situation" during the lunch period because of the limited facilities of the school cafeteria compared to the number of students to be fed. Students waiting hungry most of their lunch period, then having to gulp their food in a few minutes and rush back to class, were admittedly apt to be irritable and emotionally upset.

Levine, who has been teaching in New York schools more than 10 years and has constantly sought for improvement of intercultural and interracial relations among the students, took a thoroughly sane view of the affair, despite the bad mauling he had had. 5-12-44

"These are adolescent schoolgirls," he said, "who suffer from all the legacy of persecution and hardship which the Negro people have borne. Of course they are oversensitive and clannish, and apt to resent any display of authority by a white person, no matter how necessary and just it may be. And this is particularly true if there is any suggestion of force involved.

"These girls hear things at home, get letters from their brothers and relatives in the Army, and so on. It's partly the school's job to teach them they are a vital part of America, that it's their school and their democracy and that the way to live is to live in co-operation and friendship among all races." 5-12-44

Levine said he had sworn to a complaint against the Gallop girl because "it won't do her or the other Negro girls or the white girls any good to think they can get away with attacking a teacher enforcing a necessary rule. And it wasn't fair to the other students not to enforce the rule."

People's Voice New York, N.Y.

1-29-44

MRS. MATHILDA PUNTER LISTENS to 12-year-old Miriam, her daughter, recount the story of how she was slapped by Bronx police until her eye was swollen and bruised. The other girls tell how a patrolman talked about the South and the hangin of Negroes in a threatening manner, while the police turned out riot-fashion to arrest a child. Left to right: Millicent Punter; Louise De Voe; mother; Miriam Punter; and Ruby Punter—(McAlpin foto).

This Shouldn't Happen in New York, But It Did:

Bronx Student Slapped; Teacher Aids Race Bias

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

1-29-44

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

Special

No bells rang in PS 40 in the Bronx, last Wednesday, and no classes passed. Radio cars surrounded the school. Excited children brought stories to Mrs. Mathilda Punter of 1306 Union ave. that her 12-year-old little girl Miriam was being beaten by police. The frantic mother raced to the school to find the lower hall and the office crowded with police.

Mrs. Punter said she found her child with her face swollen and discolored, and when she asked was it right for the police to slap her child, she was told to "shut up."

Mrs. Punter's 16-year-old daughter, Ruby, and a relative, Alice Brown, of the same age, who hurried to the scene of the trouble ahead of the mother, say they saw a policeman slap Miriam as she struggled to free herself from the grasp of two officers in the hallway. They turned and fled in search of Mrs. Punter. Miriam claimed, under severe questioning, that several officers struck her.

TAKEN TO JAIL

Ruby, Alice and Millicent, another sister, returned and insisted upon staying near Miriam in the office. When they refused to go, they stated, they were arrested and sent to jail in a patrol wagon where they were searched like criminals.

Marion Eli, another child, was sent for and questioned. When she refused to say she struck an officer, claim the girls, she and Miriam were sent to the Children's Aid Society detention on the Grand Concourse. Later they were forced to apologize to the principal of the school and to the police, under threat by the judge of two weeks to a month's confinement.

Ruby and Alice were made to apologize also under a threat from Magistrate Murphy of six months' confinement.

Acting Principal Harriet R Byrne testified that Ruby had said "I will get you." This, the girls say, was a surprise, since they had had no words with the principal. It also was a surprise, they say, that another teacher not present when the incident occurred testified. 1-29-44

Ruby and Millicent said they had an even greater surprise when patrolman Powell, the arresting officer, testified before the Magistrate that he heard Ruby threaten the principal. They had heard him tell the desk sergeant at the station house that he had not been present when the alleged threat was made.

THREATENED HER

Millicent Punter states she told Patrolman Powell that it was wrong to abuse her sister. He told her, she says, to "shut up," and that if she didn't he would choke her and hang her like they do people down South." He continued, says Millicent, by telling her the colored people up h

"need hanging," and that he would not act nice to them any more but would now act "tough."

Miriam says the same patrolman told her she should be down South where they hang people.

The incident, last Wednesday, that set the unwarranted demonstration of force, was started when a teacher in charge of a late line in the yard accused 12-year-old Miriam of calling out to a child who had asked directions when she arrived with a transfer slip. The teacher ordered the child to go home and get her mother. The child says she refused to go because she had not made the noise. A policeman was called. He ushered the child out of the yard, and then told her to go to the office.

Several pupils from P.S. 40 have

complained about a teacher who often expresses her dislike for Negroes. One girls said the teacher whose name *PV* is withholding pending investigation, made the remark that, "Years ago the Bronx was a good place until a certain race of people came up here to live." Another said that the same teacher back in September said, "If it weren't for a few colored girls in the class, I would tell the colored race to go back where they came from." And another pupil claims she said, "Colored people are nasty." She has about 10 white pupils in her class, it is alleged. 1-29-44

All who spoke ill of her spoke enthusiastically of another teacher, a Miss Slener, who they claim told them that race and color didn't matter if their parents trained them properly.

HITTING BELOW THE BELT

Age- New York, N.Y.

LAST WEEK, one of New York City's public school teachers, on the eve of her transfer from Junior High School 136 in Harlem to a downtown school, hit Harlem below the belt at a meeting of the Teachers Welfare League. What made the matter worse is that the teacher's remarks were printed in the school section of a daily newspaper, and were made after she had received a transfer out of the school and the community. 1-29-44

Headed "TEACHER TELLS OF GIRL GANGS", the story follows in part:

"In the opinion of one Harlem teacher, who declared she is in 'one of the worst schools', rotation will never solve the teaching problem in such areas, but smaller classes, quota teachers, more supervisors and guidance workers are creation of the 'teacher-administrator' will.

"The teacher, Miss Anna Burlein of P. S. 136, Manhattan, a junior high school for girls located at 6 Edgecombe avenue, told the Teachers Welfare League yesterday (January 19), at a meeting held at the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, of the depredations of 'girl gangs', and related extremes of misbehavior which, she said, call for urgent social and psychiatric as well as educational assistance.

"As Miss Burlein related experiences of teachers and disciplinary conditions in her school, from which she said she had tried twice unsuccessfully to be transferred, members of the league urged that some means of giving these facts publicity so that 'social aid could be administered,' Dr. Alonxo Briscoe, president of the league, who was chairman of the meeting, remarked at the conclusion of Miss Burlein's talk that 'she knows more about this question first hand than do all of us together'. 1-29-44

"Girl gangs under the group of "Nomads" and other designations often receive encouragement instead of reproof from their elders, she alleged. She added that they return to school after 'nights out' and 'use more abusive language in addressing teachers than I have ever heard.' She asserted that some of them 'claw each other's faces in school,' or 'drink and smoke.'

"Miss Burlein also declared that in a short period the school lost ten classes, as soon as girls of 14 to 15 suddenly produced 'birth certificates (proving) that they were '22' and hence old enough to take desirable war jobs. Only a short time before some of these girl had reported having no birth certificates, she said.

"Great sympathy is due the teachers who carry on in such schools, Miss Burlein emphasized, for their courage in continuing."

It takes no courage to make a criticism of a school when one is no longer at that school, so that Miss Burlein displayed no remarkable courage in speaking as she did of Junior High School 136. It would have taken courage, however, for Miss Burlein to have made the criticism and then remained at the school in an attempt to correct the evils which she so strongly deplored at the meeting.

Harlem schools are well rid of the type of teacher that Miss Burlein has shown herself to be. The fact that she had made two unsuccessful efforts to be transferred from the school speaks for itself. She was "unhappy", or rather unsuited, by temperament to teach in Harlem. There are many more teachers of her type still here. The sooner they get out or are moved out of Harlem, the better we'll like it. 1-29-44

In the meantime, Miss Burlein is going to another neighborhood where the school population is all-white but where the predominant population is also from a minority group. How well she will fare there, we cannot say. If she carries to the new school the same intolerance and lack of understanding which her remarks would indicate she has plenty of, then she will be unhappy in her new surroundings, except for the fact that her pupils will be white instead of dark.

Teachers of the same stripe of Miss Burlein should be severly condemned and disciplined by the Board of Education. They have no business being teachers and instead of trying to solve whatever problems might be presented only serve to create more problems by intemperate and rash statements.

There are problems in Harlem schools, but so are there problems in all schools. Unfortunately, however, whenever difficult school problems are discussed by teachers, Harlem seems to be the place selected as the subject of discussion. This vicious practice must be stopped once and for all and it is up to our community leaders to see that the Board of Education insists that this is stopped, because it is just as insidious as anti-semitism or any other ism.

Hillburn's "Jim Crow" Move Fails

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

HILLBURN, N. Y.—With the local move to force Negro children to attend separate schools here slowly failing, Negro citizens are now seeking to turn the old Brook school building into a Negro community center, it was learned last week. The Brook school building, formerly assigned Negro school children, has recently been closed and condemned as unworthy of repair by Dr. George B. Stoddard, state commissioner of education. 9-23-44

Following a bitter fight by Negro parents last October against the move to send their children to the dilapidated jim crow Brook school building when the Main school building could accommodate both white and Negro children comfortably, Dr. Stoddard directed that Main school, across Route 17, from old Brook school, admit all children, regardless of color. While only one white pupil attended Main school during the Spring term, four out of the 89 already registered for the Fall term are white, according to the principal, Miss Nina Stickles.

Jim Crow Attempt

The attempt to segregate the Negro school children was made by gerry-mandering the school district which is under the supervision of the district school board, headed by J. Edgar Davidson, superintendent of the Ramape Ajaz division of the American Brake Shoe Company. When this move was blocked by the bitter fight waged by Negro parents, 68 of the 69 white pupils who had attended Main school transferred to the private school directed by the Rev. Robert Jones, a Presbyterian church rector, and the Sacred Heart Parochial school in Suffern, a nearby community. 9-23-44

Among those who have endorsed the move to secure the old Brook school building for a Negro community center is Herbert Connor, a prominent white citizen.

"We need recreational facilities desperately in Hillburn," he declared. "The only meeting place the children have is a bridge over the brook." Connor, an inspector at the Wright Woodbridge, N. J. plant, is the father of three children. He was formerly a YMCA secretary.

18e-1944

North Carolina

NEGROES BEST WHITE RECORD

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
March 25, 1944

Five Per Cent More Attended School In Sixth Month, Figures Prove.

Negro school children of Charlotte had a five per cent better attendance record than white children during the school month ended March 8—the sixth month of the school year—a comparison of attendance records released yesterday discloses.

Attendance figures as compiled in the office of Superintendent H. P. Harding showed that 95 per cent of the Negro enrollment attended while only 90 per cent of the white children were present daily.

The enrollment totaled 11,979 white children and 5,571 Negro children, a total enrollment for the city school system of 17,550.

Enrollment at Central High school was 1,340, at Alexander Graham Junior High it was 1,108 and at Harding High it was 1,067. In the Negro schools the enrollment at Myers street school was 1,101 and at Second Ward High school 853.

18e-1944

South Carolina

St. Helena Island School for Negroes Serves Community

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier

By BEULAH GLOVER

April 10, 1944

Walterboro, April 9.—Special: It is a far cry from China to Penn school in Beaufort county, but the school was visited a few days ago by one who has passed most of her adult life working among the people of China. Home on furlough, she is taking every opportunity of learning some of the work-study methods used in colleges and schools in the United States so as to carry back to China some of the more practical things learned.

In one room of the school there is a map of Africa thickly dotted with pins marking places on that continent from which persons have come who have visited the school from time to time. Pointing to a spot on the map Miss Muriel Boone, the visitor from China, said she had stopped there en route home during a journey that took almost a year. Later Miss Boone told of going with a party into the interior of Africa to visit a wild animal reserve and of having to climb a tree when a rhinoceros decided to investigate the visitors.

The missionary was impressed with the Penn plan of students' going into the community to share things which they have learned in the schoolroom. The school nurse goes into the community to help the sick. Community clubs use the school buildings. Through the blacksmith shops, wheelwrighting, cobbling, harness and carpenter shops, the community is kept in repair. The school stays busy these days keeping farm machinery in order. Shoes of all sizes are piled up for repair.

The weaving room was of special interest to the visitors. Baskets of various sizes were completed, although a recent order had depleted the stock on hand. The instructor is a typical African. He takes great pride in teaching and carrying on a trade which has been in his family for generations. His grandfather in Africa wove baskets.

In addition to the agricultural building, the dairy, poultry raising, domestic science activities and so on, three biuldings were particularly impressiive. One was a miniature building which is picked up bodily and taken into the community to show the island people better ways of living. Another building is used to make over clothing which has been donated to the school and which is sold for a nominal price. The third building is used to try out the pupils in home making. Under every condition the pupils are taught to use the things at hand, from the making of furniture to the fashioning of curtains and bed spreads. Suits of clothes are made from feed bags.

"Spirituals" in their truest form are sung by these island people, and each Wednesday at noon visitors are invited to the school to hear the pupils chant. The purest form of Gullah is spoken on St. Helena island. Every second year the school produces the Christmas Mystery play which has been compared flatteringly to the Oberammergau production of the Passion play with respect to unspoiled genuineness and sincerity of production.

The oldest negro on the island is Uncle Sam, who is 105 and has his photograph on the walls of the schoolroom. "Community Jane", the horse which has stopped at probably every door on the island, is still in service. "Vassar Boy", the pride of the dairy herd, came from Vassar college.

The only white teachers on the faculty are the two principals, one a graduate of Vanderbilt and the other of Peabody. The Howard Kestlers, who came to the school in January, are enthusiastic about the work and the service it gives to the community. In 1944 this school founded in 1862 stands as one writer expressed it, "like a beacon light", and the names of Miss Towne and Miss Murray, the founders, and Miss Cooley and Miss House, later principals, never will be forgotten on St. Helena island.

Africa—South Carolina—China—the world is not so large after all!

18e-1944

Tennessee

State Education Unit Gives Annual Statistical Report

Nashville, Tenn. Banner

4-29-44

The average monthly salary for white men teaching high school in counties of the state was $149.60 and in cities, $186.02 during the scholastic year ending June 30, 1943, the annual statistical report of the Department of Education released today shows.

White women averaged $112.70 monthly in counties and $139 in cities, according to the report.

The monthly average as shown for Negro men teaching high school was $107.51 in counties and $128.02 in cities, while Negro women received $90.81 in counties and $112.27 in cities.

All elementary teachers, including whites and Negroes, averaged $82.18 in counties and $103.60 in cities, the report stated. 4-29-44

The report further showed that 13,179 county elementary school teachers and 2,966 city elementary teachers, and 3,690 county high school teachers and 1,818 city high school teachers were certified during the year.

In the 576 city and county high schools of the state, 5,570 teachers were employed and the average daily attendance was 100,616, the report showed. In the 5,215 elementary schools, 16,741 teachers were employed and the average daily attendance was 418,215.

Shelby County Negro Schools Open With 10,000 Students As Teachers Hold Institute Here

World—Memphis, Tenn.

More than 10,000 Negro school children, who attended Shelby County's 62-odd public high and elementary schools for Negroes, answered the call of the school bells last Monday morning.

They will attend classes regularly for the next ten weeks; and at that time the schools will close for the local harvesting season, for a few weeks. 7-21-44

Typical of the county school opening was that at the Shelby County Training School (Woodstock), Prof. R. G. Roddy, principal, Professor Roddy stated that on the first day his facilities for boarding students from various small Shelby County communities were filled to capacity. He was most enthuiastic about his more than 350-student enrolment at such an early date.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE

A few days prior to the school opening, Dr. Sue M. Powers, called together the 250 colored teachers of Shelby County on last Thursday afternoon.

At this meeting the assignment of teachers and principals was made and ground floor plans mapped for a full day institute to be held at the school (Douglas School) on the following day.

Guy Hoffman, principal of Barrett Chapel high school, who is president of Shelby County Teachers Association, acted as general chairman of the group. The teachers were then divided into the (1) high school group under the chairmanship of Joseph Falls; (2) the intermediate group under the chairmanship of Miss Ethel Dunn; (3) the primary group under the chairmanship of Miss Christol Bell Ferry

The group unanimously voted thanks to Dr. Powers for granting the privilege of such meetings and also for the interest shown them by Dr. Powers' having spent the entire day in their meetings. The teachers likewise thanked the instructors for the time given them and the valuable information so willingly given. 7-21-44

The instructors for the institute were: Miss Noa Loney, Germantown teaching grades 4-8; Mrs. A. L. Applegate, Bartlett, Grammar, Miss Janie Hunter, George R. James School, Arithmetic; Mrs. Katherine B. Seridge, principal of E. E. Jeter School, Geography; Miss Ann Blackwell ,Whitehaven, teaching beginners to read; Mrs. Mildred Gragg, Coleman School, teaching Activities in Grades; Mrs. Louise Cooper, principal of Forest Hill School, "Teaching More Than One Grade."

L. C. Sharp, principal of Douglas School, and his teachers served as hosts and hostesses for the superintendent, visiting white instructors and the colored teachers. Mrs. Vera Boyd, principal of Oakville (White School) assisted Dr. Powers and supervised the entire program.

Other white instructors included: Mrs. W. W. Woodard, Whitehave Home Economics instructor, teaching Home Economics to the Negro teachers; Mr. F. S. Elliott, principal of Whitehave High School, teaching Mathematics; Mrs. Thelma Williams, teacher at Millington School, teaching History; Miss Elizabeth Wells, Whitehave High School teacher, teaching English, Mr. W. D. Craft, Physical Education teacher, Mr. F. L. Ricketts, instruction in textbooks and Mr. Robert Franklin, giving instruction in Libraries. 7-21-44

18b-1944

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Patriotic Tone Given to Discussions At 20th Annual Convention of National Association of College Women in N. Y.

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

5-5-44

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A "Quest For Democracy" was the conference theme of the 20th annual convention of the National Association of College women held in New York, at the Hotel Theresa as guest of the New York branch. Delegates from 11 states attended the meet.

Two mixed panel discussions were the outgrowth of the general theme; one with adults and another with high school students as speakers. Both had as a theme, "Democracy And The Darker Races."

5-5-44

Dr. Marion T. Wright, assistant professor in education, Howard university, on the adult panel, stated that the function of education is to meet the needs of society in health, citizenship and ethical character. The discussions brought out the need to focus attention upon functional democracy and to initiate and support programs designed to advance equality in educational opportunities and to initiate and support proforts directed toward improving race relations.

For the Saturday discussion, "Democracy at Work," the New York branch planned a program to include both place and discussions where the visitors could see democracy in action, showing white and blacks working and living together in harmony.

Toward this end tours were made to the East River houses, the George W. Carver school and the Utopia Children's center. The Saturday afternon session was devoted to a youth panel on the same theme by the girls of Youthbuilders, Inc., directed by Miss Sabra Holbrook, a teacher in the New York public schools. The delegates dined in Chinatown and the day ended with a theater party at the Ambassador theater where the delegates witnessed the showing of "Decision," a play about minorities, with a mixed cast.

5-5-44

The NACW officers for '44 are the following: Miss Alice Taylor, president; Miss Lenore John, vice president; Miss Ellen Hairston, recording secretary; Misses Inez Brewer and Effie Simmons, regional directors; Misses Hilda Davis, Pansy Borders, Helen Grossley and Juanita Thomas, executive committee; Miss Bertha McNeill, publications; Miss Portia Bullock, finance; Miss Ruth Bockham, chairman, public affairs; Miss Elsie Scott, chairman, educational policies; Miss Sadie St. Clair, chairman, fellowships; Miss Teresa Staats, chairman, publicity.

1 f-1944

Ga. Teachers Ask Pay Parity At Convention

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Seriousness Of Teacher Shortage Is Emphasized

5-6-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) —"We are fighting now in different parts of the world for freedom and equality of opportunity for all," stated a resolution by elementary and high school teachers from various sections of Georgia, convening here recently for the annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association. A request was made that "for the good of all," the salary differential between white and Negro teachers in the state be rectified. The teachers chose their theme, "Education for Living in a Democratic World."

Representing nearly 6,000 members of the association, delegates framed a series of resolutions centered around present handicaps to an adequate school system of educating Georgia's Negro children.

LESS THAN 9,000 FINISH EIGHTH GRADE

The seriousness of the situation was pointed out by reports that while 90,000 children enter school each term, less than 9,000 finish the eighth grade.

Reasons advanced for the alarming drop-out rate were the distance many rural children must travel to attend school; the fact that many must stop in order to work and contribute to family income; the absence or indifference of truant officers; and the discouragement of many school children by parents who realize that they will probably be able to secure only menial jobs after finishing high school. 5-6-44

The seriousness of the teacher shortage was also discussed at length, President I. E. Washington revealing that more than 4,000 teachers have left the Georgia school rooms since 1941.

The delegates also called attention to the fact that the state spends approximately $57 annually for the education of each white child and spends $17 for each colored child.

LOW SALARY SCALE

"An examination of the annual report of the department of education for the year ending June 1942, reveals that the expenditure for white schools was, as compared with the expenditure for Negro schools, 43 times greater for transportation, 21 times graeter for libraries, 17 times greater for libraries, 17 times times greater for certain school activities, and 38 times greater for other auxiliary agencies," the resolution stated. 5-6-44

The primary cause assigned for the desertion of the classroom was the low salary scale. Teachers in county schools start at $65 monthly whether they hold bachelor's, master's, and Ph.D. degrees, it was said. Georgia teachers accepting common labor jobs in some war centers may earn $40 weekly, it was explained.

Resolutions recognizing these and other problems and suggesting solutions were unanimously passed by the group.

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16 Southern States Act To Equalize School Facilities

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

8-19-44

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Sixteen Southern States went into action last week to meet the Supreme Court's edict for equality in education between Negro and white. State Superintendents of Education from the Southern States met here and organized a council to "work together toward the solution of problems common to us all," declared a spokesman. It is believed the Council will seek ways to establish central or regional universities, financed by the States, where all Negroes seeking professional and technical training not given in the respective State colored colleges, can be sent.

The organization, which answers to the name of Council of Chief State School Officers, plans an early meeting with the Southern Governors' conference. Council members will discuss their joint problems as related to Negro education, according to Clyde A. Erwin of North Carolina, chairman of the newly formed body.

SPONSORED BY BOARD

The 16 States, all having dual school systems for Negroes and whites, to be represented on the council are Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Missouri.

According to a spokesman for the General Education board of New York City, the organizational meeting in Chattanooga was sponsored by the board "mainly to see where we are and where we are going" in the direction of both Negroes and whites." 8-19-44

Clyde Jones of Arkansas was elected vice-chairman of the council, and E. B. Norton, Alabama will serve as secretary-treasurer.

EDUCATORS ATTACK RACIAL INTOLERANCE

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

7-15-44

Two thousand delegates to the convention of the National Education association in Pittsburgh, Pa., last week devoted their opening session to an attack on racial intolerance and the mistreatment of American minorities. In their third wartime conference the assembly pledged itself to a program of fostering tolerance and better racial understanding throughout the country.

Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers' college and the only Negro participating in the panel discussion, presented an effective expose of the fallacy of blood differences and the evil psychological effect of the separate blood bank.

WANTS GOOD THINGS

In discussing the race problem Dr. Hill said: "The Negro wants every good thing that everyone else wants—not the bad things. If God saw fit to make the major part of the human family dark then colored people cannot be bad. We (Negroes and whites) must gain a beter understanding of each other in order to live together." 7-15-44

Dr. Alonzo Myers of New York university, chairman of the Democracy commission, urged the teachers to forget their tendencies toward clannishness. "We must get to know those who are different, be they Negroes, Catholics or Jews. Help your pupils to do the same thing," he urged.

REPLACES ORSON WELLES

Replacing Orson Welles on the program when the actor was forced to cancel his appearance was James Waterman Wise, head of the Council Against Intolerance in America, who pointed out that it is just as important to counteract the divisive force of Nazi-inspired racial hatred as it is to defeat the German Army or sink the Japanese fleet. 7-15-44

Other speakers who stressed the importance of working for interracial and intercultural harmony included Clarence I. Chatto, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Ruth Cunningham of the NEA curriculum department; H. H. Giles of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Henry H. Hill, superintendent of Pittsburgh schools; Mrs. Edith B. Joynes, president of the association; Dr. Ernest O. Melby, chancellor of the University of Montana, and Leonard Power, educational consultant of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Equal Pay For N. C. Teachers

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Governor and State Education Board To Bring Equalization

6-17-44

RALEIGH, N. C. — Eliminating the differences in salaries of Negro and white public school teachers in North Carolina was virtually assured Thursday when the State Board of Education approved plans for equalizing Negro teachers' salaries with surplus funds expected to be on hand during the 1944-45 school term.

Governor J. Melville Broughton, the state's chief executive, personally appeared before the board and requested that the action be taken.

Informed sources on Capitol Hill here credit the governor's action to the influence of the state's white and Negro leaders who have insisted that equalization of teachers salaries in North Carolina could be achieved "without recourse to litigation in the courts." 6-17-44

DR. SHEPARD NOTIFIED

Dr. James E. Shepard of Durham, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, who has been one of the staunchest advocates of the equalization of salaries and who has insisted that North Carolinians do this "because it is the right and just thing to do" was one of the first to be notified of the board's action.

The Board of Education has already instructed its finance committee to make provisions for the equalization of white and Negro teachers' pay in the consideration of the budget for the next school term and it is expected that the committee will report this action in its final report at its July meeting. 6-17-44

The committee estimates that approximately $200,000 will be available from the 9-month budget of the next fiscal year as "surplus." It is estimated that $201,000 would equalize salaries.

$900,000 AVAILABLE

More than $900,000 will be available for previously decided on adjustments in instructional salaries. From the surplus and the instructional funds the board is expected to allot the necessary $201,000 for the elimination of the differential.

Although it is impossible to measure the exact contribution the thousands of teachers in the state made to the cause, it is possible to list a few of the North Carolinians who rendered distinctive service in this movement.

AIDED CAUSE 6-17-44

Dr. C. C. Spaulding and his associates in the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the Mechanics and Farmers Bank lent the prestige and support of their business affiliations to the teachers' cause, and in the field of education, Dr. Shepard, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Sedalia and Dean James T. Taylor, formerly of North Carolina College, rendered much assistance.

Taylor, as legislative chairman of the Negro Teachers' Association, was the teachers' spokesman before the legislature and special committee on numerous occasions.

". . . and Negro Education"

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va

THE School Study Commission, which is making an examination of Virginia's public educational system, and which will report to the next General Assembly, is affordi[illegible] Virginia citizens with ideas concerning improvements in the system an opportunity to be heard at public hearings throughout the state.

In addition to the State School Study Commission there are at work local committees for post-war planning.

8-19-44

Concerning one conference last Tuesday night, a newspaper report said: "Included in the long list of school problems will be equipment, administration, teacher requirements and salaries, vocational education *and Negro education.* (Italics supplied).

We hope that neither the State Commission nor the local Commissions have started out with the idea that Negro education is something peculiarly apart from education as a whole. True, there are many special problems related to the education of Negroes in the public school system of Virginia, and of other states, but these problems have their roots in "equipment, administration, teacher requirements and salaries, and vocational education," to a far greater extent than in any condition peculiar to race.

8-19-44

The most acute problem in "Negro education" now is its complete failure to meet required standards of efficiency because of past policies under which efforts have been made to set up patterns for the education of Negroes according to which they were channelled into special categories of training designed to adjust them to an economic status separate and apart from the whole economy.

The planners said that it was of no use to teach Negroes the technical trades because there would be no opportunity for them to make use of these trades. In that respect the educational planners listened to people who were doing some economic planning which aimed to omit the Negro as a skilled worker.

The educators took the defeatest attitude and proceeded to shape courses in Negro high schools in such fashion as to prepare nearly every pupil for college, where he could continue his education toward becoming a teacher, preacher, doctor, lawyer, or just plain gentleman. As a result we have gentlemen and scholars, but few workers.

There is no such thing as "Negro education." There are certain types of education for which certain Negroes are best adapted, just as there are special types of education for which certain white people are best adapted. In any planning for the future the aim should be to educate people; to make curricula sufficiently flexible to permit the training of people according to their capacities to learn, and not according to the race to which they happen to belong, or, according to any fantastic theories of a special place for Negroes in our future national economy.

8-19-44

There should be no post-war planning for categories of education in which "Negro education" occupies a bracket by itself. Any such planning carries the connotation of economic and social proscription for the Negro; a proscription which certain special groups would gladly welcome. But it would turn out to be a proscription which would eventually break the back of the social order which undertook to establish and to maintain it in a living democracy.

GOVERNORS STUDY EDUCATION PLAN

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

12-9-44

BILOXI, Miss.—Dixie Governors agreed last week that equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens is the South's No. 1 problem and even appointed a committee to make a complete study of educational problems in that section of the country.

The committee, given power to make the special study, includes Governors Chauncey Sparks, of Alabama; Thomas L. Bailey, of Mississippi; Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma and Colgate Darden, of Virginia.

Eleven States were represented at the Southern Governors' confernece. Governor Kerr is the newly elected chairman.

12-9-44

PROPOSAL CALLS FOR EXCHANGE SCHOLARSHIPS

Lt. Gov. William Tuck, representing the governor of Virginia, presented an educational plan for Southern Negroes, which Governor Cooper, of Tennessee, said "should receive the most earnest consideration" of the conference.

The plan proposes that Southern States offer exchange scholarships for outstanding Negro students to attend Negro universities in other States. This plan, he said, would make it possible for students of a State whose facilities for training in certain fields were limited to attend a school which offered the courses the student wanted.

Other proposals called for establishment of a regional university for Negroes and exchange scholarships which would permit students to attend schools outside of the South.

ATTITUDE LAUDED

Governor Kerr, of Oklahoma, sounded the keynote when he declared: "I believe it is the only hope of America to have equal opportunity for all. I believe that all the people of this Nation should be given equal opportunities, whether they be white or black."

This favorable attitude taken by the governors was surprising to many racial observers.

12-9-44

Others attending the conference were Governors Simeon S. Willis, of Kentucky; Jimmie H. Davis, of Louisiana; Homer Adkins, of Arkansas; Spessard L. Holland, of Florida; Governor-Elect Millard Caldwell, of Florida, and former Governor Frank Dixon, of Alabama.

S. C. Increases Allotment For Negro Schools

Tribune — Philadelphia Pa

12-9-44

CHARLESTON, S. C. (ANP)—According to a report prepared last week by the State Preparedness for Peace Commission, state funds appropriated for colored education have increased by 33 per cent since 1931, while funds for the education of whites have decreased within a six-year period.

The commission said 2,183 colored schools were given $1,566,471 for operating expenses in 1931, which represented 12.5 per cent of all school expenditures for that year, with 1,481 white schools receiving $11,005,845.

Appropriations for colored schools had increased to 16. per cent, or to $2,460,374, by 1940, of the states's total, the report pointed out, compared with $12,442,412 for white schools.

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8 Attend White House Session

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

3-Day NEA Meeting Hears First Lady

EQUAL SCHOOLS

Mrs. FDR Doesn't Blame Vet Who Gets High

10-14-44

WASHINGTON

The education of minority groups in rural areas was discussed at the three-day White House Conference on Rural Education at which the necessity for Federal aid to raise educational and health standards was stressed by the President.

The group, called together by the National Education Association, held its preliminary meeting at the association headquarters, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, October 3. The four general sessions were held at the White House, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Educators Present

Colored persons among the 200 attending the conference included:

President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College; Dr. Alethia Washington, Howard University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley (Ga.) State College; Dr. Felix Jones, Louisiana; Miss Thelley Nortucutt, Southern Foundation; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U.S. Office of Education, and William H. Robinson, Office of Price Administration.

10-14-44

Federal aid for rural schools was supported by the President in an unscheduled appearance at the second general session of the conference Wednesday afternoon. He saw the need in the high rate of rejections for military service on grounds of illiteracy.

Press Comments

Commenting on this phase of the President's remarks to the conference, the Washington Post said editorially:

"If we break down by States the illiteracy figures that the Army has published, we find that the highest percentage of illiterates come, it is true, from seven Southern States, but we likewise find that they come from the cities as well as from the rural areas.

"That is not wholly due, as is sometimes asserted, to the large ratio of colored people in those States.

10-14-44

"The disproof lies in the fact that colored people in our Northern States have a lower rate of rejection than the whites in these Southern States. In other words, the colored child in the North has a greater chance for self-fulfillment than the average white child in the Southern States."

First Lady Speaks

After the President's remarks on Wednesday afternoon, there was a social hour on the White House lawn.

The group left for home Thursday night after a plea from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to publicize the findings of the conference in each rural community.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she is concerned over lack of educational opportunity wherever it exists. She cited the instance of a veteran with both legs partly off, who gets "drunk" every time he goes on leave from the hospital.

"But he comes from a rural area and I don't blame him for getting drunk," Mrs. Roosevelt continued. She explained that inadequate schooling had left him with too narrow a viewpoint "to know you can overcome almost any handicap if you just use your mind."

10-14-44

Uneducated Whites, Too

It makes her "heart ache" to see a wounded colored veteran, she added, "because you just can't get across to him" what he can do despite handicaps.

"And I don't mean just colored boys," she said. "White boys who have gone through only the third or fourth grade feel that way, too."

Equal Schools Urged

The delegates recommended Federal and State aid for rural schools, equalized educatonal opportunities in all States and for all races, minimum of nine months of school a year, higher pay for teachers and supervisors, school buildings planned to meet community and recreational needs and close co-operation with officials of the surrounding community.

A five-point program for the education of colored and other minority and special groups in rural areas was presented on Thursday afternoon by President Davis.

10-14-44

He urged Federal aid for rural schools, a program of intercultural education and race relations, improved school facilities, equal pay for teachers, vocational education and colored representation on policy-forming bodies.

18f-1944

$150,000,000 Set As Negro School Progress Cost

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
7-13-44

Bringing Negro schools up to the standards of white schools, at the present rate of progress, will require 85 years and the expenditure of $150,000,000, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education and dean of Howard University, asserts.

Speaking before the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University here yesterday, Dr. Thompson termed Negro educational opportunity a barometer of race relations both North and South.

If equalization of standards is achieved, an increased annual expenditure of $50,000,000 will be required to maintain it, he declared. 7-13-44

In some sections of the country, Negroes are being legally forced into separate schools with less adequate facilities, he said, and in other instances they are being illegally segregated in areas where segregation is prohibited or the state remains silent on the matter.

"Negro teachers, with 80 per cent as much training as whites and 30 per cent more children to teach, receive only 50 per cent as much salary," he said.

He also stated that in 1940 nine states had a per capita educational expenditure which was 212 per cent "greater for whites than for Negroes."

Way Clear in Ga. Teacher Pay Suit

Afro American 7-15-44
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA (ANP). — Federal jurisdiction in cases involving inequailties of salaries and discrimination in the State's public school systems was upheld by Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood last week.

The ruling upset the contention of T. Grady Head, State attorney general, who insisted that Samuel L. Davis, a teacher here and plaintiff in a case before the court, should seek redress through State courts.

Davis, through his attorney, is seeking an injunction against the Atlanta board of education to prevent continuance of alleged discrimination against him and other colored teachers in the matter of pay.

7-15-44

Amendment Involved

Judge Underwood said further that since the case has been filed on behalf of others, since it is not against the State and since the complaints involve citation of the Fourteenth Amendment, the court has the authority to entertain the suit for declaratory judgment.

It was also pointed out that the petitioner does not seek a money judgment against the State. Mr. Davis is represented by A. T. Walden, Atlanta lawyer, and Thurgood Marshall of NYC, NAACP counsel.

Tennessee Teachers Win Equal Salaries

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa. 9-30-44

JACKSON, Tenn.—Another victory in the NAACP's efforts to aid Negro teachers against discrimination in salary differentials was won September 18 in local Federal court when defendants in the Jackson (Tenn.) teachers' salary case agreed upon settlement.

The complaint in the case was filed in the fall of 1943 by the Jackson Colored Teachers' association against the Commissioners of Education of Jackson, Tenn., and the local superintendent of schools. The plaintiffs alleged in their complaint that Negro teachers and principals were arbitrarily discriminated against in the payment of salaries, receiving less compensation than that paid white teachers and principals of equal qualifications and experience.

The Jackson Colored Teachers' association was represented by Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, Tenn., and NAACP special counsel, Thurgood Marshall.

Southern States Organize To Study Negro Education

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.
8-19-44

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., (ANP).—The Council of Chief State School Officers is the name of a new organization which was formed by the State superintendents of education in 16 southern states at a meeting held here last Wednesday. The purpose of the council as announced, "is to work together toward the solution of problems common to us all" with particular interest in Negro educational procedures."

Officers elected were Clyde A. Erwin, North Carolina, chairman; Supt. Clyde Jones of Arkansas, vice-chairman, and E. B. Norton of Alabama, as secretary-treasurer.

Chairman Erwin said the new council hopes at an early date to have a conference with the Southern Governors' Conference to discuss their joint problems as related to education.

The conference was sponsored by the General Education Board of New York City, "mainly to see where we are and where we are going" in the direction of both whites and Negroes, said Dr. Mann, director of the Division of Southern Education of the board. 8-19-44

The sixteen states, all having dual school systems for Negroes and whites, are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas and Maryland.

PRESS COMMENT

New Orleans, La.

Something About the Southern Governor's Conference

Louisiana Weekly 12-16-44

(Jackson Advocate, December 2, 1944)

SOMEWHERE in the distant past, most likely, at "some time out of mind, or time whereof the mind of man runneth not to the contrary," to use the language of a great world scholar, perhaps in a period such as is now being gone through by the Negro of Mississippi, and of the South, when frustration and bewilderment like an ominous and foreboding cloud have hung about him to narrow his vision and darken his hopes, there was born the sagacious and inspiring adage, "behind every cloud there is a silver lining."

The Negroes of Mississippi and of the South may well see the silver lining behind the dark clouds of frustration and bewilderment that have gathered and hung so meaningly in recent months, by taking a look at the Conference of Southern Governors held down on the Mississippi Coast last week.

12-16-44

At this Southern Governors' Conference on the Mississippi Coast, with nine Governors present in person and two there by able representation, the conference stated as its "Number One Objective" the "Equalization of Educational Opportunities for All Citizens of the South"; with earnest consideration being given to a proposed educational plan for Southern Negroes, including the proposal that Souther States offer exchange scholarships for outstanding Negr students to attend Negro universities in other states.

The plan being one which would make it possible f students of a state whose facilities for training in certa specific fields were limited to attend schools which offere the courses the students wanted. The statement, "I believ it is the only hope of America to have equal opportunit for all; I believe that all the people of this nation shoul be given equal opportunities, whether he be white black," by one of its members being given the most prom nent space and widespread publicity in the press of th state and of the South, as in a manner stating the confe ence creed.

12-16-44

The Freight Rates Differentials, which have all b choked out its economic life, and made absentee ownersh the rule rather than the exception in the industrial dev opment and financial structure of the South, was also up f the most serious consideration by the conference.

The days of the freight differential will end only wh Southern leaders begin to see them in their true light having come as a result of that compromise between t North and South on the Negro question. The compromi which the South bargained to keep its Negroes in political, social and cultural subjection and economic paternalism, already proven to be one of the saddest chapters in the unwritten history of the South and of the nation.

Once the South becomes willing to give to all its citizens, black and white, equal opportunities there will be no basis for the continuance of this unwritten compromise, and no basis for the alliance which Southern members of the Congress of the United States are forced to make with the protectors of freight rate differentials and absentee ownership in order to keep themselves politically and socially alive in the system which gave them life. 12-16-44

The greatest significance attached to the conference lies in the fact that all this has happened, with no unfavorable reaction, in the State of Mississippi, long pointed out as being, and not without a large measure of truth, the strongest and last citadel of provincialism, sectionalism, bourbonism, Negrophobia and the strangling rancor of the Civil War.

For the Negroes of Mississippi, and of all the South for that matter, the Governors' Conference on the Mississippi Coast last week points to the silver lining which seems to be slowly but surely coming—from behind the once dark, ominous and foreboding clouds."

Atlanta Daily World

Southern Governors Act

12-12-44 Atlanta, Ga.

We would not question the sincerity of the professed purposes of the southern governors of the thirteen southern states as set forth and reported in their conference held this week in Mississippi. Nevertheless, to give the impression that their proposal for the "equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens of the South."' s acceptable to Negroes, would be grossly misleading. 12.12.44

In the first place, their proposal to offer 'exchange scholarships' for outstanding Negro students to attend universities in other states, is violative of the ends and purposes of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case. In the second place, the proposal is an obvious attempt at shirking the financial obligation of providing equal facilities for Negro students within the states. Finally, it presupposes that Negro universities in other states can provide these equalities, when as a plain matter of fact, there are no outstanding Negro Graduate or Professional schools, fully equipped or adequately staffed, equaled to the existing facilities and staffs of the States Universities over the South. Acknowledgement of that fact in no reflection of the few Negro Professional or Graduate Schools. To the contrary, it is a compliment to the ingenuity and thrift of Negro educators. For Negroes have not only had to support the state universities and other public institutions with their taxes, but in addition, have had to look to private sources for whatever educational opportunities their children might enjoy in Graduate and Professional instruction. 12.12.44

And while we are unable to generate enthusiasm for the propisal, by the southern governors, the fact that they are evidencing enough interest in the matter to make a study of the problems with which we are faced, is encouraging. For that study, it is announced that Governors Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi, Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma and Colgate Darden of Virginia, have been named. These men, with the assistance of competent Negro educators, should experience little difficulty in determinging the gravity and immensity of the problems facing Negro students for Profession and Graduate School facilities in the South.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS COME OUT FOR EQUAL EDUCATION'

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan.

12-8-44

Jackson, Miss. (ANP)—Surprising to many racial relations observers was the full agreement reached by the 11 Dixie governors attending the Southern Governors' conference that the number one objective of southern states should be "equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens of the south."

Earnest consideration was given by the assembled governors to a proposed educational plan for Negroes, including the establishment of a regional university for Negroes and the offer of exchange scholarships for outstanding Negro students to attend schools outside of the south.

Gov. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma sounded the keynote Tuesday when he asserted: "I believe it is the only hope of America to have equal opportunity for all. I believe that all the people of this nation should be given equal opportunities, whether they be white or black." 12-8-44

Governor Kerr's statement was given prominent space in most southern newspapers.

The greatest significance attached to the conference lies in the fact that all of this happened, with no unfavorable reaction in the state of Mississippi, the strongest and last citadel of provincialism, bourbonism, Negrophobia and the strangling rancor of the Civil War.

Dixie Governors Vote for "Equal Education"

Afro American

12-9-44

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Full agreement was reached by the eleven Dixie governors attending the Southern Governors' Conference that the No. 1 objective of Southern States should be "equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens of the South."

Gov. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma sounded the keynote Tuesday when he asserted: "I believe it is the only hope of America to have equal opportunity for all. I believe that all the people of this nation should be given equal opportunities, whether they be white or black." Baltimore, Md.

Savannah Tribune

S.C. Increases Appropriation For Negro Education

Savannah Tribune Ga.

12-7-44

A SUM OF $2,480,734 SPENT IN 1940

With Upward Trend Each Year After

CHARLESTON, S. C., (ANP)—State funds appropriated for Negro education have increased by 33 per cent since 1931, said a report prepared last week by the State Preparedness for Peace commission, while funds for the education of whites have decreased within a six-year period.

According to the report, the 33 per cent increase occurred between 1931 and 1940. The commission said 2,183 Negro schools were given $1,566,471 for operating expenses in 1931, which represented 12.5 per cent of all school expenditures for that year, with 1,481 white schools receiving $11,005,845.

Appropriations for Negro schools had increased to 16.5 per cent, or to $2,460,374 by 1940, of the state's total, the report pointed out, compared with $12,442,412 for white schools. The education of 213,330 Negro school children in 1942 showed a steady upward trend in the percentage of state appropriations, the commission said, but paralleled a six year decrease in expenditures for white schools that began with the state's 1932-33 school depression.

While the Negro schools outnumbered the white units in the state's 1,742 school districts, the commission revealed that 42.2 per cent of the Negro schools were one-teacher units and 31.4 per cent were in charge of two teachers. On the contrary, only 17.4 per cent of the white schools were one-teacher units while 30.7 per cent were conducted by two teachers.

12-6-44

Enrollment of Negro elementary schools in 1942, the last year covered by the commission's report, was 192,283 with 21,077 in high schools. During the same year, 188,300 whites were enrolled in elementary schools and 74,280 were reported in the state's high schools.

Committee Will Study Means To Raise Negro Education Standards

News- Birmingham Ala.

3-31-44

Creation of a committee from within its own ranks to study and then recommend to the executive committee of A. E. A. means by which it can assist in raising standards of education in Alabama for Negroes, was voted at the meeting of the Association of School Administrators Thursday morning.

The committee's recommendation followed an address by E. G. McGehee, of the State Department of Education, who discussed the state's educational program for Negroes in which he pointed out the lack of opportunity the race has to enjoy benefits of the experience and training of the white educators. The committee, to be named at a later date, will be assigned to survey the weaknesses, both in physical and instructional equipment of the Negro educational program, and will recommend to the A. E. A. executive committee the creation of some device through which there can be closer, mutual cooperation between the leaders in both races.

Dr. Paul Irvine, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, urged the importance of public relations in promoting better understanding of schools and cooperation with their programs. 3-31-44

The meeting, earlier addressed by Sen. Lister H. Hill and his political opponent, James A. Simpson, was conducted by E. W. Mellown. The group, after the addresses, passed a resolution endorsing the Hill-Thomas bill, providing federal aid to education.

Officers elected for next year are L. G. Walker, superintendent of Perry County schools, president; E. E. Cox, superintendent of city schools, Guntersville, vice president, and Dr. W. W. Hill, assistant superintendent of Jefferson County schools, secretary.

School Wears A Raincoat, First One In Birmingham

Post- Birmingham, Ala.

7-15-44

If you have noticed the clinical whiteness of the Negro Industrial High School at 300 Eighth-av, n, this Summer, perhaps you thought it still was wearing the hospital robe after a badly needed face-lifting operation.

But that's just what you thought—it's wearing the first raincoat ever designed for a Birmingham school.

When C. R. Cornic, business manager of the Birmingham Public Schools, dared to think of using waterproof paint on a public school building—there is a cheaper variety—he received more than a dozen bids for the Industrial High job, but bids so widely at variance that he decided to test each firm's paint and buy one that really kept out the rain.

He did a miniature trial job, using each paint on a single brick and recording results.

First he dried his bricks on a radiator for 48 hours, to be sure they carried no dampness. Then he painted his bricks, labeling the various paints used, and let them dry 48 hours. 7-15-44

Next he weighed the perfectly dry painted bricks and recorded exactly. Following that, he soaked all of them for 48 hours. Last, he weighed them again while wet.

The bidder whose brick showed the least difference in weight, wet or dry, indicating that it really was waterproof, got the job.

It was neither the high nor the low man, but it was so close to low that Mr. Cornic felt justified in buying the raincoat for the big building for Negroes.

18f-1944 Florida

Negro School Attendance Head Will Be Named

Pensacola Fla Journal
January 6, 1944

Board Is Informed Delinquency High Among Students

County school board yesterday agreed to appoint a Negro attendance officer to serve under Supt. A. S. Edwards. Request was made by the Negro war-time health committee of the county and was presented by Solomon Brookins, Negro resident. He said the committee would underwrite the attendance officer's salary.

Brookins said delinquency is high among Negro students, particularly in high school. The committee meets tonight and will recommend a local Negro for the job.

Brookins told the board that "We want to assist in the war effort. Our people are ashamed of the VD rate among Negroes in the armed forces. Our high school boys and girls are missing school as much as three and four weeks at a time and their parents are unaware of their absence. We want our white friends to know that we are going to pay our own officer in the hope that it will help both the children and the VD program of this county."

18f-1944

Georgia

Negro Pupils Learn Citizenship

Leader-Tribune — Ft. Ft. Valley, Ga.

Conscious of the increasing demand for healthy Negro citizens the pupils of Myrtle school under the supervision of their teachers have carried out a program which centered around the needs of the community, citizenship, health, and the production and conservation of food.

The pupils collected scrap, contributed to the Red Cross, sold Christmas seals, and are buying defense stamps. 4-27-44

The need for an adequate supply of water at school was taken care of at the beginning of this school term by the installation of a pump. To encourage beautification shrubbery, flowers and trees have been planted on the grounds. Terracing was done, walks laid, swings hung and trees whitewashed.

To answer the need for more and better food the school has planted a garden with the assistance of the Jeans teacher, M. C. Arrant, and two of the school's patrons, Jim Ragin, and Armor Robinson, also M. Ellison of the Fort Valley State College. From this garden the pupils gathered, prepared and canned 8 quarts of turnips and English peas in the class room under the direction of their teachers. The object of this garden was to teach production and conservation of foods. 4-27-44

This program in connection with regular class room activities has aided in making the contents of the text books more practical, and extending its practice into the homes is encouraged.

Negro School Building Is Erected at Duluth

Constitution — Atlanta, Ga.

DULUTH, Ga., Aug. 18.—Duluth's new Negro school building, erected through the co-operation of the town's white and colored population, is nearing completion and will be ready at the opening of the fall term. 8-19-44

The modern building, modeled on plans approved by the Rosenwald Foundation and the State Department of Education, will replace the old store buildings, lodge halls, and residences where Negro children have gone to school in previous years.

The new school was made possible by a proposal of Richard L. Hull, oprator of Irvindale Dairy Farms at Duluth, who agreed to match funds contributed by the school board and townspeople of Duluth. 8-19-44

With four teachers employed, the school will serve approximately 60 children. The Duluth and Gwinnett county school boards hope eventually to extend the facilities of the school to high school students. At the present time there is no county-supported Negro high school in Gwinnett county.

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Rural Education's Challenge

Atlanta Daily World — Atlanta Ga.

The annual conference of Georgia Negro school principals opening in Atlanta this morning for a two-day run, is met with a greater challenge than perhaps any similar group in the state. Historically, our nation has its root in the deep soil. Half of the school children of the Nation still live in rural areas. Fifty-two per cent of the Nation's teachers are rural. Thirteen million U. S. citizens who have never completed the fourth grade are reported to be still coming from the same old place: poor country schools, principally concentrated in the South. 11-17-44

The recent White House Conference on Rural Education, held for the purpose of helping rural communities to enlarge their contribution to a sounder economic and social structure which the American people hope to build in the immediate postwar years; lists the average annual salary for rural American teachers at $967. The urban teacher was found to be receiving $1,937, the civilian federal employee, $2,235, and the industrial worker $2,363. Almost half of the Nation's 842,000 teachers are new at the job since Pearl Harbor; fewer and fewer teachers can see any sense in working for less than a living wage.

Largely then, the preparation of these rural youths for individual economic competency, for effective participation in the increasingly complex duties of citizenship in an age incredibly complex, depends upon the ingenuity and statesmanship of these principals and teachers of the future.

SEEK OUSTER OF

Globe & Independent

CHICAGO PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tenn.

OF SCHOOL BOARD

2-25-44

White and Colored Patrons Charge McCahey Has Race Prejudice

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—(ANP) When James B. McCahey, president of the board of education, made his report to the second session of the mayor's conference on race relatations last Tuesday in the chambers of the city council regarding school facilities for colored children, he exposed himself to the denunciation of the Chicago's outstanding white and colored leaders.

Charges that his report was a misrepresentation of facts, veiled with subtle prejudice against colored children migrating from the south, were voiced on the council floor, while Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, national president of the federated women's clubs, immediately demanded a change of school board policy or his immediate resignation.

The idea of raising the question of where the colored children were born is ridiculous, said Russell Ballard, director of Hull House.

"Their fathers and brothers are fighting for the country as a whole, not for a taxing unit in Cook county, with the result that the board of education should regard it as a patriotic privilege to provide equal school opportunities for all," he declared.

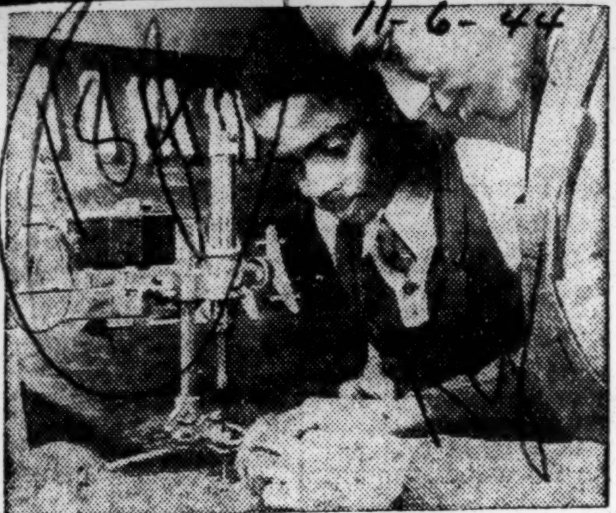
While Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president, Central YMCA college, revealed his dissatisfaction about school facilities for colored children, Maynard Kruger, social science department, University of Chicago, said that McCahey should resign his post. 2-25-44

"McCahey's speech gave ample justification last Tuesday for the growing belief among citizens that the mayor's committee is not a prelude for action but a substitute for it," he asserted. "In the interest of politics alone—to say nothing of education—McCahey should resign, for it was obvious to all at the meeting that the speech was not taking with the audience and that he is a political liability."

"McCahey's speech was insulting to all citizens, white as well as colored," remarked Albert Gale, advertising executive. "Social equality is not an issue in this case. It is merely a matter of granting an opportunity to a race that wants to become better citizens and are striving hard to do so."

FAIRMINDED PEOPLE CONCEDE NEGROES SHOULD HAVE EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

OUR BOARD OF EDUCATION DOES NOT OFFER THEM EQUAL COURSES NOR FACILITIES



11-6-44

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

The facilities are not large enough to give really effective trade instruction and there is no space in the building for the expansion of the work.—Works Report 1943.

Courier Journal — Louisville, Ky.

IMPROVE NEGRO EDUCATION

VOTE MRS. HORTENSE YOUNG

FOR

CANDIDATE FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

11-6-44

PLATFORM:

1. Elimination of Portable School Buildings
2. Adequate playgrounds for all Children
3. Equal Educational Facilities in all schools
4. Higher salaries for all Teachers
5. ROTC in Central High School
6. A Trade School for Negroes
7. A New Central High School

11-6-44

A graduate of Fisk and Illinois Universities; Graduate Work, Chicago and New York Universities; Former High School and College Instructor; Membership Mayor's Interracial Comm.; Children's Center Social Protective Comm.; U.D.A., NAACP, CIO-PAC., Calvary Baptist Church, Advisory Comm. Chairman, Baxter Playground.

For Board of Education

Courier Journal — Louisville, Ky.

10-11-44

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Hortense Huston Young, announced

Kentucky

her candidacy for the Louisville Board of Education at the regular monthly meeting of the City Federation of Colored Women and it was unanimously indorsed. Mrs. Young holds degrees from Fisk University and the University of Illinois, and has done special graduate work at the University of Chicago and New York University.

Mrs. Young, a splendid mother and former teacher, is interested in all civic affairs. She has given a year's service as supervisor of the Traveler's Aid U. S. O. lounge at Union Station. She is a member of the Mayor's Interracial Committee and active in Parent-Teacher circles.

Other cities the size of Louisville have a Negro member on the Board of Education.

Louisville. MINNIE DURHAM.

For Mrs. Young

Courier Journal — Louisville, Ky.

11-6-44

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

As one who has known Mrs. Hortense Young over a long period of time, I should like the public to know of the high esteem in which she is held as is attested to by the list of endorsers of her candidacy for membership on the Louisville Board of Education, who have personally called and written, encouraging and supporting her with their time, money and efforts. We are especially anxious that our white friends know that we are solidly backing her because we know that with her on the Board of Education the entire community will be benefited. She has exhibited an unselfish interest in every phase of civic life in which she has participated. We ask your support in seeing that all of us get fair and impartial representation on the Louisville Board of Education.

11-6-44

We ask voters to remember when voting the school ballot that a Negro on the Louisville Board of Education will mean better curicula, better physical plants, better facilities, better opportunities for developing the desirable kind of citizenship for the Negro school children of Louisville — and, hence, community betterment in general.

Louisville. Mrs. JESSIE T. SCOTT.

Some Criticism We Don't Mind Hearing

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is glad and proud to live in a community where a certain adverse criticism of this newspaper which we have heard in the last few days is possible and vocal. We refer to the disappointment expressed by many white people that we did not support Mrs. HORTENSE YOUNG, a Negro, in her candidacy for the Louisville Board of Education. They point out that THE COURIER-JOURNAL in the past has suggested the desirability of Negro representation on the school board and, for that matter, on the Board of Aldermen and has expressed satisfaction with Representative CHARLES W. ANDERSON, JR., as a member of the Louisville delegation in the General Assembly at Frankfort. These critics argue, then, that when a well qualified Negro presented herself for the school board, THE COURIER-JOURNAL simply let her down.

We do not, of course, accept that version. If we had it to do over again, we would support THOMAS J. WOOD and STUART C. CAMPBELL. We rejoice that they have been re-elected and believe that the general interest of Louisville children, white and colored, has been better served thereby than it could have been by any other result. We have often criticised the school board for a smug and stodgy conservatism in school matters. But we have found that President WOOD and Mr. CAMPBELL, a minority of the board, as they have familiarized themselves with the problems of the school system in their first terms, have acquired grasp and vision which made them the two members who could least of all be spared at this time.

The only reason, in our mind, for preferring Mrs. YOUNG to either one of them would have had to rest on the assumption that there is virtue in Negro representation as such, that is, in mere bloc representation. This is not true, and we hasten to say we do not think Mrs. YOUNG would have given that sort of representation. She is capable of looking at the school problem of the community whole. But so are Messrs. WOOD and CAMPBELL, and they are in the midst of important tasks concerning which each has acquired invaluable experience and insight. We were compelled to favor the candidates we considered best qualified in the circumstances, regardless of other considerations.

11-12-44

We do not think that the white people who differed with us on this decision are right, but we are immensely gratified that so many have a strong feeling for justice to the Negro. Even if, in our opinion, that feeling misled them in this instance, it is a creditable and healthy manifestation and an excellent augury. And far more important in this connection than what anybody says about THE COURIER-JOURNAL one way or the other is the fact that a glance at the election returns by wards and precincts will show Mrs. YOUNG had a host of white supporters, a sign of a genuine sentiment in this community which should yield priceless returns in good will and fair play. Mrs. YOUNG is thoroughly fitted for the school board membership which she sought and, except for the special situation prevailing, should have had this time. We hope she will seek it again and get it.

11-12-44

Mrs. Young Losing Race For Board

Wood, Campbell Forge Ahead; May Is Winner

11-10-44

By ALLAN M. TROUT.

Mrs. Hortense Young, Negro candidate for the Louisville Board of Education, dropped into third place during yesterday's tabulation at the Armory, while President Roosevelt's majority in the Third District was boosted to 15,400 with 21 per cent of the precincts remaining to be counted today.

Mrs. Young started yesterday morning in first place in the 4-candidate race, but quickly dropped to third when tabulation moved out of the predominantly Negro precincts. Two are to be elected.

Gibbs Is Far Behind.

The Negro candidate polled 12,717 votes in 374 precincts out of 493. Thomas J. Wood, incumbent, and president of the board, polled 14,081; Stuart C. Campbell, incumbent, polled 15,834, and Rollin Gibbs polled 7,160.

Thus, with 75 per cent of the precincts counted in this race, Campbell is 3,117 votes ahead of Mrs. Young and Wood is 1,364 votes ahead. There is little likelihood that Mrs. Young can finish better than third.

The race for Jefferson County Board of Education between B. Bertram Finzer, incumbent, and Mrs. Jane Morton Norton, Harrods Creek, was completed in yesterday's count, with Mrs. Norton emerging the victor. She polled 3,033 and Finzer 2,298.

Third District returns boosted President Roosevelt's state-wide majority of 75,251 votes, with only 120 Jefferson County precincts remaining to be counted. Roosevelt's state total was 455,236 votes, as compared with 379,985 polled by Thomas E. Dewey.

Senator Alben W. Barkley's state total now stands at 447,770 votes, while James Park, his Republican opponent for the U. S. Senate, has polled 365,560 votes to date. Senator Barkley's state majority stands at 82,210 votes.

Gabbard Congratulates May.

Dr. E. E. Gabbard, Buckhorn, who twice now has narrowly failed to defeat A. J. May, the veteran Democratic congressman in the Seventh District, today congratulated May on his re-election.

"Congratulations, you have won a hard-fought campaign," Dr. Gabbard said. "There is no other man in the district to whom I had rather lose."

Complete returns from the Seventh gave May 33,396 and Dr. Gabbard 30,158.

The Third District count will be completed this afternoon. One hundred and twenty precincts remain to be counted.

The Courier-Journal's compilation of Third District returns follows:

For President.

(455 out of 575 precincts.)

Dewey (R) ---------- 47,621
Roosevelt (D) ---------- 63,021
Claude A. Watson, Prohibition ---------- 229
Norman Thomas, Socialist ---------- 81
Edward A. Teichert, Soc. Lab. ---------- 62

For U. S. Senate.

(455 out of 575 precincts.)

Park (R) ---------- 46,627
Barkley (D) ---------- 62,598
Robert H. Garrison (P) ---------- 274
Yona M. Marret (SL) ---------- 66

For Congress

(455 out of 575 precincts.)

Sgt. Garland R. Hubbard (R) ---------- 46,376
Emmet O'Neal (D) ---------- 62,666
Bessie Graham (P) ---------- 241

For County Tax Commissioner.

(455 out of 575 precincts.)

Don Warren (R) ---------- 44,720
George C. Trager (D) ---------- 58,997

For Coroner.

(455 out of 575 precincts.)

Roy L. Carter (R) ---------- 44,876
Dr. Vincent Stabile (D) ---------- 58,910

For Alderman, First Ward.

(379 out of 493 precincts.)

Henry W. Wales (R)	34,184
Edwin C. Willis (D)	47,870

For Justice of the Peace.

Second District.

(175 out of 194 precincts.)

Karl D. Malone (R)	17,381
Guy C. Shearer (D)	21,807

Hopes She Will Run Again

11-19-44

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Louisville, Ken.

As campaign manager of Mrs. Hortense Young's candidacy for the Board of Education, I wish to express my personal gratitude and appreciation to all of the citizens of Louisville who voted for Mrs. Young, especially to those who actively worked at the polls and at the Armory in her behalf. I am confident that in the not too distant future the Negro citizens of Louisville will be successful in electing a representative on the Board of Education. Therefore, I cannot too strongly urge all who participated in the recent election to join with me in an abiding faith that the goal can yet be achieved.

Neither Mrs. Young nor Vice Chairman William Warley, nor the writer, holds any criticism relative to the conduct of the campaign or of those who opposed the candidacy of Mrs. Young. The campaign of each candidate for the Board of Education was conducted in a high class manner. 11-19-44

Personally, I sincerely hope that Mrs. Young will again yield to the wishes of her many friends and seek election to the Board of Education at the next election.

Louisville. CHARLES W. ANDERSON, JR.

A Responsibility and An Honor

Courier Journal Louisville Ken.

11-19-44

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

There comes a time when an individual is an instrument through which mass thinking is expressed. I was that instrument in the recent election of members to the Board of Education. I was extremely conscious of the responsibility as well as the honor. For your interest, your encouragement, your support and the confidence expressed by your votes I take this means of saying thanks to the citizens of Louisville. Gratitude is one of the intangibles that cannot be concretely expressed or exhibited when the gift has been one of confidence. A sincerity of purpose is the most that might be expected. I trust each of you has felt that.

Though the race was not successful I think the entire community was made more conscious of deficiencies in some of our schools. The propelling force behind the whole movement was the feeling that Negro representation on the Board of Education would benefit the community as a whole. I sincerely think the friends we interested in the cause will greatly increase the chances of a Negro candidate in the next election.

The unity of purpose and the fine spirit shown by every worker are a credit to the community and each should feel a sense of pride in having aided in a job well done. I am grateful to a Negro press which carried the campaign so generously to the citizens, to those who contributed financially and those who spoke to a friend and solicited his interest in the election. Without this assistance we could not have made the excellent record we did; without each of you our cause would have been lost.

Louisville. HORTENSE YOUNG.

18f-1944

A Beginning, At Least

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 3-4-44

The action of the Kentucky state legislature in passing a bill that would repeal the separate school-law of the state which prohibits white and Negro students from attending the same institutions, represents at least a beginning toward the equalizing of educational opportunities within the state for its Negro students.

The bill introduced by attorney Charles Anderson, lone Negro member of the Kentucky legislature, was passed by the state's House of Representatives by the narrow margin of 41 to 40, after hours of vigorous debate and political maneuvering. Attorney Anderson says of the bill: "It opens for Negro students the graduate school and schools of Engineering and Law at the University of Kentucky; the schools of Medicine Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Law at the Universit yof Louisville, and the Graduate school of divinity at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

If favorably acted upon by the State Senate, the move will place Kentucky far ahead of other southern states in satisfying the mandate of the Supreme Court in the now well-known Lloyd Gaines decision. The mere fact that a Negro sponsor of the measure was heartily joined by his white colleagues in its support and passage, gives assurance that the Senate, even if it fails temporarily to support the vote of House, it will eventually come to give full and generous endorsement to such a measure. And in doing so, it will achieve without court, what all other southern states must inevitably accomplish, either by voluntary action or through the more costly and tedious court processes.

Kentucky House Votes Repeal of Reactionary Law

Globe Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
3-3-44

Victory Scored By Charles W. Anderson Colored Member Of State Legislature

FRANKFORT, KY. — The Civil Rights Committee of the National Bar Association was victorious this week when it successfully sponsored a bill in the Kentucky Legislature for the purpose of repealing the separate school law which prohibits white and Negro students from attending the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

The bill as introduced by Charles W. Anderson, Jr., president of the National Bar Association, the only Negro member of the Kentucky Legislature, was passed by the Lower House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature by a vote of 40 to 41 after hours of vigorous debate and legislative parliamentary maneuvering by opponents of the bill to keep the measure from coming to a vote. The repeal by the Lower House of Kentucky's separate school law is the first favorable effort in any Legislature of the South to abolish segregation and discrimination in education by legislative action. The bill since the passage by the Lower House, now goes to the State Senate for approval or rejection. 3-3-44

According to State Representative Anderson, the bill opens for Negro students the graduate school and the schools of Engineering and

Kentucky

Law at the University of Kentucky; the schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Pharmacy and Law at the University of Louisville, and the graduate school of Divinity at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (white). Under the present Kentucky law, Negro students are denied admission to State and Municipal universities. A law enacted in 1936, known as the "Day Law" further prohibits, by a heavy penalty or fine, for any white person to teach Negro students in the same class with whites, both, in elementary, teachers colleges and universities. Anderson's bill is an amendment to the "Day Law" and makes no change in the separation of races in elementary schools and teachers colleges, but only affects the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville and the Baptist Theological Seminary.

Mr. Anderson vigorously leading the fight on the floor of the House of Representatives for the passage of the bill told his colleagues, "If we are to speak of democracy to the world, then let us have democracy at home." In further explaining the bill he stated that it was "the answer to a mandate of the United States Supreme Court two years ago that States must provide equality of educational opportunities for the two races." "It now is firmly established," Anderson continued, "that States are under as much obligation to extend equality in educational opportunities as they are to provide public health measures to all citizens." "My bill," he said, "is the practicable and sane way to secure equality of educational opportunities in Kentucky. It will save the Commonwealth $1,000,000.00 and that is what it would cost to make the Kentucky State College for Negroes into a first class university.

Mr. Anderson branded as "unfair and inadequate" the State's custom of awarding out of state tuition or scholarships to Kentucky Negro students who are compelled to seek higher education in other states. He cited two examples. 3-3-44 "In the last 25 years," he said, "only one Negro student who left Louisville to study medicine out of the state has returned to Louisville to practice. And in the last 15 years," he added, "only one Negro student who left Louisville to study pharmacy has returned to the city as a druggist." He further reminded his colleagues that the bill was supported by leading liberal organizations of Kentucky and by the Courier-Journal, the leading white newspaper of the State. In support of the bill he read a letter to his colleagues from the white Southern Baptist Theological Seminary recounting how it was forced by the "Day Law" to organize an extension department to offer instruction in graduate divinity to five Negro students within the last four years. Four of them are now in the armed services, he said, but the fifth is still a student at the seminary, in spite of Kentucky's segregated law.

After passage of the bill in the Lower House Mr. Anderson's colleagues amended the title of the bill to make it hereafter known as "The Anderson Act." This was in recognition of the Negro legislator's fight in behalf of his race for equal educational opportunities.

MAKE-SHIFT OFFERED

The fight against the bill was just as vigorous as the fight for the passage of the measure. James R. Dorman, Representative from Lexington, unsuccessfully attempted to amend Anderson's bill by providing funds to make Kentucky State College for Negroes into a university similar to the University of Kentucky. Dorman argued that the amendment to the bill would have been of greater service to Negro education by letting them go to their own school instead of to white universities. Anderson countered to the argument of Dorman that the State would never appropriate sufficient money to make the Negro institution an "A class" university; that in the end it would only be a "make-shift" affair similar to the Negro schools of Missouri.

Political party lines were crossed in the debate of the bill on the floor of the House, and Democrats as well as Republicans joined Anderson in his fight against legislative parliamentary maneuvering to defeat the measure by the opponents of the bill. Most notably in joining Anderson in his fight was the Democratic majority leader and the Republican minority leader of the House of Representatives. James F. Quill, Covington, Democratic majority leader, told his colleagues that he attended the University of Cincinnati with several Negro classmates, hence he was in a position to approve the bill from personal experience. Claude L. Hammons, white Republican Representative from the mountainous section of Kentucky, stated that he believed 'the Negro race has as much right to professional training as the white race. We should do this thing, gentlemen, not as an answer to the mandate of the Supreme Court, but as our obligation to build up the Negro race." Leen J. Shakiun, Democrat, and only Jewish member of the Lower House, implored democratic treatment of the Negro minority race in a land of democracy. He told his colleagues they need have no fear that the Negro race will send to the white institutions, "only sincere students capable of mastering a higher education." 3-3-44 He further stated that the Negro race was fighting in this war for the four freedoms of democracy the same as all others, but they were denied the very fundamental principles for which they were fighting. It was the Jewish representative who made the motion to amend the title of the bill to hereafter be known as "The Anderson Act."

Mr. Anderson stated after the passage of the bill in the Lower House that it was the most liberal and far-reaching legislation voted upon in a Southern Legislature in the past 50 years; that the measure sponsored by him was a part of the program of the National Bar Association's Civil Rights Committee for 1944, in seeking to attack and abolish discrimination and segregation in education by legislation and legal action.

The members of the Civil Rights Committee are: Earl B. Dickerson, chairman, Chicago; Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago; Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia; B. V. Lawson, Washington, D. C.; S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; Albert C. Gilbert, New York; Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Henry D. Espy, St. Louis; W. Harold Flowers, Arkansas; Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville; Judge James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., Baltimore.

Negro Representation

Courier Journal - Louisville, Ky

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

During the entire history of the Board of Education, the Negroes of this city have been without representation thereon. There have been white board members greatly interested in Negro education. They have done much to aid our cause, but only one who has spent his life in a Negro community, studied in a Negro school, worshiped in a Negro church and experienced the humiliations, pathos and struggles that confront the Negro can truly qualify as his representative. Yet, I would not vote for just any Negro candidate in order to say that Negroes have representation on the board. Negro education would fare better without representation than with misrepresentation.

10-20-44

In Mrs. Hortense Young we see a Negro with the qualifications. She has had the advantage of training in mixed schools where she has learned of the educational problems of the white man as well as the problems of American education. Her contacts with Negro education and welfare have been direct and continuous. She is mild in manner, yet firm and sincere in purpose; a person who is capable of placing before the board the educational plea of the Louisville Negro in such a manner as to enlighten the membership and do credit to the articulate and inarticulate Negroes of Louisville.

Further, I am confident that Mrs. Young is interested in securing appropriate salaries for all teachers, white and colored, improved plants and facilities, extensive educationally sponsored

venile delinquency, adequate trades for students desiring same, R.O.T.C. for any le student wishing it, bigger and better rses in civics and government and a more rigid enforcement of the compulsory attendance school law.

10-20-44.

With these things come better understanding, a greater respect for law and order, better health, community pride and ultimately lower taxes.

Louisville. ALFRED M. CARROLL.

Indorses No Candidate

Courier Journal - Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Among organizations named as sponsors of Mrs. Hortense H. Young as a candidate for a member of the Louisville Board of Education was the Louisville Parent-Teacher Association.

10-20-44

No one has the right to assume or say that any candidate is sponsored by the Louisville Parent-Teacher Association or to use such terms as "Parent-Teacher circles" and "ardent worker in a Parent-Teacher Association" in such a way as to be misleading, for it is against the policies and principles of the Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations to indorse any candidate for public office. This applies to national, state and local Congress organizations.

Our only reason for not demanding retraction is that such statements no doubt are made by well meaning people and we, who are definitely interested in the welfare of all children in Louisville, do not wish to go on record as opposing the idea of a Negro as a member of the Louisville Board of Education.

MRS. JOHN M. SHANNON, President,
Louisville. League of Parent-Teachers.

State Leaders Ask Mississippi Move For Equal Schools

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
2-19-44

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP) — Mississippi's governor and state legislature Tuesday were petitioned by state leaders to make equal the educational opportunities for Negroes in the state.

The petition, drawn at a statewide meeting held at the Central Methodist church here, reviewed the wide inequalities in the amounts spent for the education of Negroes as compared with the amount spent for whites, pointing out that Mississippi spends $1,500,000 annually for whites and less than $80,000 for Negroes, a ratio of 30 to 1.

Mississippi, with a greater Negro population, spends less than any other southern state, it was pointed out. Alabama, it was found, spends $341,000 annually; Tennessee, $210,000; Arkansas, $106,482; and Florida, $201,097. 2-19-44

Specifically the petition asked that Mississippi observe the law stipulating equal opportunities for Negro students, that all Negro schools run from eight to nine months, that Negro school buildings be brought up to standard, that Negro teachers be paid equal wage for equal work and that a medical dental, pharmaceutical and nurse training school be established.

Dr. S. D. Redmond, national Republican leader, served as chairman of the meeting and Prof. O. B. Cobbins was elected secretary.

Argue Teachers Pay Equalization Suit

Age — New York, N.Y
10-14-44

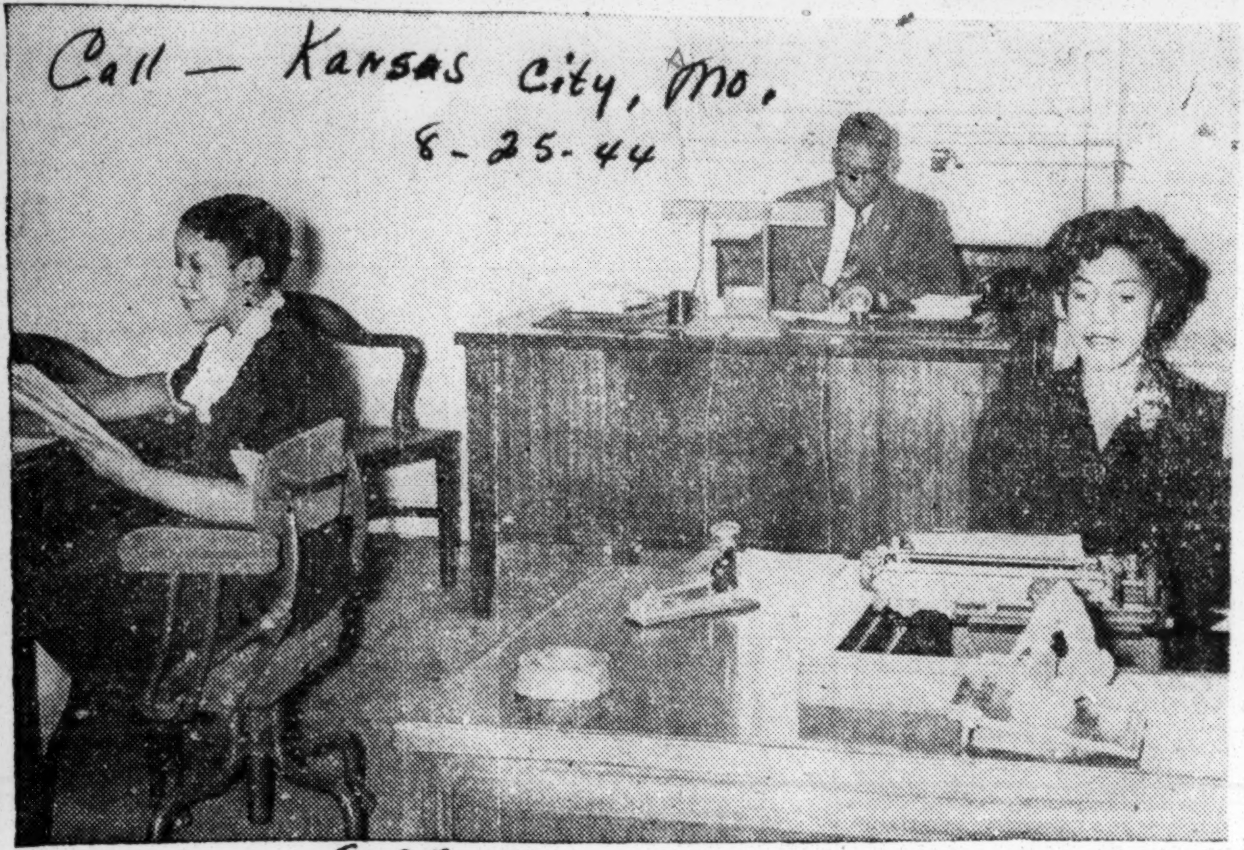
JACKSON, Tenn.—Another victory in the Association's efforts to aid Negro teachers against discrimination in salary differentials was won Monday in local federal court when defendants in the Jackson, Tenn., Teachers' Salary case, agreed upon settlement.

The complaint in the case was filed in the fall of 1943 by the Jackson Colored Teachers Association against the Commissioners of Education Jackson, Tennessee, and the local superintendent of schools. The plaintiffs alleged in their complaint that Negro teachers and principals were arbitrarily discriminated against in the payment of salaries, receiving less compensation than that paid white teachers and principals of equal qualifications and experience.

10-14-44

The Jackson Colored Teachers Association was represented by Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, Tennessee, and NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall.

Call — Kansas City, Mo.
8-25-44



8-25-44

STATE OFFICE OF EDUCATION PREPARES FOR SCHOOL OPENING.—

Staff members of the Missouri State Office of Education are busy preparing for the opening of school this fall. D. F. Martinez (seated at rear desk) state supervisor of Negro education, announces an enlarged program for the coming year. Other staff members shown here are, Mrs. Alberta Everett Douglass, left, assistant state supervisor of Negro schools, and Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, right, secretary.

State Department of Education Expands Program for Negroes, Martinez Says

Call — Kansas, City, Mo.
8-25-44

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—D. F. Martinez, state supervisor of Negro schools, announced this week an enlarged program of activities for the Negro division of the State Department of Education.

With the appointment of Mrs. Alberta Everett Douglas to the position of assistant state supervisor of Negro schools, the 1944-45 school year plans include the setting up of county reading clinics; music workshops in centralized areas; and in the work of "Improved Instruction" teachers will be encouraged to report to the state office outstanding achievements of pupils under their direction. Such accomplishments will be given publicity in the official publication of the state department of education, "Missouri Schools", and in weekly and daily newspapers, and whenever possible placed on exhibition at educational sessions.

Mrs. Douglas is a Pi Kappa Lambda and earned Bachelor of Music Education and M. M. E. degrees from the University of Kansas. She comes to the department with a rich background in elementary and secondary education

In addition to her work in the Missouri public school system, for the past two years, Mrs. Douglas has served as director of music at Paine college, Augusta, Ga., where she set up courses for teachers in public school music. She is a Missourian, having been born in Kansas City, and is married to Theodore Alfred Douglas, former Oklahoma principal and teacher who is now serving in the armed forces in Italy. 8-25-44

Mr. Martinez attended summer school at the University of Chicago where he participated in a workshop for school supervisors. He studied this summer on a scholarship given by the State Department of Education.

The staff on Negro Education, with offices in the Capitol building, in addition to Mr. Martinez and Mrs. Douglas, includes Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, Kansas City, who has been with the department for the past two years, serving as secretary of Negro Education.

Other workers with the department are Mrs. Myrtle Pettigrew-Cole, area Jeanes Supervisor, Charleston, Mo., and Mrs R. A. Crawford, area Jeanes supervisor, Caruthersville, Mo. 8-25-44

During the 1943-44 school year, the office of Negro education kept close contact with local superintendents, teachers and the area Jeanes teachers, giving cooperation in an effort to secure better school facilities, adequate transportation, equalization of salaries of Negro teachers with that of white teachers with similar qualifications and experience; in-service training of teachers through special summer school sessions and institutions; and has worked with the Missouri State Association of Negro Teacher in their struggle for "Equalization of Educational Opportunity".

Improvement Planned In State's Schooling

Argus — St. Louis, Mo.

Clinics And Workshops To Be Formed

8-25-44

(Picture On Page 7)

The State Supervisor of Negro Schools, Mr. D. F. Martinez, has announced an enlarged program of activities for the State Department of Negro Education. With the appointment of Mrs. Alberta Everett Douglas to the position of Assistant State Supervisor of Negro Schools, the 1944-45 school year plans as announced by the State Department of Negro Education are underway. They include the setting up of County Reading Clinics; Music Workshops in centralized areas; and in the work of "Improved Instruction" teachers will be encouraged to report to the state office outstanding achievements of pupils under their direction, such accomplishments to be given publicity in the official publication of the state department of education, "Missouri Schools," our weekly and daily newspapers and whenever possible placed on exhibition at educational sessions.

Are Well Prepared

Mrs. Douglas is a Pi Kappa Lambda and earned B.M.E. and M.M.E. degrees from the University of Kansas. She comes to the department with a rich background, in elementary and secondary education. In addition to her work in the Missouri public school system, for the past two years, Mrs. Douglas has served as director of Music at Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, where she set up courses for teachers in public school music. She is a Missourian, having been born in Kansas City, and is married to Mr. Theodore Alfred Douglas former Oklahoma principal and teacher who is now serving in the Armed Forces in Italy. 8-25-44

Mr. Martinez is attending Summer School at the University of Chicago where he will participate in a Workshop for School Supervisors. While in Chicago, Mr. Martinez is stopping at International House. He is studying this summer on a scholarship given by the State Department of Education, Mr. Roy Scantlin, State Superintendent. Mr. Martinez will return to his office beginning September 11, 1944.

The office of Negro Education, with offices in the Capitol Building, in addition to Mr. Martinez and Mrs. Douglas, includes Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Pouncey has been with the department for the past two years, serving as Secretary of Negro Education. She is the wife of Attorney James D. Pouncey of Kansas City. Other workers with the department of Negro education are Mrs. Myrtle Pettigrew-Cole, Area Jeanes Supervisor, Charleston, Missouri, and Mrs. R. A. Crawford, Area Jeanes Supervisor, Caruthersville, Missouri. 8-25-44

Has Close Contact

During the 1943-44 school year, the office of Negro Education has kept close contact with local superintendents, teachers, and the area Jeanes teachers, giving cooperation in an effort to secure better school facilities, adequate transportation, equalization of salaries of Negro teachers with that of white teachers with similar qualifications and experience; in-service training of teachers through special summer school sessions and institutes; and has worked with the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers in their struggle for "Equalization of Educational Opportunity."

Constitutional Convention Acts On Inequalities

Argus — St. Louis, Mo.
5-3-44

JEFFERSON CITY, May 3—Any school district which permits a difference in wages to teachers because of race or color will be denied participation in the state school fund, under a proposal adopted by the Missouri Constitutional Convention Tuesday.

The proposal was offered by delegates Richard J. Fitzgibbon (D., of St. Louis) and Jacob L. Babler (R., of St. Louis) and was adopted by a vote of 28 to 25.

The proposal, which was tacked on the section of the education article providing that not less than 25 per cent of the general revenue of the state shall go to the support of the free public schools, provides:

"No school district, otherwise entitled hereunder to receive such revenue or funds, which permits differences in wages to be paid to teachers having the same training and experience on account of race or color, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such fund."

Previous Proposal Rejected

Fitzgibbon told the convention that the proposal followed the content of one which he and Babler had submitted to the education committee only to have it rejected.

5-5-44

He said Negro educators throughout the state had complained they had been discriminated against in the matter of salaries and the federal courts had held that such discrimination was illegal.

Delegates Jones H. Parker (R., St. Louis) Ethan A. H. Shepley (R., St. Louis) and Amanda D. Hargis (R., Springfield) spoke in favor of the proposal.

Shepley declared that where the qualifications and training are equal there should be no difference in the payment of salaries to teachers because of race or color. He declared it was only fair and equitable to place them on the same basis. 5-5-44

Delegate V. E. Phillips, (D., Kansas City) opposed the proposal on the ground that it was purely administrative and had no place in the organic law.

18f-1944

New Jersey

Negroes to Attend Jersey White School

Charleston, S. C., News Courier

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 31.—(AP): Two negro children compelled by the Trenton board of education to travel 16 blocks to an all-negro junior high school won today in the state supreme court the right to attend an all-white school two blocks away from their homes.

February 1, 1944

"The only reason the admission sought is denied them is because of their race," Justice Newton H. Porter stated in a written opinion. "We think it clear that the children are unlawfully discriminated against. It is unlawful for boards of education to exclude children from any public school on the ground that they are of the negro race."

The children, Janet Hedgepeth and Leon Williams, both 12, were promoted last June from different elementary schools and were assigned to the all-negro Lincoln school as a matter of city custom. When they applied for and were refused admission to the all-white junior high school No. 2, they appealed to the supreme court through their parents, Gladys Hedgepeth and Berline Williams.

18f-1944 New York

18f
PM
11-16-44

Children at PC 3, in Brooklyn, listen as Mrs. Thompson talks about the accomplishments of George Washington Carver and Paul Robeson.

Photos by John Albert, PM

Around Town

Pattern of Action For Race Accord

Mrs. Vinetta Thompson, a vivacious, friendly woman with a lilt in her voice and a look of determination in her eyes, has the overwhelming task of making a single-handed attack on race friction and delinquency in the elementary schools of New York.

Her title is assistant in intercultural education to Dr. Regina C. M. Burke, associate superintendent of elementary schools.

The scope of the work runs from dealing with working mothers, apathetic teachers, underprivileged children, and bigoted bullies, to conteracting biased text books and anti-democratic propaganda.

"It's hard to know where to begin," she admits.

Nevertheless, she has made a beginning—in one of the most difficult so-called problem areas of the city, at P.S. 3 in the heart of the Bedford-Stuyvesant district in Brooklyn.

A Kings County Grand jury last Fall charged that "a most unusual and extremely deplorable state of lawlessness" existed in that area and that "many school children had been beaten, robbed and otherwise mistreated."

Nevertheless, Mrs. Thompson hopes to develop a pattern of action at P. S. 3 that can be applied to other schools, with adjustments to meet their particular needs.

What to Do?

"At P.S. 3 the principal problem is not racial friction," she says. "There are only 30 white children among 1800 Negroes and they seem to be happy and well adjusted. But the school is in a depressed area, peopled by a group that is discriminated against, and the juvenile delinquency rate is high."

A survey of the neighborhood showed that while there is no large playground or youth center—not even a schoolyard—many of the churches have auditoriums and club rooms, one even has a bowling alley, which aren't being used. The public library at 496 Franklin St., just one block from school, is forced to close three days a week because its circulation is low. The City Health Center, which opened at the corner of Bedford and Fulton Sts. recently isn't being used to capacity.

"This neighborhood is loosely organized," explains Mrs. Thompson. "Most of the people are not even aware of the public facilities open to them. Many come from the South where they were not welcome in the schools and other public places."

First Step

The first step was an exhibit of photographs, books and magazines about Negro life in the United States.

"I'll show you one reason why this is known as a problem school," she said, as she went from the entrance of P.S. 3 to the exhibit room at the rear of the second floor. We had to pass through SEVEN class rooms—all in session—to get there. There are no hallways in the building. The children have to make this pilgrimage, disrupting other classes, everytime they change class, which is every 40 minutes for sixth and seventh graders.

A fifth grade class had just arrived to look at the exhibit, when we got there. Mrs. Thompson pointed out pictures of Paul Robeson, George Washington Carver and Duke Ellington. She told their stories and asked the children questions about them. Before they left, the youngsters were shown pictures of Norwegians, Greeks. Chinese and other people.

"Why do I have these pictures here?" asked Mrs. Thompson.

"Because they're all Americans," a little curly-haired boy bashfully replied.

"How do we treat these people?" asked the instructress.

"Nice," chorused the class.

"How do we expect them to treat us?" she asked.

"Nice," came back the answer.

"When the children are older, I discuss the problems of racial discrimination quite frankly," she told us. "I don't tell the youngsters that America is a perfect democracy. I want them to get over being self-conscious about race and prepare to meet the problems they will come up against and to approach their solution intelligently.

"This exhibit is aimed at the teachers as much as the children," she went on. "Many of them are new to the school and the area. They have important adjustments to make themselves."

The second phase of her job is reaching the parents. They are being invited to meetings and assemblies where people from the library and health center will speak. They are being canvassed for volunteers to direct scout groups and hobby clubs and supervise play in the auditoriums of the churches

Mrs. Vinetta Thompson

Fight Grows on Hate in Schools

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

2-9-44

P.S. 44

Parents of school children at Rockaway Beach are demanding immediate action by city school authorities against Mr. Harry Ritter, assistant-to-principal-in-charge of Public School 44 over his alleged barbaric utterances against Negro children.

Samuel Griff, secretary of the CIO Community Council of the Rockaways in a statement made public yesterday said protests had been made after charges against the school teacher were made and "careful investigation had established the facts."

The case came to light when 13-year-old Frances Ann Jones, Negro child residing at 250 B. 76th St., was expelled from the school after Ritter allegedly said she did not belong in the same school with white children, that she "belongs in the sewer and in the jungle."

After the child was sent home and told not to return, her grandmother got the Rev. Solomon L. Freeman, pastor of the Bethel A.M.E. Church at 215 B. 77th St. to accompany her to the school to talk to Ritter. During the interview, Ritter is alleged to have advised the child's grandmother to "poison her" or he would have her "sent to a children's home."

It was only after the child's step-father, home on leave from the armed forces, personally interceded, that the child was reinstated.

Meanwhile a second charge was made against Ritter when the parents of 14-year-old Marion Scott said Ritter had refused to graduate the Negro child. In the latter case, Ritter is accused of having declared: **"Little black n——s have no right being here with white children. As long as I am principal, you will not graduate."**

Among the organizations which have called upon school authorities to act against Mr. Ritter are the Rockaway Community Council; the Bethel A.M.E. Church; Lodge 756, International Workers Order; the Rockaway ALP and the Communist Party. Protests and demands for disciplinary action against Mr. Ritter were sent to Associate Superintendent of the Board of Education, J. Greenberg.

P.S. 183

Following a painstaking investigation, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties yesterday demanded the dismissal of a Brownsville, Brooklyn, school teacher for telling her class:

"Jews should be sent to Japan." 2-9-44

The teacher charged with the vicious anti-Semitic classroom conduct is Mrs. Olive R. White, 6B4 grade teacher at P.S. 183, at Strauss and Riverdale Sts., Brownsville.

Personal investigation of the charges was undertaken by Miss Alice Barrows, Director of Activities of the Federation. Miss Barrows interviewed 12 of the students who all confirmed the charges.

In making public her findings in the matter yesterday, Miss Barrows said the incident occurred on Jan. 12.

A copy of the accusation against Mrs. White, signed by 12 students, accompanied the Federation's request to Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade to dismiss the anti-Semitic teacher.

Miss Barrows and the 12 students plan to see him Saturday.

"The Federation, wishing to make sure of the facts," said Miss Barrows, "interviewed 12 of the children from Mrs. White's class, and is satisfied their statements are true.

"According to the children, Mrs. White said: 'Children, your race does not deserve to live in America or on this earth. Your parents were not brought up right and you were brought up the same way. No wonder Jews are being fought. Jews should be sent to Japan.'

"The children went home and told their parents what had happened. Sandra Shapiro said that the next day, January 13, her mother, Mrs. Libby Shapiro, 105 Newport St., went to see the principal of the school. She was not able to see the principal so she spoke to the teacher who denied that she had made the statement given above and said that she was reading out of 'Junior Scholastic.' She said that she liked Jews. At that point a Negro boy in the class said: 'You are saying that now, but you didn't yesterday.' 2-9-44

"On Friday, Jan. 14, the principal called down to her office all members of the class in groups of five to ask them for their version of what happened on Wednesday. A patrolman was present during these meetings. The children said that Mrs. White told each group, before they went to the principal's office, to say that they were mistaken, and that if they did not say this, 'My time will come when promotion comes.'

"Later that same afternoon the children told these asme facts to a meeting of the Teachers' Union in Brownsville."

TEXT BOOKS FREE OF BIAS ARE URGED

Times- New York, N.Y.

Justice Hubert Delany Calls for Revision by Schools of 'Dishonest' Works

1-23-44

Revision of New York City's textbooks, as well as those in other school system of the country, to eliminate biased references to the Negroes and other minority groups was urged yesterday by Justice Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court. Many textbooks now do not "honestly recount the contributions that minority groups have made to American life," he [illegible].

Appearing before 400 educators and laymen attending the annual luncheon of the All-Day Neighborhood Schools at Town Hall, Justice Delany urged the establishment of a committee on textbooks in this city "to insure that books are selected accurately and see that the Negro is not held up to scorn or ridicule." A former school teacher, the Justice warned against "teaching our children our prejudices."

"I want a history of America showing what the various races of America have contributed," he said. "Our books do not give a true picture of the contributions mads to American life by our minority groups, especially the Negro."

Calls Progarm "Far too Short"

Praising the all-day neighborhood schools, which are directed by the Public Education Association and the Board of Education, Justice Delaney condemned the average school program as "far too short." He proposed that the problem of intolerance be met squarely. 1-23-44

"Race prejudice is not so much a problem of white against black as it is a weapon of those who seek to impress us all," he continued, "to divide and conquer. The so-called bad school should be a challenge to a teacher."

Dr. Paul R. Mort, Professor of Education at Teachers College, urged that additional funds be spent on education. He declared that although various school systems have tried short-cuts in their program, "not until we get up into higher expenditure levels will we get real education." He added that "we must have a powerful educational program if our democracy is to be achieved."

Roi Ottley, Negro author of "New World a-Coming," foresaw a "post-war racial convulsion unless groups like this take aggressive social action." He asserted that the Negro is "clearly on the march and he is not going to be satisfied with second-class citizenship." Although much reference is made in school and social circles to delinquency, he said, for the most part "delinquency is a protest and a rebellion against conditions under which parents live."

Problem Up to Schools

At the panel discussion in the morning, Morris Blodnick, principal of Public School 129, Brooklyn, and chairman of the principal's committee on delinquency, said that the deliquent child is the school's problem rather than the court's. He urged the formation of reception centers in neighborhood schools to handle recalcitrant students.

"It's the school's business to handle the delinquent children instead of the court's," he declared. "Reception centers, set up in neighborhood schools for problem children, would be valuable. They should be staffed with trained aides—psychologists, teachers and social workers." 1-23-44

Addresses summarizing the work of the all-day neighborhood schools were made by Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan member of the City Council, and Dr. Benjamin B. Greenberg, assistant superintendent of schools, asisgned to the elementary division. Mrs. Moses D. Blitzer is chairman of the neighborhood school committee. Two all-day schools are now under way—Public School 33 in the Chelsea district, and Public School 194 in West Harlem.

School Heads OK Davis Plea to Kill Anti-Negro Text

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

6-20-44

Immediate action will be taken to correct or eliminate all anti-Negro or otherwise undemocratic textbooks used in the school system, Dr. Stephen F. Bayne told a delegation of Negro and white citizens last week, it was revealed yesterday.

Dr. Bayne, who is associate superintendent and chairman of the curriculum department of the Board of Education, made this pledge to Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., who headed the delegation. Any textbooks which are objectionable or un-American which you or your committee or any other citizen call to our attention will be acted upon immediately," Dr. Bayne declared.

In the course of listing some of the proposals Councilman Davis read a passage from a book entitled History of the American People now in use in the school system. This passage which Davis characterized as outrageously inconsistent with truth and with the democratic traditions of the New York school system, said: "The rule of the Negro and his unscrupulous carpetbagger and scalawag patrons was an orgy of extravagance, fraud and disgusting incompetence." 6-20-44

AGREE TO ACTION

Present on the delegation yesterday were: Charles A. Collier, Jr., Citywide Citizens Committee; Louise McDonald, Alpha Kappa Lobby Committee; Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, parent; A. Wendell Malliet, Amsterdam News; Archbishop William Ernest, African Orthodox Church; Ernest L. Dimitry, Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem, and Ann Palazzalo, American Youth for Democracy. AFL and CIO trade unionists had already indicated their support of the objectives of the delegation.

The delegation headed by Councilman Davis was the result of a large conference which he called two months ago of some forty Negro and white community leaders.

High School Sets Penalty For Anti-Racial Students

Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y.

2-19-44

It looks as if high school students guilty of anti-racial, anti-Semitic and any other activity of this nature, may be prevented from receiving graduation diplomas if an idea which has started in Queens spreads throughout the city.

This rule has already been laid down at Andrew Jackson High School in St. Albans. Principal Ralph W. Haller of that school, announced on Saturday that any such activity by an Andrew Jackson student would be reported to the Superintendent of Schools with the accompanying recommendation that the boy or girl involved be denied a diploma.

Withhold Diplomas

A recommendation of this nature, Mr. Haller stated, would be sufficient to keep the pupil from graduating. "I consider such activity," the principal said, "so completely un-American as to warrant the withholding of my signature from the diploma of any Jackson boy or girl found guilty of participating in any serious anti-racial activity."

Last month four graduating students of the school and a fifth scheduled for graduation next June, were apprehended for painting anti-Semitic signs in Queens Village. The students are slated to come up for trial in Queens Special Sessions on Feb. 27. Mr. Haller said Friday that this was "an incident in the past" and that he had no particular other pupils in mind to whom the new policy would apply.

Worked Out Plan

He also stated that an educational program had been worked out in the school which might eliminate all such activity in the future. He said: 2-19-44

"There is a large interfaith council of pupils and an interfaith committee of teachers, During Brotherhood Week, beginning Feb. 21, there will be two assemblies each on Wednesday and Thursday attended by all pupils at which interfaith programs will be presented. Ministers of the three major faiths and a Negro minister will take part."

It will learned through reliable sources that Principal Haller's announcement of policy came after consultation with higher school authorities who are reported as agreeing with his views.

From the Readers

PM-New York, N.Y.

Democracy in Schools

Dear Editor: 6-26-44

Thanks for the swell article on the Benjamin Franklin High School and its relation to the community.

You stress the fact that Franklin boys work together. I think that you missed an important point: Franklin boys play together, too. For the past few years, our basketball team has captured the Manhattan championship—and our team is made up of boys of all races. As Coach Spiegel put it: "I send the best team on to the field, regardless of their religion or color. I want the best men."

And our school elections show how unprejudiced we are. In the last election, for example, elected to office were Negro, Jewish and Italian candidates.

Perhaps our Gung Ho spirit will spread to other schools.

HERBERT R. LOTTMAN
New York *Vice President*
Victory Organization
Benjamin Franklin H. S.

• • •

I would just like to show you how real the democracy is that exists in the public high schools.

I am a student at DeWitt Clinton High School. Last week we held an election to select the officers of the General Organization for next term. One of the candidates for the position of vice-president was a Negro; the other boys running for the same office were white as is the majority of the student body. Yet the Negro was elected by what might be termed a landslide. 6-26-44

New York IRWIN R. ZEMON

Design for Living Sans Prejudice Aim of New High School Textbook

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

10-28-44

"Probing Our Prejudices," described as the "first textbook" designed for the correction of race prejudice among American high school youth, is meeting popular acceptance and has been enthusiastically endorsed by one hundred and eleven educators and religionists in 25 states, it was announced last week by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Columbia University professor of education and chairman of the Bureau of Intercultural Education, New Yor

Dr. Kilpatrick said that the schools throughout the country were adopting the book for study and use in the classrooms. It is also, he added, being used by inter-faith groups working with adults. 10-28-44

Declaring that there is increasing awareness of the acuteness of the problem of group tensions by leaders of thought all over the country, Dr. Kilpatrick said that "education while it should not constitute the only line of attack, is certainly the most inclusive approach and the best starting point."

"Before prejudice can congeal in the youthful mind," he said, "it can be brought out into the open and discussed for what it is right to the classroom."

Dr. Kilpatrick asserts that Professor Powdermaker's book is of especial value because by a "simultaneous process" it develops a respect for both the similarities as well as the differences in the cultural contributions of the various racial groups to America. 10-28-44

Among the local endorsers of the book is Dr. Alain Locke, of Howard University.

Inquiry by telephone of Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools, and William Brewer, in charge of social studies in divisions 10-13 reavled that, to their knowledge the book had not been received by the local schools.

Dr. Wilkinson, however, said his office was interested in such a course, and Mr. Brewer disclosed that it had been discussed recently and would probably be considered in the curricula now in process of revision.

South Desires Race Students To Come North

N.Y. Amsterdam News

Thirteen Dixie Governors Propose Plan To "Equalize" Education For All Citizens

12-16-44

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The announced objectives of the governors' of 13 Southern States—the same ones who sent their attorneys general to a meeting in Tennessee several months ago to work out ways of keeping the "white primaries"—is "equalization of educational opportunities for all citizens of the South, according to Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma. Gov. Kerr was newly elected chairman of the conference, held in Biloxi, Miss.

This action on the part of Southern governors has tended to point up all the more the existing Jim Crow schools in the District of Columbia, where the separation is carried even into the meetings of teachers. No proposals were made by the governors for integrated schools, but none of them was concerned with problems of the nation's capital—indeed the world's capital—Washington.

Lt. Governor William Tuck of Virginia, representing Gov. Colgate Darden, presented an educational plan for Southern Negroes, which Gov. Cooper of Tennessee said "should receive the most earnest consideration" of the conference.

The plan proposed that Southern States offer exchange scholarships for outstanding Negro students to attend Negro universities in other states. This plan, he said, would make it possible for students of a State whose facilities for training in certain specific fields were limited to attend a school which offered the courses the student wanted.

Gov. Kerr appointed a committee to make a complete study of the "South's educational problems". Included on the committee were Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, Gov. Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi, Gov. Kerr and Gov. Darden.

18f-1944

Chapel Hill Seeking New Nursery School For Negro Children

Durham, N. C. Herald

January 30,

Asks Federal Aid; Carrboro Children Would Participate

By MRS. HARRY W. M'GALLIARD

Chapel Hill, Jan. 29.—(Special)—After many months of preparatory work by a committee of citizens, an application for financial aid for a nursery school for the Negro children of Chapel Hill and Carrboro has been sent to the Federal Works Agency in Richmond, Va.,

The need for the nursery is urgent. The plea for it is based on the fact that this is a community where the training of men for the armed services and the manufacture of munitions are being carried on. A nursery school for children will free mothers to do work which aids the war effort.

Mrs. Clarence Heer, chairman of the Child Care Committee of the Civilian Service Corps of the Office of Civilian Defense, has been responsible for the work of having the required surveys and preparing the application. A committee of around 35 persons have ~~aided her~~. Students in the university, members of the Inter-racial Commission of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have taken part in the work.

Mrs. Frances Hargraves and Hubert Roberson, two Negroes prominent in civic affairs, made a block-by-block survey among the Negro families to find out how many mothers wanted to use the nursery school for their children. Sixty children were found who needed such care so that their mothers could work. A block-by-block survey among the white people of Chapel Hill showed that their were not enough, who wanted a nursery school for their children, to justify an application for government money. Letters confirming the need for the nursery school were obtained by the committee from President Graham, Dean House, H. W. Odum and J. A. Williams.

The government will furnish all the money for the nursery school if it approves the application. Mrs. Isabelle K. Carter was chairman of the Child Care Clinic when the movement for a nursery was started. When she resigned, Mrs. Heer assumed the chairmanship. The first application was stopped when it was reported that the government would pay only 50 per cent of the expenses, but the application was renewed and more work was done on the survey when a report came that the government was now paying the entire cost.

The committee plans to use the money to renovate the Negro Masonic Hall and a store belonging to Charles Craig. Both buildings will be rent-free for the school. It is hoped by the committee that after the war the building which will become the Negro Recreation Center will house the nursery school.

The mothers want the hours of the school to be from 6:30 in the morning to 6:30 at night. Children from 2 to 5 years old will be taken care of. There will be one supervisory teacher for the school and one head and two teachers in each building. Lunches and mid-morning and afternoon snacks are to be served the children; the family of the child will pay this cost, the only expense to them. The only regulation the government makes is that a school cannot be quartered in an upper floor of a building and that the food is not to cost over 50 cents per day. The committee wants to have the cost of food considerably under that.

New Negro Schools For North Carolina

News-Birmingham, Ala.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(AP)—The estimated 1,400 one to three-room frame school houses for some 200,000 Negro school children in North Carolina will disappear just as soon after the war as materials are available to replace them.

That's a part of a program begun more than a decade ago, and temporarily halted by the war, to put the white and Negro races on the same footing in educational opportunity, physical equipment, salaries to teachers, and graduate and professional training. 1-30-44

The state's general assembly already has provided for elimination of salary differentials. Its general fund, expected to show a surplus of more than $70,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year, will take care of the remainder of the program.

North Carolina

Kid Gangs Hunted Down—To Help Them Reform

PM-New York, N.Y.
5-18-44

School Official Tells Of Plan to Cut Down Delinquency

By SOPHIE SMOLIAR

PM Exclusive

Francis A. Turner, the mild-mannered, bespectacled man who supervises junior high school intercultural relations, is looking for the child-gangs fighting on Bronx streets and:

"When we find them we won't break them up—it is a natural thing for children to form gangs. Instead, we'll direct their activities along proper lines and with understanding of minorities. We will give them a clean, decent place to meet to end secretive nightly meetings. Most important of all, we'll give them a constructive program and, where possible, encourage Youth Builder groups."

Turner is the Board of Education's answer to teen-age disturbances, which, in some cases, were anti-Semitic, anti-Negro, or anti-minority group attacks. He was appointed by Dr. Elias Lieberman, Associate Superintendent in charge of the 80 City junior high schools, to supervise athletic, civic and cultural activities in these schools, covering principally areas where group tensions had been noticed.

Need Great in Bronx

"The need is perhaps greatest today in The Bronx," said Turner, who has been on this new job since October. "That's why I'm here now." 5-18-44

He finds principals "very touchy" about school problems. Many, he said, have initiated their own intercultural programs for pupils. So-called "problem schools," once so labeled, can't fill all teacher vacancies, he said.

"A lack of understanding probably exists in all schools," Turner said. "In schools where it has not come to the surface, the provoking incident just never occurred. Schools with homogeneous pupil-populations face the greatest danger because children are unprepared for outer-world conflicts. Should an incident occur there, an explosion results."

Looking for Gang

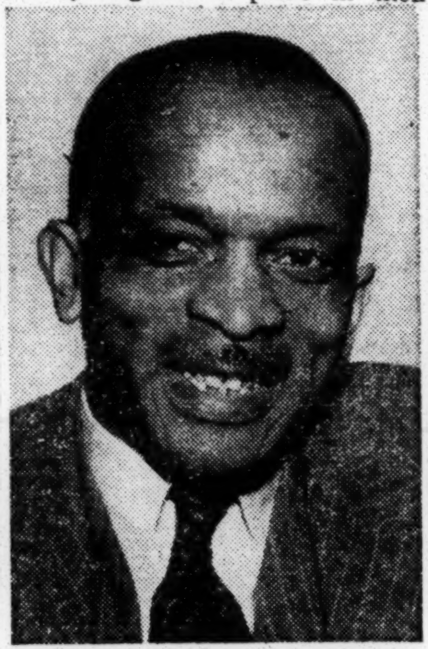
Turner serves as liaison officer between school and outside community groups. Every school, he feels, should have a co-ordinating teacher free from teaching duties. He blames these for present adolescent delinquency:

¶ Migratory tendencies throughout the city, particularly among underprivileged communities: parents finding work and moving to other neighborhoods.

¶ Neighborhoods "not prepared for the newcomers—nor are the schools."

¶ More parents at work and relaxed supervision of children.

¶ Some schools, frightened by infiltration of newcomers to the neighborhood, become introverted "instead of developing programs to give youngsters a pride in their school and an understanding of each other."



Francis A. Turner

¶ Children bring to school hatreds and prejudices from their homes.

Today, Turner is looking for members of a South Bronx gang who stopped two junior high school boys on their way home early last week and asked if they were members of a certain group. Turner said:

"One boy said: 'Go away, don't bother me.' He was struck over the head with an empty orange crate. We have found some members of the gang, but not the boy who hit him. When we find him, I don't feel the youngster should be sent to prison. 5-18-44

"Gangs are a weapon in the hands of people who want to use them. Heretofore, gangs were just children, fighting together. We could not feel that there was anything back of it. Youngsters have always fought, group against group.

Program

"But it seems to me that in time of war, the implications are more serious because they involve groups that should be cemented together, not torn apart. And of course, gangs *can* be used by native fascists. It is very easy for people who want to tear down a democracy to instil in minds of organized youngsters thoughts and ideas that will disrupt a community and create ill feeling."

Turner feels it is most important to get children "thinking right now so that in their own homes, their children will not be infected as many are today."

Here's the program Turner is instituting:

¶ Discovering gangs and giving them intelligent leadership.

¶ Urging development of institutions—"something between schools and correctional schools" so that children who need guidance can get it.

¶ More intercultural education in schools.

¶ Personal visits to parents of delinquent children to warn them of possible consequences.

¶ Help find problem children.

¶ Work with police co-ordinating councils and neighborhood groups which want to end delinquency.

18f-1944

North Carolina

Negroes Give Fund For Lunchroom

Siler City, N.C. News

Patrons of the Chatham County Training school, Siler City, in exercises held in the school auditorium Monday night, presented a check for $1,000 to county superintendent of schools, J. S. Waters, as the sponsor's portion of the cost of a new lunchroom for the school.

Negro citizens undertook the campaign in behalf of the lunchroom project several weeks ago and raised $1,232.24.

3-30-44

In a brief talk made Monday night Waters praised the school patrons for their successful drive and cited the manifold advantages which accrue to children who have access to a school lunchroom. 3-30-44

E. A. Resch, editor of The Chatham News, spoke briefly as representative of the local school board, the members of which were unable to be present.

Appropriate Funds For Colored Kindergarten

Laurinburg, N.C. Exchange
4-6-44

The Scotland County Board of Commissioners voted Monday to appropriate the sum of $100 for the kindergarten school which is operated at Laurinburg under the direction of L. L. King and the Colored Civic League Inc. The sum of $50 will be available immediately and another $50 in August. The board has been making appropriations for the kindergarten work for several years, it is said. The kindergarten is supported altogether from contributions from individuals, groups and units who feel that the work is deserving of assistance.

Educators Air Negro Problems

Roxboro, N.C. Courier
7-10-44

Problems of Negro Schools in State Discussed by Advisory Committee.

July 9.—About 75 white and Negro public education leaders, including a number of public school superintendents, met in the Hall of the House with the State Board of Education's committee on Negro education to report on various studies made during the spring under the direction of the State Board. 7-10-44

Those attending the meeting constitute a State-Wide committee for the study of Negro schools and colleges in North Carolina, and the committee operates under the State Board's committee which was set up last winter at the suggestion of Governor Broughton.

The State-wide committee, which has divided into seven study subcommittees, met yesterday morning to consider problems of Negro schools in the State. Reports from all seven subcommittees were heard yesterday afternoon. Topics considered were: Consolidation of Negro public schools; equalizing equipment, supplies, and janitorial service of white and Negro schools: additional and better Negro high schools; vocation education; jurisdiction of principals; college, university, and teacher-education; elementary schools.

Dr. L. M. Massey of Zebulon presided over the meeting in the absence of the chairman, H. L. Dwire of Durham. **Members of the Board of Education committee are: Chairman Dwire; Dr. Massey; Sanford Martin of Winston-Salem; W. C. Dawson of Elizabeth City; Dr. Clyde Erwin, superintendent of public instruction; and Dr. N. C. Newbold, State director of Negro education.**

Negro Truant Officer, Seeking To Improve School Attendance, Is Getting Assistance From the Local Courts

News—Hillsboro, N.C.
5-20-44

By BETTY MOORE

Chapel Hill, April 15. — The incidence of public school truancy in Orange county was illustrated in several cases to come before recorder's court here recently. Mothers of the children were found guilty by Judge Whitfield, with prayer for judgment granted in all of the cases upon condition that the truant children be kept in school regularly. Failure to remain in school would result in commitment to a reformatory.

The chief trouble in these cases was the fact that the women work and are not at home in the morning to see that their children go to school. Judge Henry A. Whitfield offered a few suggestions to improve school attendance. He asked, first of all, that the mothers keep a closer watch on their children. He suggested that they might arrange with neighbors who have school-age children to have their children accompany the delinquents to school each morning. The last resort was the threat of reform school.

In an interview, one of the women defendants repeated a question she had brought up in court. She asked if the truant officer shouldn't be responsible for seeing that the children get to school. "I thought that was what the truant officer is for," she added. 5-20-44

Hubert Robinson, attendance officer for the Negro children of Orange county, explains the unfeasibility and impossibility of such a solution. He has a full-time job elsewhere and puts in two hours on the truancy cases each night after he finishes his other work. His assistant, Kenneth Jones, works one hour a day with him.

Robinson says he has made 357 calls since he was made attendance officer in November. He makes a note of the excuses parents give for their children's absences. "Some of them are justified and some are not," he said.

The two main difficulties in the path of regular school attendance among the Negro population, as Robinson sees it, are lack of proper clothing and failure of working mothers to insist on school attendance.

"I have had some cases where parents didn't have the clothes or shoes to keep their children in school," he said. "I investigate their financial condition, and if they can qualify I give them a note to the welfare department and Mrs. Cashion and Miss McDowell give them an outfit."

Robinson says the health department has been cooperative in giving physical examinations to those who are absent because of alleged sickness. Often a latent case of tuberculosis has been discovered.

Some of the truancy cases are chronic cases. In such a situation the truant officer calls on the parents and explains the nature of his work. "After they found out that I was more interested in their children than they were, they finally began to cooperate with me, and these cases often clear up immediately," Robinson said. 5-20-44

In situations where the mothers work and there is no men in the house, the officer has often made several calls with suggestions to the mothers as to how to get their children to go to school. "When I bear down on them, they get behind the children and get them to go to school, but in a few days they are out again and I have to go over all this again," Robinson remarked. "When they show me they don't appreciate my prevailing upon them to keep their children in school, often the only alternative is court action, resulting in the payment of a fine and costs when the money could have been used for a better cause," he added.

Robinson suggests that patient cooperation by the parents with the school and constant insistence upon regular attendance will do much to improve the present records and give the attendance officers more time to attend to the chronic cases.

WPB Denies County's Request For Permission To Erect New School Building For Colored

Transylvania Times, Brevard, N.C. July 20, 1944

Decision Based On Scarcity Of Materials And Labor. To Use Churches.

July 20, 1944

The War Production Board has denied a request from the Transylvania county board of education for permission and priority assistance to construct a new school building here for colored students, Supt. J. B. Jones announces.

"Because of existing critical shortages in many materials and labor, it became necessary to defer construction and installations that will not directly contribute to the war effort," a letter from the WPB stated.

"Therefore, under the present emergency conditions it is necessary to forego many conveniences and make sacrifices that this war may not be prolonged with its terrible destruction.

"In view of this, it is the opinion of the War Production Board that this proposed project should be postponed until the future course of the war has been determined and we are therefore unable to approve your application."

The Rosenwald school building burned down about three years ago and since that time classes for the 125 students enrolled in the school have been held in four colored churches.

To relieve this condition, the county board of education has been endeavoring to secure permission to erect a modern new building similar to the one at Pisgah Forest, but they have been unable to obtain permission to do the work. Plans for the proposed new building were drawn several months ago and stone has already been hauled to the grounds.

"We regret that nothing can be done for the duration and wish to commend members of the Bethel Baptist churches, Methodist and Holiness churches for allowing the use of their church properties," Mr. Jones said. "This is a patriotic service and it is greatly appreciated."

Mr. Jones also pointed out that even though priority approval could be obtained from the WPB, the county would have to pay all expenses of construction since there is no federal assistance available at this time.

"After the war, however, there will be some type of federal aid," he pointed out.

In the meantime, it will be necessary to continue to use other facilities. It is understood that some of the church members have been complaining and the county has made every effort to erect a new building.

Negro Salaries Are Same as Whites

Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Wash. 6-14-44

RALEIGH, N. C. — North Carolina has become the first Southern state to eliminate the differences in salaries of Negro and white school teachers.

A plan was adopted several years ago to equalle the teachers' salaries over a period of years, but now the state board of education has voted to remove the differential with surplus funds expected to be on hand during the next school term.

Several other Southern states are in the process of equalizing Negro and white teachers' salaries under court order.

Jackson

Equal Salaries For Teachers In North Carolina — II

Journal + Guide 8-12-44

Norfolk, Va.

THE COMING of equal salaries for Negro and white teachers here and there in the states of the South, and in the entire State of North Carolina, is one of the great achievements of our day. In every phase of public service the Negro faces some form of racial discrimination, but in this one phase race distinction is breaking down. Six thousand teachers in North Carolina and a few elsewhere in the South are about to enjoy something which has been unknown since emancipation. More money, about six hundred thousand dollars, is on the way for the North Carolina teachers. Since more money is coming to the teachers of this state it is well to keep reminding them how this happy situation came about. Last week, in this column, I reminded the North Carolina teachers of their indebtedness to the plaintiffs in our salary units in Virginia. This week I return to a further discussion of this topic.

DR. JACKSON

Success has come to the teachers of North Carolina on a wider scale than in other states partly for the reason that in this state only one public school system exists, whereas in other Southern states there are as many or nearly as many school systems as there are cities and counties. In North Carolina the state government at Raleigh fixes the salaries for the entire state; elsewhere in the South each city and county fixes its own separate salary scale.

VIRGINIANS MUST DICKER WITH 124 UNITS

It follows that in North Carolina, Negro school leaders had to negotiate with one school unit only; in Virginia we have had to dicker with 124 units. Blessed also with better race relations than is found in most places in the South—for reasons too long to discuss here—the Negro school leaders were able to work with far greater speed and more effectively than is possible elsewhere.

NC

A still greater and far more powerful reason for the success in North Carolina is the activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the southern-wide fight for the equalization of teachers' salaries. The leaders in education in North Carolina elected not to bring this organization into their salary contest as the leaders did in the states surrounding her.

8-12-44

Yet it was the very act of the NAACP striking mighty blaws on all sides that served to make the North Carolina authorities do something. Here then is another illustration of this body accomplishing as much in regions where it is not invited as in regions where it is invited. Southern states are finding it necessary to make their Negro citizens some concessions within their borders in order to keep the NAACP outside of their borders.

The North Carolina Negro teachers are thus finding themselves advancing because of the very existence of an organization which they found it unnecessary to use on this occasion. But neither they nor any other group of Negroes would dare be without it.

THOSE WHO HAVE BENEFITTED MUST AID OTHERS

These equalized-salary teachers must realize, then, that their success is the product of many forces, inside and outside. They are therefore heavily obligated to all the groups who have helped them. First of all, they must show sympathy and give a helping hand to the forty thousand teachers in ten states who have not attained state wide equalization.

They can do this by sending up six thousand members to the NAACP whose spade work in the courts lay at the foundation of the advance in salary they have made. In the second place, I would advise for the North Carolina teachers an abiding faith in the fourteenth amendment and in the courts of our land. These institutions constitute the one ray of hope for the oppressed of our nations.

Speaking for the Virginians and those of us who have promoted the Virginia salary fight, we beg sympathy from the North Carolinians for our cause. We made the fight in court; and our victory waged in court lay at the very bottom of the North Carolina victory not waged in court.

8-12-44

NEWPORT NEWS AFFAIR

In our state we have had many setbacks and many heartaches. A few teachers have been dismissed; hundreds have been threatened with dismissal; and thousands have been frightened for fear they would lose their jobs. To all of this distress must be added the act of treachery by members of our own race. The Newport News affair we shall never forget.

We have paid the price, but the victory is ours. North Carolina has led the way; Virginia and other states will follow. They are bound to follow because we have been supported by American constitutional law—that law as expounded by the United States Supreme Court and all of the thousands of inferior courts related to it.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON

18f-1944

Pennsylvania

Turner Cites School Gains for Six Years

Afro-American— Baltimore, Md.

1-1-44

Says Merging of Eligibility Lists Was No Handicap to Progress

PHILADELPHIA

Since merging of the eligibility lists more than six years ago, there have been eighteen colored appointments to senior and junior high and vocational schools and six appointments to administrative offices by the board of education.

In addition, there have been sixty-seven other persons appointed as elementary school teachers, special class teachers, and secretaries, bringing the total colored personnel in the school system to more than 400.

Long Way Yet to Go

These figures were released Monday by Dr. John P. Turner who, as a member of the board, supported merging of the separate lists for colored and white teaching applicants despite bitter opposition from some quarters.

"There were those who declared colored persons would never get appointed if the lists were merged," Dr. Turner said. "Well, you see they were not only wrong in that respect, but we have moved up into the senior high and administrative brackets. We still have far to go, but we are progressing."

Duckrey Highest Paid

Highest paid colored employee in the school system is Tanner G. Duckrey, former principal of Dunbar Public School who was appointed assistant to the board of superintendents in September. The position pays $5,000.

Others holding positions in the administrative office are Allan R. Freelon, special assistant, division of fine and industrial arts; Charles L. Hunt and Marshall J. Tyree, employment supervisors, division of pupil personnel and counseling; Margaret L. Campbell, nurse; Felicia Blue, secretary, division of pupil personnel and counseling.

1-1-44

14 in High School Posts

There are now six teachers and seven counselors in junior high schools and one counselor in senior high school. The latter is Mrs. Marechal Neil Young, counselor at William Penn High School for Girls, who was appointed in September, 1942.

Junior high school teachers are Ruth Hayre, Sulzberger, English; Lola J. Garth, Vaux, general education; Viola Meekins, Stoddart, general education; Myrtle O. Glenn, Sulzberger, general education; Theodore R. Brown, Vaux, woodwork, and Fred P. Freeman (now on military leave), Sulzberger, general education.

Counselors are Marjorie D. Tucker, Vaux; Robert L. Poindexter, Barratt; Hazel P. Baker, Sulzberger; Lafayette Powell, Vaux; Beatrice Miller, Sulzberger; Mabel J. Payton, Barratt, and William Page, Fitzsimmons.

In some elementary schools there are now mixed faculties, colored teachers serving on the staffs of schools hitherto all white and white teachers serving under colored principals. There are eleven colored public school principals.

18f-1944

South Carolina

South Carolina Increases Negro Education Funds

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
12-3-44

CHARLESTON S. C. — (ANP — State funds appropriated for Negro education have increased by 33 per cent since 1931, said a report prepared last week by the State Preparedness for Peace commission while funds for the education of whites have decreased within a six-year period.

According to the report, the 33 per cent increase occurred between 1931 and 1940. The commission said 2,183 Negro schools were given $1,566.471 for operating expenses in 1931, which represented 12.5 per cent of all school expenditures for that year, with 1,481 white schools receiving $11,005,845.

Appropriations for Negro schools had increased to 16.5 per cent, or to $2,460,374, by 1940, of the state's total, the report pointed out, compared with $12,442.412 for white schools. The education of 213,330 Negro school children in 1942 showed a steady upward trend in the percentage of state appropriations, the commission said, but paralleled a six-year decrease in expenditures for white schools that began with the state's 1932-33 school depression.

12/3/44

While the Negro schools outnumbered the white units in the state's 1,742 school districts, the commission revealed that 42.2 per cent of the Negro schools were one-teacher units and 31.4 per cent were in charge of two teachers. On the contrary, only 17.4 per cent of the white schools were one-teacher units while 30.7 per cent were conducted by two teachers.

Enrollment of Negro elementary schools in 1942, the last year covered by the commission's report was 192,255 with 21,077 in high schools. During the same year, 188,300 whites were enrolled in elementary schools and 74,280 were reported in the state's high schools.

18f-1944 Virginia

First School Supervisor In Norfolk Named By Board

Journal + Guide – Norfolk, Va

6-17-44

NORFOLK—Mrs. Mildred Dudley Peters, principal of the Laura E. Titus School up until the close of the past school year, became the first supervisor in the history of the Norfolk public school system, when she was elected supervisor of elementary grades in the Negro schools at a closed session of the Nor-
was named as Miss Saunder's successor.

6-17-44

NATIVE OF NORFOLK

Mrs. Peters, a native of Norfolk, has been a teacher and principal in the local school system for more than 20 years. She received her formal education from old Norfolk Mission College and Hampton Institute, obtaining a B. S. degree from the latter. She has pursued graduate work at Columbia University, New York City.

18[illegible]-1944

U.S. Urges South Admit Negroes To Universities

Defender — Chicago, Ill. 3-18-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a report issued Tuesday, the United States Office of Education recommended that universities in the South forego their traditional color-bar and permit Negroes to avail themselves of these facilities for higher education.

The report, contained in a 407 page document, represented the findings and recommendations of a national survey of higher education among Negroes undertaken by the office of education in 1939 at the request of congress.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Negro educator and associate director of the survey, emphasized the inadequacy of higher educational facilities for colored people in the South, and said this situation was one symptom of the inferior social and economic position in which the Negro has been held by the white southerner.

3-18-44

In urging that state and federal funds be provided to assure equality of educational opportunities for both races in the South. Dr. Caliver was touching on a situation in which a bill to provide such aid had been thwarted in congress because a bloc of southern congressmen opposed setting apart some of the funds for Negro education.

"Higher educational institutions for white persons in the South have an excellent opportunity to take the initiative and point the way through gradual and orderly progress toward the realization of the four freedoms and the principles of the Atlantic charter for all mankind," said Dr. Caliver.

An Evasion Of Duty With Aid of GEB

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-29-44

The recent action of the Virginia authorities in setting aside some $16,000 a year for the education of 25 Virginia Negroes at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, seems to have borne fruit quickly, for that institution has just been the recipient of $4,000,000 from the General Education Board, plus $300,000 more for operating expenses. Our surmise is that the board regards Virginia's step as the first of several similar ones to be taken by other southern states, with the objective of making Meharry the South's regional center for the training of Negro doctors and dentists.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

IT IS AN unabashed, shameful, and effective way for the General Education Board to enable the southern states to escape or to avoid their plain duty to their Negro citizens. It is an excellent plan to enable the southern states to try to escape the consequences of the Supreme Court decision in a Missouri case, which held that southern states were obliged to furnish Negro educational facilities within their borders, equal to those furnished other citizens.

4-29-44

We congratulate Meharry Medical College upon its good fortune. If the South is to devise a way to give the run-around to its Negro citizens in the matter of educational opportunities on the higher, as well as the lower levels, we are glad that out of the conspiracy Meharry will get what it has so long needed.

We are not unmindful of the tremendous value of the numerous grants the General Education Board has made to Negro educational institutions, and we are deeply appreciative of this aid, because without it the Negro colleges of the South, even our own Virginia State College, could not measure up to the standard of colleges at all.

In the present questionable move, in which all of the southern states are expected to contribute an annual pittance, the General Education Board is magnanimous with its money. The only trouble is, that this time the GEB is helping to strangle the Negro's ultimate realization of justice at the hands of the southern states.

4-29-44

At the present time, there is no evidence that there is any intention upon the part of southern states, Virginia included, to be fair in the distribution of educational funds. They, Virginia included, plead a poverty which does not exist, except, perhaps, in Mississippi. At the present time the treasury of Virginia is bulging over with money, and the state not only has no bonded debt, but has the largest surplus in its history.

Take a look at the appropriations to institutions of higher learning which receive state support, as contained in the original budget bill submitted to the 1944 General Assembly. The items listed are not exact to the dollar because before final passage certain minor changes were made which affected either upward or downward the figures involved. The amounts listed have reference only to maintenance. They do not include capital outlays which will be treated in an editorial at a later date. They show, however, that Negroes, who constitute 26 per cent of the population will receive five per cent of the appropriated funds. The list follows:

WHITE:— 4-29-44

College of William and Mary	$ 494,510.00
College of William and Mary, Norfolk Division	38,290.00
College of William and Mary, Richmond Division	41,030.00
The University of Virginia	1,561,145.00
Virginia A. and M. College (Polytechnic Inst.)	728,050.00
Virginia Poltechnic Extension Division	663,630.00
Virginia Polytechnic Experiment Station	249,880.00
Virginia Military Institute	286,240.00
State Teachers College (Farmville)	253,520.00
State Teachers College (Fredericksburg)	224,845.00
State Teachers College (Harrisonburg)	245,500.00
State Teachers College (Radford)	210,805.00
Medical College of Virginia	627,635.00
	$5,760,250.00

NEGRO:— 4-29-44

Virginia State College for Negroes	$ 330,950.00
Virginia State College, Norfolk Division	35,000.00
Appropriated for Meharry Medical College, Tennessee, for aid to Virginia Negro medical and dental students	16,000.00
Appropriated to Medical College of Virginia for St. Philip Hospital post-graduate clinic for Negro physicians	2,000.00
	$ 383,950.00

During the biennium 1942-44 the State expended $80,000 for aid to Negro graduate students who were compelled to leave the State in order to pursue their studies. This included medical-dental students who received an average of $280 per calendar year each.

This is four per cent interest annually on $2,000,000, which, if the State would invest in Virginia State College, it could be brought up to a level upon which it would be in position to provide post-graduate work for which students now have to go out of the State. Medical-dental work would not be included, however.

4-29-44

Virginia State College is now repaying the state a $200,000 capital loan obtained about 10 years ago to build dormitories. The money to refund the debt is being derived largely from student fees and tuition.

The college now has a physical plant valued roughly at 2½ million dollars, to which the state has appropriated, prior to the present biennium, approximately $500,000. The remainder came principally from the Federal Public Works grants and loans obtained since 1933, 60 per cent of which the college is obligated to repay from its own earnings.

The General Education Board probably feels that it is doing the best thing in the circumstances. It probably feels that it is advancing educational opportunity for Negroes in the only way that it can be done. And, in that particular, the GEB is probably correct, although it is a shameful indictment of the civilization of the South that it should have to be done in that way.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY LEADS THE WAY

Argus — St. Louis, Mo.

We were more than pleased to learn that St. Louis University had opened its doors to Negro students, and that already members of the colored race in St. Louis have registered for Summer Courses at that institution.

We congratulate this University upon its forward step toward bringing real democracy to our City and State. We also commend His blessing upon the officials including its trustees; its faculty and student body because of this fine expression of the spirit of the Christ which is seen in this epoch making decision.

And while it is true that we as a group rejoice over the fact that a first class university in our midst has opened its doors to the young men and women of our race, yet we may well recognize the great benefits, that the by-products of suct actions will bring to the City, State and Nation.

4-28-44

We see in this move, better race relations in actions. We are quite sure that in the future that the president, faculty and students, as well as those who supported their view on the race question, can look upon the colored brother without the feeling of guilty knowledge.

St. Louis University leads the way. Let others follow.

Hinton

The Supreme Court and the Constitution Notwithstanding

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

"WE are of the opinion that the petitioner was entitled to be admitted to the Law School of the State University in the absence of other and proper provision for his legal training within the State . . . . The State was bound to furnish him **within its borders** facilities for legal education substantially equal to those which the State afforded for persons of the white race, whether or not Negroes sought the same opportunity. 6-3-44

" . . . . The fact remains that instruction in law for Negroes is not now afforded by the State, either at Lincoln University or elsewhere within the State, and that the State excludes Negroes from the advantages of the Law School it has established at the University of Missouri . . . It is manifest that this discrimination, if not relieved by provisions which we shall presently discuss, would constitute a denial of equal protection."

MR. HINTON

A PRECEDENT-SHATTERING SUPREME COURT DECISION

These choice judicial tid bits are from the majority opinion written by Mr. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, on December 12, 1938 in the now historic Gaines case. It will be recalled that in a far-reaching decision which presaged precedent-shattering revisions in the educational policies of sixteen Southern States with reference to their Negro constituents, the Supreme Court ruled that one Mr. Lloyd L. Gaines should be admitted to the Law School of the University of Missouri. The opinion also held simultaneously that the policy of paying a portion of Negro students' tuition in graduate schools in other states was inadequate as a substitute for the "equality" guaranteed the Negro American by law. 6-3-44

In short, with unmistakable clarity, the opinion enunciated the principle that it is the obligation of the State of Missouri to provide equal educational opportunity for its Negro citizens, within the borders of the State itself. Clearly then the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provided the basis for Federal intervention in the premises, and the principle thus laid down was, and is applicable, in all states now operating separate systems of schools for Negroes.

Just for the record, scholarship arrangements similar to the Missouri plan which was invalidated by the Supreme Court, at that time existed in seven states: Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Maryland.

Ten Southern states excluded Negro Americans from their universities and made no other provision for graduate training. These included: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Texas. Several of these states — notably North Carolina — have inaugurated makeshift scholarship plans whereby Negro students are given some small financial aid for graduate study outside the states.

These are the facts in the case, yet the Supreme Court and the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, in not a single instance has any one of these sovereign commonwealths moved to bring its educational inequities in line with the ruling of the Supreme Court. Instead, the strategy has been to circumvent the decision of the Nation's highest tribunal by various and sundry makeshift devices obviously designed for appeasement. It is quite apparent that there is no intention to do otherwise. The trend is unmistakable. 6-3-44

The Virginia General Assembly lost no time in making available in the form of subsidized scholarships, some $16,000 a year for the education of 25 Negro Virginians at Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee hard on the heels of the announcement that the General Education Board had made a $4,000,000 grant to that institution, plus $300,000 for operating expenses. And although there is no conclusive evidence to support such a hypothesis, the conclusion seems almost inescapable that a well organized movement is under way which has for its ultimate objective the transformation of Meharry Medical College into the South's regional center for the training of Negro physicians and dentists.

And the action taken by Virginia, it is not difficult to see, will serve as the vanguard of similar steps by other Southern States confronted with the dilemma posed by the Gaines case decision.

POSITION WHOLLY UNTENABLE

6-3-44

As pointed out editorially in the Journal and Guide several weeks ago, this latest conspiracy is an excellent plan by which the Southern states are enabled to escape the consequences of the historic ruling, and by which, for a mere pittance, they can lay some claim to providing graduate study facilities for their Negro citizenry.

Wholely untenable, in my opinion, is Virginia's stand in the matter. With its coffers bulging with a surplus of nearly $50,000,000 as of April 30 this year, this, the "Mother of States," must plead guilty to the charge that it will give its Negro citizens, who comprise approximately 26 per cent of its population, only five per cent of the capital funds appropriated to institutions of higher learning which receive state support.

6-3-44

NO TEMPORARY WARTIME EXPEDIENT

That this Southwide scholarship plan is no fly-by-night proposition or temporary wartime expedient but bears all the earmarks of permanency, is proved by another proposal recently made by Alabama's Governor Chauncey Sparks. He outlined a plan whereby a medical college would be set up at Tuskegee Institute to train Negro students from Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. After establishing such a center, its yearly operational cost would be approximately $50,000, he pointed out. Moreover, the Alabama executive said that he had consulted with Governors Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, and Olin Johnson of South Carolina, and both had replied favorably.

This is the same gentleman who, just three weeks ago, told a gathering of the CME Connectional Board, meeting in Birmingham, that in the matter of race relations he would like to see the "South let alone." 6-3-44

"I should like to see somebody rise to preach . . . noninterference to advise all who would come down here to reform the races that they had best stay away — that all they are doing is . . . forcing the white man to become more conservative and to agitate the Negro," the Governor stated.

He declared further that the progress made by the Negro "was achieved here in the South . . . . where white . . . and black live together. Why then shouldn't the problems of the two races be solved where the progress has been made?"

"There can be no trouble here," he emphasized. "The interests of the two races are identical. But with us the race question has been magnified and expanded through ill-advised teachers and preachers and uplifters, both white and black. What we need to do is get to basic facts and realities."

—ALBERT L. HINTON

Less Spent for Education of Children in Cotton Counties

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

7-29-44

NASHVILLE — Less money is spent for education of colored children in the cotton counties of Southern States than in the metropolitan and other farm counties, declared Dr. Ina C. Brown, professor of social anthropology at Scarritt College, Vanderbilt and Fisk, at the Race Relations Institute in session at Fisk University, recently.

The cotton counties get less of what there is for education, she said.

In metropolitan counties, $48 is spent per white child; $22 per colored child; in farm counties which raise other products than cotton, $40 is spent for each white child; $17 for colored, but in the cotton counties, $34 is spent per white child, and only $11 per colored child. 7-29-44

Low Plane of Living

Wherever there is cotton, there is a low plane of living, Dr. Brown revealed, adding that opportunities increase with urbanization. With the increase in the colored population, the apportionment for education decreases.

She pointed out that in Southern communities, when colored are less than 10 per cent of the population, 67 cents out of every $1 spent for white children goes for the education of colored children.

When colored people constitute 10 per cent of the population, only 59 cents out of every dollar spent for whites goes for education of colored.

To live in rural, non-industrial cotton counties of the South, she said, pulls down colored people's opportunities.

Giles Hubert, professor of economics at Fisk, revealed that the number of colored farmers in the U.S. has dropped from 900,000 in 1920 to 881,000 in 1930 to 680,000 in 1940.

Earn $600 Yearly

He said that 74 per cent of colored farmers earn less than $600 a year, that on a whole, they have smaller farms and less equipment than whites. The exceptions are sharecroppers who operate on plantations. 7-29-44

The Farm Security Administration, with which Mr. Hubert was formerly connected, was described as a boon to the small farmer.

U. S. Education Head Not Urging Mixed Colleges

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

Commissioner John W. Studebaker of the U.S. Office of Education made it clear last week that his office is not recommending the mixing of Southern colleges, indicating that the recent report of an educational survey had been misinterpreted.

Referring to a section of the report which suggested that white schools make their facilities available to colored scholars and graduate students, said: 3-25-44

"This recommendation was intended to suggest the more widespread use of means which are now being used by some universities in the South which co-operate with colleges for Negroes by supplying to these teaching staffs for courses which would not otherwise be offered in the colored institutions, in supplying library books and supervisory assistance, and in other ways taking an interest in improving the work of colored institutions."

NEGRO WOMEN SET RIVETING SPEED RECORD

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

6-17-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (PPNS) — One hundred and four rivets in 120 seconds .

All women riveters at the Lockheed plane plant at Burbank, Cal., have been challenged by Elizabeth Vernanda and Cleo Glover, Negro riveting team, to beat this record which the pair set recently, the Office of War Information said today. The team's feat was attested by Joseph M. Alvey, a group supervisor, who conducted a special time test. The young women work on bomb bay doors for the PV-1 ventura bomber, among the first American planes consistently to bomb the Japanese homeland of Paramushiro, northermost bastion of the Nippon home defenses.

One hundred and four 1-8 inch rivets were placed in the drilled holes and were completely riveted in 120 seconds by this team, the group supervisor's record revealed. 6-17-44

Miss Vernando and Miss Glover started work at Lockheed one year ago, building PV-1 doors. They came in as inexperienced workers but today are considered to be of the fastest women riveters in the plant.

The pace set for Producton Control at Lockheed's Factory A where the PV-1's are built, is a fast one. Components are delivered to the factory with rhythmic speed. Teamwork such as that of Miss Vernando and Miss Glover make t possible for the pace to be maintained.

When asked how they attained such a high degree of efficiency, Miss Vernando said, "You can become efficient doing anything if you have rhythm in your work."

Miss Glover said, 'Whether you are using a machine gun or a rivet gun, you have to have rhythm.'

And they prove it. For with rhythm of motion and the rhythmic rat-tat-tat of their rivet gun, they have established a record that has yet to be beaten under a stop watch at Lockheed

18g-1944

Expose Tricks in S. C. Teacher Plan

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

Inequalities Are Pointed Out

10-27-44

CHERAW, S. C. — (ANP) — "No Negro teacher in South Carolina should submit to the recertification plan," James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina conference, N.A.A.C.P., told a capacity gathering of school teachers here Wednesday.

The plan recently announced by the state board of education climaxes a three-year old study to "solve" the issue of equal teachers' pay.

Mr. Hinton said that a committee of competent educators had studied the plan for the N.A.A.C.P. and had noted three distinct requirements which would prevent Negro teachers from receiving honest and equitable compensation.

One requirement, he said, was that the "grouping of teachers for certification will be based on experience, and school terms are rated, according to certification officials, at nine months. This means that Negro teachers, for no fault of their own, will be rated with less experience than the white teachers."

Mr. Hinton said the second objection to the plan was based on its allowing Class One or Class Two rating to teachers holding a master's degree and "18 semester hours of graduate work." The N.A.A.C.P. chief said that because the state of South Carolina offered graduate training for whites and none for Negroes, the colored teachers would be placed at a serious disadvantage under the certification plan.

10-27-44

Get State Training

"If it were possible for our colored teachers to get graduate training in the state," he said, they would have some basis of getting into Class One." Continuing he said, "It is not discriminatory to require this training, but it is dscriminatory to require it and provide facilities for whites the training. It is more expensive for Negroes to leave the state to get this training, than it is for the whites to get it within the state. Negro teachers have been more poorly paid than white teachers, hence they would have been able to get this training, even in the state, let alone getting it on the outside." 10-27-44

Mr. Hinton said he opposed the plan for the reason that the application blanks calls for a statement of race. "If the new plan works to do away with the race in the matter of school teachers, why must a teacher describe his color on an application blank?" he asked.

The N.A.A.C.P. president called upon his hearers to refuse to take the examination.

"If the state of South Carolina wants a certification plan," he concluded, "let them first equalize the salaries of all teachers and run every Negro school for nine months as white schools are operated." He said the plan attempted to solve the matter without first effecting some medium from which to work. 10-27-44

In addition to most Negro teachers, a number of white teachers associations have been reported as rejecting the proposal.

SCHOOLS WARNED ON RACE HATREDS

New York Times

Secret Drives Are On to Infect Youth With Fascism, Miss Syrkin Tells Hadassah

N.Y.

11-16-44

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15—Dismissal by public schools of such problehs as race hatred, juvenile delinquency and growing Fascist tendencies among American youth as "kid stuff" was partly responsible for undercover campaigns to discredit democracy as a form of government, Miss Marie Syrkin, New York author and educator, declared tonight.

Speaking at the thirtieth annual convention of Hadassah, women's Zionist organization of America, Miss Syrkin, author of "Your School, Your Children," asserted that the United States was faced by a shrewdly conducted effort to infect youth with defeatism and fascist ideas by arousing racial and religious prejudice.

Miss Syrkin accused schools of "unwillingness to take a definite stand on concrete issues" and of "taking refuge in generalities and easy platitudes about the beauty of democracy and tolerance, while hesitating to commit themselves on the immediate evil-doer in the community."

Specially trained and qualified teachers were needed to combat the prejudice and ignorance which existed in many parts of the country, according to Miss Syrkin, who added that blanket resolutions passed by boards of education and extra-curricular activities, though helpful, did not meet the problem.

Maurice Samuel, author of "Harvest in the Desert" and translator of Sholem Asch, charged that anti-Semitism had become political in character in the last ten years and that anti-Semites in this country had "openly taken their lead from Mr. Hitler's description of the Jew as a sinister, morally unreliable and pernicious creature."

Branding the behavior of a group of terrorists in Palestine as "criminal insanity," Mr. Samuel asked what the world expected when thousands of fleeing refugees were either drowned within sight of Palestine or expelled from its shores after reaching what they thought was a haven for the oppressed. 11-16-44

"What did hey expect but that a number of Jews in Palestine should go criminally insane from bitterness and hysteria," he said. "The Stern gang represents the kind of moral disintegration against which we Jews struggle and which the world has been trying to force upon us."

It had been estimated by the Jewish Agency for Palestine that the post-war program in that country would require a noutlay of $1,500,000,000, Dr. Israel Goldstein of New York, president of the Zionist Organization of America, told delegates.

"It is certain that the Jews themselves will have to set the pace of investment," he said, "but this is a problem which they should not be expected to undertake entirely alone."

11-25-44

University Faculty Rescinds Club Ban

Norfolk Va.

Journal & Guide

MADISON, Wis. — (ANP) — The ban on Negro residence in the University of Wisconsin Faculty Club has been lifted. Sparked by the revelation thru the Associated Negro Press three weeks ago that a Negro graduate student had been asked to give up his residence there because some of the members would resent a Negro's presence, liberal faculty members and graduate students set in motion a wave of sentiment which corrected the situation immediately.

The trouble occurred when Arthur E. Burke, a teacher from Hampton Institute, who is here on a fellowship, was given temporary lodging in the faculty club of the school. The club takes care of occasional visitors and instructors and fellows on a par with Burke's standing. When Burke was permitted to move in he was informed that he could use the room for a limited period. At the end of that time Prof. E. F. Bean, chairman of the house committee, told Burke that the members were not agreeable to a Negro living in the same quarters with them and asked him to move which he did.

ORGANIZE COMMITTEE

Prof. Merle Curtis and a number of other faculty members, when they learned of the incident, said that the attitude expressed did not represent the faculty of Wisconsin University, long noted for its liberality. They organized a committee for democratic housing. Burke wrote to President Asher Hobson asking for reinstatement. It has been granted and he is now able to become a full fledged resident of the club.

ON THE OTHER HAND

Informer—Houston, Tex.

By JASPER T. DUNCAN

7-8-44

NEW ORLEANS—Colored Americans throughout the southland should take timeout and rejoice with Miss Eula Mae Lee, Jefferson parish school teacher, over her victory made known last week by Judge L. Robert Rivarde in Gretna La., just across the river from quaint New Orleans.

Miss Lee is the young woman who had courage to sue the Jefferson Parish School Board for equalization of her salary and the salaries of her other co-workers as teachers in the parish school system with those of other American teachers of like training and experience.

While this suit has not as yet been decided, yet the board dismissed Miss Lee last year at the beginning of the school term on an alleged charge of "tardiness."

This paper, an interested committee ,and Attorneys Tureaud and Thornton took up the cudgels for Miss Lee and pointed out the fact that the tenure law under which Miss Lee and other teachers are employed holds that tardiness is punishable only by deductions from the salary of the offender, and not by dismissal.

Attorneys further pointed out that Miss Lee was being persecuted as a reprisal for her asking for her rightful due of equalization, and that the principal of the school at which the young woman taught knew of the severe illness of her aged mother, and the uncertainty of bus and ferry transportation from her home on Desire street, this city, and he had been beseeched in advence for immunity during her mother's illness and trouble. 7-8-44

The decision handed down last week by Judge Rivarde upholds the law and directs that the school board pay Miss Lee all of her back salary, plus interest, plus attorney's fees and court costs and restore her to her position.

This goes a long way toward upholding the ends of justice in the deep south where for years and years we have been run over roughshod, and intimidated to the extent that we FEARED to ask for that that was rightfully ours. The board in Jefferson Parish followed the pattern used down in the tidewater section of Virginia just before or about Pearl Harbor, when a teacher sued for equalization of salary.

They fired the teacher, however, other teachers and interested citizens immediately raised funds to see to it that he suffered no ill effects, want or pangs of hunger during the interim of winning the battle. They won then, as did Miss Lee, now. 7-8-44

An interesting thing about Miss Lee is the fact that she utilized the time which persecution dealt her. She did not sit down and twittle her thumbs, mope and beg. While she was the recipient of the financial efforts of the committee and some of her co-workers, she entered a business school to prepare herself for earning power in other lines even if the ends of justice had been foiled, and on June 15, this year, after finishing her course and successfully passing a civil service examination, entrained for Washington, D. C., to serve HER GOVERNMENT as a junior clerk for a limited time. 7-8-44

Incidentally, in serving HER GOVERNMENT her salary is equalized with her ability and position and not graded according to her COLOR, as is the case with the Jefferson Parish School Board.

That makes the great American Way of life preached by Bilbo and his ilk look and sound silly, doesn't it?

It also makes some of the spineless "darklings in the woodpile," whom we find ever present when the "white folks" need help to try to embarass one of us fighting for rights, look like a "nickle's worth of dog meat lying exposed for 10 days to Louisiana sunshine in August in a back alley." Phew! Rotten, isn't it?

Yes, rejoice with Miss Lee and those of us who appreciate her fight for right, justice and progress, and while rejoicing let us not forget these "darklings in the woodpile" in our several communities. Condemn them, ostracise them and brand them as dangerous to our community life. 7-8-44

ON THE OTHER HAND, buy more bonds and support the mammoth war bond rally to be held in Shakespeare Park Sunday afternoon. Remember we have to keep on keeping on for the right keep on keeping on in our fight for first class citizenship in this country of ours.

Jimcro Teachers' Sessions Scored

Peoples Voice

New York, N.Y.

11-18-44

WASHINGTON—In a telegram to Robert Haycock, District of Columbia school superintendent, received h [illegible] day, Dr. Rayford Logan, outstanding author and Howard professor, blasted the jimcro practice of holding separate meetings for Negro and white teachers during the celebration of American Eudcation Week.

Dr. Logan firmly called attention to the fact that the topic of the first meeting was a discussion on "improving human relations." "I trust," he wrote, "that this is the last year that this travesty and mockery will be repeated. Walter Reed Hospital and hundreds of other hospitals are full of the maimed and the blinded and the psychoneurotics who have been sacrificed on the altar of silly race prejudice, and the great monuments of European civilization have been destroyed for the same reason. 11-18-44

"Are these not too high a price to pay that you may continue to enjoy and parade your prejudices?"

Haycock has denied having been responsible for the ~~jimcro ar~~rangement.

Out-Of State Aid To Negro Students

Memphis World, Tenn.

Basically, we could never agree to relent in our determination to secure for Negroes, the same as for white persons, adequate and equal provisions for graduate and professional training within the borders of this State. To do less would be to abrogate the clear mandate of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Llyod Gaines case. It would be violative of our system of fairplay and justice for all. And it would in effect, mean that educational opportunities in our land will be granted or denied on the basis of race and color, rather than upon the basis of equality of privilege. 11-28-44

4168

But, until the times comes when the State can effect this arrangement, we can see no sound argument which can be logically advanced against the recent joint proposal of Presidents of Negro State supported institutions in behalf of the extension of aid to Negro students desiring to conduct study at other than State institutions. Already, according to this report, several students are conducting studies at out-of-state institutions. Aid is also being extended to certain other students in Atlanta University through a cooperative arrangement.

In the light of these arrangements therefore, and in the hope that speedy steps will be taken to provide this education within the State, we are pleased not only to give our endorsement to the Committee's proposal, but likewise to urge qualified Negroes to make applications for this aid in even greater numbers.

WHY A COLORED SDA COLLEGE?

Afro American — Baltimore, md.

William Miller (1782-1849), founder of the Adventists, erred in his belief that 1843 was to be the year of the final coming of Christ (Judgment Day). 4-22-44

Since then, the Seventh Day Adventists have taught the Second Coming without setting the date. Because they stress education, medicine, publication of tracts and evangelism, this sect has grown to 170,000 members.

Last week it announced that its 17,000 colored members merited a college in the North and a study of medical and nursing facilities.

In a day when many church schools, lacking endowment, have turned their properties over to the State, when war has stripped the colleges of men, only a hardy denomination would suggest a new college.

Can it be that the Adventists are making a second mistake? Why cannot the ten existing S.D.A. colleges and medical school be opened to all races without discrimination?

18g-1944

Alabama

Whites Close Welding School In Mobile, Ala.

Defender-Chicago, Ill.

2-19-44

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

MOBILE, Ala.—Negro workers of the Mobile area have lost the training opportunity offered them at McVoy Welding school, the only school of its kind open to Negro workers.

Laborers, clerks, accountants, letter carriers, school teachers, and others in practically all walks of life have completed training courses at the school. About 70 of the McVoy school welders are employed at the Sun Shipbuilding Company's yards at Chester, Pa., and a number of others are working in other shipyards throughout the nation.

The school was established after three years' effort on the part of the N.A.A.C.P. to have the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, and state vocational training officials, provide equal training opportunities in the war program for Negro workers.

Usual Buck Passing

The usual buck passing and vicious circle were encountered. Finally a welding school—and nothing more— was granted. Of course the whites, many of whom were from the backwoods regions were afforded an extensive training program, providing courses for every phase of skilled work necessary for the shipbuilding and other war industries in this area.

A labor leader who usually gets the "low-down" on what the powers-that-be are doing to "keep the Negro in his place," revealed the manuevering which closed the McVoy school. 2-19-44

He charges that Negroes employed at the Gulf Shipbuilding company, the Aluminum Ore company, and other plants in this area where the services of welders are required, (but where only whites are given such jobs) availed themselves of the opportunity to train at the McVoy school. After completing the courses many Negroes applied to their employers for upgrading to welders.

The companies, in accord with the policies issued from down-town authorities, refused to employ Negroes in such capacity.

But the Gulf Shipbuilding company still had a directive from the FEPC ordering the upgrading of Negroes. As result, the Aluminum Ore company, and other companies that could have employed Negro welders, did not know when "some smart Negro" would urge the Negro workers to sign affidavits that they were being discriminated against because they were not accepted as welders.

The lease on the building in which the McVoy school was housed expired. The N.A.A.C.P. here filed a protest with the U. S. Office of Education against the closing of the school. The Office of Education advised that the school would be closed temporarily, until a suitable location could be found by the Alabama authorities. Then the services of the N.A.A.C.P. were offered to help find a location, but nothing developed from that suggestion.

The equipment was moved to the yards of the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company, the only war industry in this area employing Negro welders. It is now being used to provide in-plant training exclusively for that company's trainees. 2-19-44

The labor leader who made the charge that Negroes were tricked out of the school, mentioned the local War Manpower set-up, the Chamber of Commerce, and the war industries in this area, in the deal.

Letters To The Editor

Register—Mobile, Ala.

4-25-44

MR. GROVE'S VIEWS

Editor, The Mobile Register:

Dear sir: I for one regret your impassioned and intemperate editorial concerning State Supt. of Education E. B. Norton in your issue of April 20. I dare say there are hundreds of others of your readers who share my views.

As I see it, Dr. Norton's statement on April 16 concerning the danger of mixed races in our schools and colleges clarified an issue about which the public, including many teachers and school leaders, was about to become confused. In making this statement Dr. Norton did not step from his role as official educational leader of the state, as you alleged. Instead, he met an issue intelligently and courageously.

On March 7 a news release was issued from the United States Office of Education in Washington suggesting that the facilities of the white colleges of the South be made available to negro students. This suggestion has been acted upon by certain Southern institutions for a number of years. The purpose of the suggestion was to increase the number.

Unfortunately, the press interpreted this suggestion to mean a recommendation by the United States Office of Education that the white colleges of the South open their doors to negro students. This interpretation was corrected in a second release from the United States Office of Education dated March 21. Despite this correction, the interpretation of the first release and its unfortunate implications continued to be quoted in certain papers of the state, including The Mobile Register. 4-25-44

As late as April 17, nearly four weeks after the corrected release was published from Washington, there appeared in The Register a paid advertisement signed by a group of prominent Mobile citizens. This advertisement referred to "the Bureau of Federal Education which demands admission of negroes into our white schools and colleges." Patently this reference stemmed from the Washington release. Clearly the first release from Washington had conused this group of prominent Mobile men, as it had confused thousands of other persons throughout the state, in all probability.

Dr. Norton's statement was intended to clarify this confusion. It did clarify it among both teachers and the lay public. In issuing the statement, therefore, Dr. Norton rendered a definite service to public education in Alabama—a service which all persons concerned with the ongoing of our system of public education appreciate.

FRANK L. GROVE,
Secretary, Alabama Education
Association, Montgomery.

JUSTICE FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

Editor, The Advertiser:

Within the next few weeks, the school house doors throughout the State will open to admit thousands of boys and girls, ranging in age from 6 to 18 years, for the purpose of training minds, hearts and hands that they may be fitted to walk their pathway of life successfully. And as those thousands of boys and girls of today are to become the men and women of tomorrow, with the responsibility of government, social and moral life upon their shoulders, it is absolutely necessary that they be trained by the highest type and the most efficient teachers possible to be had. Advertiser—Montgomery, Ala.

This, however, seems to be almost impossible in the State of Alabama because of the small pittance she pays her teachers. She should change her motto from, "Here We Rest," to "We Are Traveling On.") I know teachers who have been teaching for years and they are good teachers. They have devoted their lives to study, planning and working to make themselves worthy of the vocation wherein they have been called. But the wage—it can't be called a salary—they are paid is the most niggardly of any employe of the State. In fact, it is less than the wage of the saw mill and other laborers that never have to continually pay out money for future preparations. 8-21-44

Every worthwhile teacher—those who are not worthwhile should be culled out—in the State should be contracted with on a 12-month basis. No salary should be less than $1,200 a year. This would enable teachers to keep themselves well prepared and during the three or four months vacation visit the homes of the parents and help them by teaching them to beautify their homes and enjoy life to its fullness.

I have read in the papers that Alabama has her lap full of surplus money. If this be true, why, in the name of common justice, doesn't she open up her heart, shake her skirts and let some of that surplus fall into the laps of her underpaid and most necessary employes, the teachers of her children.

And, too, there is another source of aid that has been offered: Federal aid. Millions of dollars of it. Wonder why the old sister, "Here We Rest," doesn't get up, stretch her skirts and say: "Pour it in, Uncle Sam, my teachers need it!"

Did I hear somebody say: "She can't do that. If she does, just in a few years the white and Negro children will be going to the same schools." 8-21-44

Shucks! That is the most illogical reasoning I ever heard. Nothing of the kind will ever happen. For years we have been receiving Federal aid for our agricultural and home economic projects and no mixture of races has even occurred and never will.

Now, we white folks down here don't believe in racial social equality. But, really, don't the most of us believe in social justice? Don't we believe that the only solution to the race problem is to educate both white and negro? Do we not believe that the whites, being the superior race, should reach down a helping hand to the inferior race and help him climb up to higher standards of living? Sure we do! Then—

If we should accept millions of Federal aid why not build the Negroes some comfortable school buildings and place therein Negro teachers of the highest type, educationally and morally? If this were done, the race problem would disappear and the two races would live harmoniously together and appreciate each other.

Old Lady, throw away that motto, "Here We Rest." You have been resting too long. Get up. Move Forward. Shake your skirts. Pour a lot of that surplus money that is in your lap out to your underpaid teachers. And if you don't have enough, accept Federal aid.

CLAUDE L. RHODES.
Highland Home, Ala.

Alabama U Bars Negro GI From Mail Course

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

11-4-44

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The University of Alabama, although on the War Department's list of approved schools giving correspondence courses to men in the armed services, has refused to accept the application of a Negro soldier in the Southwest Pacific.

That the soldier had applied and been refused was disclosed by Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the graduate school at Howard University.

Sgt. LaPlace F. Turner, of Cleveland, had filed the proper application with the Southern university for the correspondence course in vocational psychology in June.

On June 29 Clarice L. Parker, secretary-registrar for the university, wrote Serseant Turner that "the laws of this State povide for the maintenance of separate schools for the races," and that "this institution was established to service the educational needs of members of the white race." 11-4-44

18g-1944

California

Condemn Separate Schools

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

10-14-44

FRESNO, Calif. — Citizenry of Fresno, under the leadership of S. O. Sheffield, Ray Hunter and Marshall Joseph, are up in arms over a proposal assertedly advanced by J. E. Cooley, race undertaker of West Fresno, that the board of education establish separate schools here as a possible solution of the existing problem, white teachers have experienced in attempting to discipline Negro children because fear of charges of bias.

The idea was posed by the board of education by Cooley, following the purchase of the Parental school at 1707 B street by the board for $18,000 for use as a Negro religious center. The property was purchased by the St. John Missionary Baptist association, represented by the Rev. Charles H. Byrd. It is understood that his group was not involved in the segregated school proposal.

School Board Chairman George W. Turner, stated there would be no definite statement made until a complete survey had been made.

18g-1944

D. C.

Federation Backs Jim Crow School System in District

Tribune- Washington, D.C.

"Be it resolved that the Federation of Citizens' Association indorses the present dual school system in the District of Columbia and approves the recent unanimous action of the Board of Education."

Without awaiting a report from its committee on education and acting as a committee of the whole, the Federation of Citizens' Association on Saturday night adopted the above resolution approving the continuation of the jim crow educational system in the District. 2-26-44

Dahlgren Resolution Read

The board recently ordered Miss Grace Bush, principal of the Noyes School, Tenth and Franklin Streets, Northeast, to refuse to register Michael Davis, 5, son of John P. Davis, attorney of 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast. Mr. Davis sought to enter his son in the "white" school because there are no schools within several miles for colored children.

The Federation's resolution is similar to that adopted two weeks ago by the Dahlgren Terrace Citizens' Association in its meetings at the Noyes School.

Before voting, the Federation heard William H. Luers, president of the Dahlgren group, read the resolution commending the board for its lily-white action. Harry Wender, attorney, is president of the federation.

Negroes Protest Separate Parleys

A "backward and shortsighted policy" was charged to the District public school administration yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which cited the recent teachers' institute held separately for Negro and white teachers although the theme was supposed to be "Improving Human Relations."

A resolution condemning the proceedings as evidence of "failure of the District school system to serve as an effective agency for building racial understanding, respect and goodwill between white and colored citizens of Washington," has been sent to Superintendent of Schools Robert L. Haycock.

Davis Sues School Board For Refusal to Admit Son

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

4-1-44

Washington's dual school system, which is almost universally offered as justification for other segregation and discrimination here, doubtless had its sense of satisfaction shocked last week when the board of education found itself facing a suit asking the District Court to issue an injunction requiring the board to direct admission of a 5-year-old boy to an elementary school near his home.

Five-year-old Michael Davis, who has no "colored school" close to his home in Brookland and who has been denied admission to a nearby "white school," through his father, John P., legislative secretary to Congressman Vito Marcantonio, (ALP, N.Y.), filed the suit for his admission to the "nearest public elementary school from his home."

The petition was filed by Austin L. Fickling. It sets forth first that the nearest "colored school" to his residence at 3105 Fourteenth Street, N.E., is Crummel, between Providence and Kendall Streets, N.E., seventeen blocks away. In order to reach it, the lad would be forced to cross three arterial highways which are unprotected either by police or school boy patrol.

4-1-44

Attention is called to the inexperience of the child in traveling alone because of his age and his father has to pay double carfare to get him to Crummel School. In the afternoon, Mrs. Davis, mother, is required to carry another 3-year-old child and pay fare to and from Crummel when she goes after Michael.

4 "White" Schools Nearby

Mr. Fickling's petition emphasizes that there are four elementary schools for whites in the neighborhood—Noyes, Tenth and Franklin, N.E., where he was denied admission, 6 blocks away; Brookland, Tenth and Monroe, N.E., 7 blocks away; Bunkerhill, Fourteenth and Michigan, N.E., 14 blocks away, and Burroughs, Eighteenth and Monroe, N.E., 8 blocks away. 4-1-44

Each of these schools may be reached by crossing not more than one arterial highway which is protected by police or schoolboy patrols. A white child living within two blocks of Michael, goes to Brookland School, 6 blocks away.

Board Denies Petition

The suit reviews the futile efforts of Mr. Davis to obtain educational facilities for his son.

Last February 2, he petitioned the board to direct the principal of Noyes to admit Michael into the kindergarten classes, or into any other school within reasonable convenience. The board denied the petition by approving the following recommendation of the superintendent of schools:

1. That the board sustain the superintendent in his refusing to direct the principal of Noyes School or the principal of any other school for white children to admit Michael to the kindergarten; 4-1-44

2. That the board request the District Commissioners to approve an item of $44,000 to be carried in the next deficiency es~~timates for the purchase~~ of a site for an elementary school for colored in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets, N.E.;

3. That the Commissioners be requested to obtain from the FWA a grant of sufficient amount to erect either a temporary or permanent school on the new site. 4-1-44

3 Negro Members Rapped

On February 7, Michael was presented to the principal of Noyes for admittance and was refused because he was a Negro, the petition relates.

The suit contends that Michael is discriminated against because of his race in violation of Title 8, Section 43 and 44 of the U.S. Code; that the failure and refusal of the board to admit him to existing educational facilities within reasonable distance from his home, comparable to that of white children in the same community, deprives him of due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. 4-1-44

For these reasons an injunction is asked which would direct the board to direct the admission of Michael to the nearest public elementary school.

There are three Negro members on the board of education—Mrs. Velma Williams, John H. Wilson, and Charles H. Fearing. They have been criticized by Mr. Davis for their attitude when his petition for admission of Michael to the Noyes School was unanimously denied by the board.

Court Told Why It Shouldn't Stifle Jim Crow School Suit

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

4-29-44

The Board of Education is all wet, if it has any illusions that John P. Davis, legislative secretary to Congressman Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.) is, through litigation, trying to force officials to admit his son, Michael, 5, to a white school.

That idea, in substance if not in words, was emphasized by Austin L. Fickling, attorney for the Davises, when he filed with the District Court, yesterday (Thursday) a written answer to a motion of school officials to dismiss the suit. The board is represented by the corporation counsel, R. B. Keech.

The answer stressed that the suit seeks simply to require admission of the tot to the nearest public elementary school, one which is in reasonable and convenient distance, and non-hazardous for a child of his age, regardless of his race. 4-29-44

The Davises live at 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast, Brookland, a neighborhood in which are located four white elementary schooles but none for colored.

The board cited numerous legal authorities in its attempt to convince the court that the Davises had no cause for action.

Darts in Board Defense

Mr. Fickling tore through a maze of legal arguments presented by a twisting, squirming board in its attempts to meet the issue. Some of the statements of his onslaught against the motion to dismiss are:

Michael does not contend that it is more convenient to attend a white school than a colored school. . . . 4-29-44

He contends that it is unconstitutional and discriminating because of his race for a child of his age to go unreasonable distances, apart from the enormous hazards and burdens, to attend a public school where in the same community white children do not have such burdens placed upon them. . . .

State caurt cases cited do not state where unreasonable distance, hazards, and burdens are placed upon a child because of his race. Each case must be decided on its own merits. . . .

Michael states facts which show that because of his race he is not enjoying the full and equal benefit of public school education that white children in his community enjoy. 4-29-44

Must Stop Somewhere

In reference to the board's argument that the dual system necessarily involves inconveniences, Michael contends that there must be a line of demarcation of inconveniences and burdens placed upon a child attending a public elementary school. . .

Sufficient facts are stated in the complaint upon which evidence can be introduced to prove unconstitutional discrimination because of race and for which relief can be granted in accordance with Rules 17 and 18 of Civil Procedure. 4-29-44

The next step in the attack on the District's inequitable, dual school system will be an oral hearing, the date for which has not been determined.

Object To Negro Student At Methodist University

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

9-23-44

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Racial bias again crept forth from Methodism recently when Washington's white Trinity church, neighborhood worship center for students of American University, objected to a further enrollment of colored students in the school on the grounds that Howard University could amply care for colored people in that district. 9-23-44

The 39 year-old-president, Dr. Paul F. Douglass, sympathizer with colored problems, since 1936 had seen to it that American University loosened its bars against colored students, to the extent that last year's enrollment in the school of social sciences and public affairs included three per cent colored.

Indignant over the school's leiency Trinity's membership took matters to the institution's board of trustees Thursday and asked that this type of enrollment case.

Board Petitioning Court to Ignore Jim Crow School Suit

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

4-22-44

Remember the case in which John P. Davis, legislative secretary to Congressman Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), sued the District board of education in the local courts asking an injunction to have his 5-year-old son, Michael, admitted to the nearest public elementary school from his home at 3105 Fourteenth Street, N.E.?

Well, the preliminaries in what proimses to be a [illegible] legal battle involving W[illegible] dual school system was [illegible] this week when the board of education, through the corporation counsel, R. B. Keech, asked the court to dismiss the suit.

Irrelevant Cases Cited

4-22-44

Numerous cases in support of the motion to dismiss were cited, but oddly enough, none of them touched the major issue—Washington's jim crow school system. They were, in the main, cases involving litigation in other States, and any reference to Washington's school system was in the terms of an attorney "irrelevant.."

The contention that an Act of Congress established the system is thrown in for good measure, but it falls in the same category. One of the cases cited had to do with the segregation of Negroes on the streetcars in Louisiana by no means an issue similar to Mr. Davis wanting his young son to attend the school nearest home. That was just a sample of the cases offered for the defense. 4-22-44

The irrelevancy of these "irrevelant" cases is not hurdling the ken of Austin L. Flickling, attorney, who filed the original petition for Mr. Davis, and who is now to give his legal arguments, both written and oral, against dismissal of the motion requested by the board.

Constitution Cited

The young attorney, who doesn't seem to mind tackling major issues involving constitutional rights, contended in his initial papers that: 4-22-44

Michael is discriminated against because of his race, in violation of Title 8, Sections 43 and 44 of the U. S. Code; that the failure and refusal of the board to admit him to existing educational facilities within reasonable distance from his home, comparable to that of the white children in the same community, deprives him of due process of law guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

School Board, in Answer to Suit, Denies Responsibility

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

7-29-44

WASHINGTON

John P. Davis, 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast, knew there were no colored schools in Brookland when he moved out there and, therefore, should not complain about it, said the board of education in effect last week.

The statement was made in answer to an amended complaint filed by Mr. Davis in the District Court recently.

Attorneys for the board further charge that there is no claim upon which relief can be granted and that the board is an unincorporated agency of the District whose members constitute no entity separate from the District of Columbia.

Equal Facilities Sought

Mr. Davis, in his suit, brought on behalf of his 5-year-old son, Michael, seeks to compel the board of education to provide equal educational facilities for colored children in Brookland or abrogate its jim-crow laws. 7-29-44

Austin L. Fickling, attorney for Mr. Davis, said that as the case now stands it is scheduled to come to trial in the early fall.

Board May Open White School

It was unofficially reported, however, that the board of education might seek to evade the issue of a court trial and open one of the white schools in Brookland to colored children.

Such action, if taken, it has been said, would be a face-saving action by the board to prevent the question of unequal educational opportunities for colored children in the District from becoming a matter of public record.

Jim Crowism By Teachers

PM 11-13-44

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Dr. Rayford Logan, Negro educator and author, has protested the practice here of holding separate meetings of Negro and white teachers of the District of Columbia public schools in connection with American Education Week.

It struck Dr. Logan as particularly inappropriate that the segregation rule should have been applied for the opening meeting here to discuss "improving human relationship."

Dr. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, had been chosen as the speaker for the Negro group. He wired Robert Haycock, District of Columbia school superintendent, that "the sheer futility of talking to separate meetings of teachers" on the assigned subject "should be apparent to a child in the first grade.

"I trust that this is the last year that this travesty and mockery will be repeated. Walter Reed Hospital and hundreds of other hospitals are full of the maimed and the blinded and the psychoneurotics who have been sacrificed on the altar of silly race prejudices, and the great monuments of European civilization have been destroyed for the same reason.

"Are these not too high a price to pay that you may continue to enjoy and parade your prejudices?"

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18g-1944

D. C.

Negro Schools Miles Distant Tot, 5, Can't Attend Others

Tribune- Washington, D.C.

2-5-44

The request of John P. Davis, of 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast, secretary to Congressman Vito Marcantonio (A.L., N.Y.), that his son, Michael, 5, be permitted to attend the kindergarten at the "white" Noyes School because of lack of elementary school facilities for colored children in the Brookland area, was unanimously turned down by the board of education in its meeting, Wednesday.

The board's action sustained a ruling of Supt. Robert L. Haycock, before whom Mr. Davis appeared on January 18, 1944, and asked the superintendent to direct the principal of the Noyes School to admit his son.

Mr. Davis appeared before the board and petitioned that Haycock's ruling be set aside and his son be admitted. He contended that failure of the board to furnish elementary school facilities for colored children in the Brookland area is a denial to him of equal protection of the law under the U. S. Constitution.

Mr. Davis has indicated that he will attempt to enroll his young son at the Noyes School, Tenth and Franklin Streets, Northeast, Monday morning. Should he meet failure, the father proposes to seek a mandatory injunction to prevent the principal from refusing to register the tot.

Opposed by Negro Members

Following the board decision, Mr. Davis said:

"The action of the board was not surprising. It was to be expected that a majority of the board would refuse to grant the petition; what was surprising was the action of the Negro members (there are three) of the board whose conduct in my opinion renders them unfit for further service.

Mrs. (Velma G.) Williams sought to justify her vote against my petition on the ground that although she was a parent who sympathize with the principle set forth in my petition, she felt she was bound by the regulations. The very fact that she is a parent makes her conduct in joining in the educational lynching of a 5-year-old Negro boy all the more reprehensible."

John H. Wilson and Charles Fearing are the other colored members of the board.

In making his unusual request, Mr. Davis emphasized that the right of his son to be provided by the board with elementary school facilities does not depend upon either discretion or caprice of the board or upon a determination by it when there are sufficient numbers of colored children in the neighborhood to justify providing elementary school facilities in the vicinity.

Cites Wilkinson Recommendations

2-5-44

The petitioner stated that Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of colored schools, that the only schools available to his son are Langston, First and P Streets, Northwest; Mott, Fourth and W Streets, Northwest, and Crummel, between Providence and Kendall Streets, each being several miles away from the Davis home.

They are accessible only by crossing a number of arterial highways, of especial danger to a 5-year-old child, it was stated.

Mr. Davis further declared that on December 15, 1943, the board formally approved a recommendation by Dr. Wilkinson that elementary schools should not be more than one-half mile that elementary children should not be required to cross arterial from the home of a pupil and highways to attend school. Only white schools are available in the neighborhood.

Barred by Congress' Acts

Dr. Haycock's position was that acts of Congress make mandatory separate schools for Negroes and whites, and that Dr. Wilkinson's recommendations were expressed as a school officer and had not been submitted to the board for adoption of a policy setting up new standards.

He further stated that as early as 1938, the board, anticipating future needs, requested an appropriation of $40,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, to purchase a site in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets, Northeast.

Suggests FWA's Help

The board, he said, repeated this request in the succeeding years and there is now pending in the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1945, an appropriation of $44,000 approved by the Commissioners and the Bureau of Budget.

In an effort to obtain a school in Brookland by next September, Haycock recommended that the board ask the Commissioners to approve that sum in the next deficiency estimates and that a grant be obtained from the FWA to erect either a temporary or permanent school on the new site.

Dad of Brookland Pupil Attacks School Jim Crow

Afro American - Baltimore, Md.

1-29-44

Says Failure to Provide Facilities in Area Violates U.S. Constitution

WASHINGTON

Contending that failure of the D.C. School Board to provide school facilities for colored children of the Brookland area is a violation of his constitutional rights, the father of a 5-year-old boy this week demanded that the Board of Education admit his son to a "white" school in the vicinity.

The father, John P. Davis, of 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast, charged that his son and other colored children in the vicinity are compelled to attend the Langston School at First and P Streets, Northwest; the Mott School at Fourth and W Streets, Northwest, or the Crummell School at Gallaudet and Kendall Streets, Northeast.

In order to reach either of these schools, Mr. Davis said, children of the Brookland vicinity must travel several miles and cross several arterial highways.

Four Schools Nearby

Citing the existence of four "white" schools within a half-mile radius of the neighborhood, Mr. Davis pointed out that no white children are subjected to the conditions faced by the colored and demanded that the school board admit his son to the Noyes school or to some other near his home.

Declaring that the right of his son to be provided by the board of education with elementary school facilities does not depend upon "the discretion or caprice of the board" or upon its determination of whether there are enough colored children in the neighborhood to justify the opening of a colored school, Mr. Davis said: 1-29-44

"The right referred to is a personal right and would be his even were he the only colored child in the neighborhood. The denial is one now applied to a large number of colored children in the Brookland area for a long period without remedy.

Board Recognizes Failure

"Moreover, the board of education has itself recognized its failure to live up to its responsibility through its recurring recommendation over several years to the District commissioners that funds be appropriated for erection of a colored elementary school in this area.

Mr. Davis's demand, addressed to Dr. Robert L. Haycock, superintendent of schools, is expected to be referred to the school board for early action.

Mr. Davis and his counsel, Austin L. Fickling, discussed the matter with Superintendent Haycock early this week, but were informed that the latter had no authority to instruct the principal of any of the schools in the neighborhood to admit colored children.

Permission was then sought by Mr. Davis to appear before the Board of Education to present the problem. No action was taken on the request during the board's meeting Wednesday.

At Long Last!

Tribune - Washington, D.C

The Tribune welcomes the court test of the law requiring separate schools for colored and white, which undoubtedly is about to be made.

John P. Davis, legislative secretary to Congressman Vito Marcantonio, of New York, is a graduate of Bates College, and of the Harvard University School of Law. Not typical of the usual Negro graduate of Harvard, he has never regarded himself as being possessed of some superior intellect which sets him apart from the masses of his people. On the contrary, he has devoted his full life since graduation from Harvard in the cause of bettering the economic, political and social conditions of his people.

Mr. Davis has a son, five years old. They live in the Brookland area. There is no Negro school in that area, although there are three schools for whites within walking distance of the Davis home. His son can't go to any of these schools because he is a Negro, and therefore is obliged to go to the nearest school set apart for the education of Negroes. The nearest such school from the Davis home is several miles away.

This is contrary to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, Mr. Davis contends, and therefore the courts will provide a remedy by requiring the school authorities, to admit his son to a white neighborhood school, segregation laws of the District of Columbia to the contrary notwithstanding.

But Mr. Davis's contention goes even farther than that. He says, and we agree, that the law creating the dual system of education is unconstitutional. It is here where the major attact should be centered. For the issue is greater than admitting Mr. Davis's son to a white school pending construction of a colored one. The issue is how long will a system of education based on race and supported by the taxpayers of all the people, be tolerated in a so-called democracy.

It isn't a matter of challenging the "sound relationship which should, and for the most part does notexist between white and Negro citizens of Washington," as the *Evening Star* puts it. Any relationship between the two races that segregates and discriminates is unsound and should be challenged in every quarter. There is no better time nor place to make the challenge than here in the nation's capital, and now, while Negroes, like whites, are being called upon to die in defense of a democracy they have never known insofar as the Negro is concerned. It is here in the capital, where the color of a child's skin bars him from attending a school which the taxes of his father helps to maintain.

Congratulations, Mr. Davis; stick to your guns, and regardless of what the *Star* thinks, the Negroes of Washington not only look with favor upon your challenge, but will finance the challenge if you say the word!

District Made Guinea Pig in Jim-Crow School Issue, Charge

Tribune- Washington, D.C.

2-19-44

Regardless of what John P. Davis, attorney of 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast, may think of the rights of his 5-year-old Michael to attend a nearby "white" school in the absence of a colored school within several miles, the Dahlgren Terrace Citizens' Association, white, is not pleased with his idea and said so in specific terms on Tuesday night.

Meeting in the Crosby B. Noyes School, Tenth and Franklin Streets, Northeast, where Mr. Davis had futilely sought several days prior to register his son in the kindergarten class, the good white citizens heard Mr. Davis "nailed to the cross."

John Fowler, counsel for the association, accused Mr. Davis of questionable intentions when he attempted to register his son. In his opinion, Mr. Davis represents a group of "educated" Negroes here who are using the Nation's Capital as a sounding board in the fight of integration versus segregation of the races. Mr. Davis was seeking only to make a test case, according to Mr. Fowler.

Enlisting Outside Aid

Subsequently, in the paroxysms of color agitation, the good white citizens passed a resolution to send two delegates to the next meeting of the white Federation of Citizens' Associations to line up every citizens' association in Washington to stand behind the lily-white policy of the Dahlgreen group.

The Davis case was pointed out by William H. Luers, president of the body, as not only affecting the Dahlgreen Terrace area, but a threat to the entire educational system of the District of Columbia 2-19-44

The association also approved a resolution to send a letter of commendation to the board of education on its action in the case. When the petition of Mr. Davis was received several weeks ago, the board of education, the colored members concurring, ordered Miss Grace Bush, principal of Noyes, to refuse admittance to the Davis tot because of a Court of Appeals decision in 1910 upholding validity of the dual school system in the District.

Mrs. Franklin Sartwell, of the Metropolitan View Citizens' Association, told the Dahlgreenites that her organization had previously sent a letter to the board of education commending its policy in the case. She also contended that about half of the children in her community attended the Noyes School and had just as far to go as this colored child would have to go to a colored school.

Dual Education Must Go

Tribune- Washington, D.C.

The recent demand of John P. Davis that his 5-year-old son be admitted to the Noyes School in Brookland, has aroused the white citizen associations to action to maintain our jim-crow system of education. 2-26-44

Numerous citizens' associations have discussed the Davis demand and have sent resolutions to the Board of Education commending its action in refusing to admit the Davis child. Last Saturday, the Federation of Citizens' Association, meeting in the Board Room of the District Building, adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, that the Federation of Citizens' Associations indorses the present dual school system in the District of Columbia and approves the recent unanimous action of the Board of Education."

The action on the part of the white citizens of Washington is significant. It indicates that they are annoyed by Mr. Davis's move. It further suggests that they fear a court test of the issue of our dual school system which, to our mind, is plainly unconstitutional.

It would behoove Negroes of the District to sit up and take notice of the changes that are going on around them, and the imbedding of the present undemocratic practices on the part of some whites. The Davis case is an important one, attacking as it is the very foundation of our public school system.

Segregated schools, based on race, is the basic source of racial prejudice. The white child has bred into him the belief that the Negro is an inferior human being, unfit to sit in the class room with him, to play on public playgrounds with him, to attend public places of amusement and accommodation together. He is taught this in the class room at the expense of the Negro, and he gets further instruction from the distorted minds of some parents, who came through the same jim-crow school system.

The time is now here for Negroes to resist the perpetuation of this evil force, and to resist it forcefully.

The Brookland area is just one of many where Negroes live without adequate school facilities.

Despite the presence of three Negroes on the Board of Education and others in administrative positions, the Negro school facilities are far from equal to those afforded to whites from more than one standpoint.

The high school situation is a case in point. There is a high school for white students in every section of Washington. The only high schools for Negroes are located in Northwest Washington. There should be a high school for Negroes in Anacostia, in Deanwood, and in Georgetown. 2-26-44

Despite the fact that thousands of Negroes live in the Anacostia area, there are only two schools for them, both of which are for elementary school pupils. More than 450 Negro students in Anacostia area must travel each morning as far as seven miles to a junior high school. The elementary schools in that and other sections are so crowded that pupils as far advanced as the third grade are compelled to attend only half a day.

There are other instances where the absence of junior high schools require pupils of junior high age to attend the elementary schools, which lack the equipment for such advanced instruction as would be provided in a building devoted entirely to junior high school subjects.

The population is increasing at rapid strides, and there is not now any plan underway on the part of the Board of Education to build either a high school or a junior high school in the Anacostia area. The same is true in other areas.

Our civic associations should begin now to fight for either elimination of the dual system of education or the equalizing of it. Our first efforts should be bent on doing away with it as out of keeping with the principles for which we are fighting and dying.

We must insist *now* that *our representatives* on the Board of Education and in administrative positions begin to represent the interests of Negroes and leave the whites to represent their own.

It has been a long time since we have had members on the Board willing to fight for better educational facilities for Negroes. 2-26-44

If our Negro assistant superintendents would devote only one-half the time in battling for our educational rights as Mr. Ballou did in opposing them, we would advance.

Let every Negro civic group adopt resolutions taking the opposite view from that expressed by white groups. Let's condemn the action of the Board in the Davis case, and let it know that we are 100 per cent behind the Davis fight, and that there will be other fights to follow.

18g-1944

D.C.

The Fearing Resignation

Washington Tribune D.C.

The Board of Education has announced the resignation of Major Charles H. Fearing as a member of that body. Major Fearing gave "ill health" as his reason. We are sorry to see Major Fearing leave the Board of Education because his departure leaves us with no potent representation.

Major Fearing put forth much effort to make Washington's jim crow school system as equal as such a system can be. He realized that there can never be equality in segregated schools regardless of how liperal the board members may be, but he did his bit to bring about much improvement. His efforts would have been less arduous if he had the co-operation of the other two colored members of the board. He was never able to get the support of John H. Wilson, and all he could get from Mrs. Velma Williams was her vote but never her voice. 11-25-44

We have known for sometime that Major Fearing was displeased with the Board of Education and ashamed of his colored colleagues. We knew he was disappointed with the pussy-footing attitude displayed by Negro officials of the school system.

It nearly broke his heart when he saw his two colored colleagues vote with the white board members to bar the Davis child from the school in his neighborhood because he is a Negro.

Major Fearing has sat in board meetings and voted for the enlargement of white facilities, but he could never get the white members to vote with him to improve colored facilities. As a result we have no junior or senior high school for Negroes in the whole Anacostia area, and only two elementary schools which are shamefully overcrowded.

Regardless of where they live, Negroes who attend high school must journey to Northwest Washington, because there are no high schools for us in any other section.

Major Fearing is a busy man. He is public- spirited, but he doesn't have time to donate to agencies that aren't progressive or fair, and so, he too, has quit the Board just as did Charles H. Houston, Mrs. Virginia McGuire, and Mrs. Bertha McNeil, and, we believe for the same reason—none was satisfied with the status quo.

18g

DC

11-25-44

It is for these reasons that we doubt that Major Fearing was frank in giving his reasons for resigning. We don't believe Major Fearing can be healthy enough to head one of our largest Negro businesses in the District, and too sick to sit on Board of Education meetings twice a month.

The Board of Education would have been given quite a shock had Major Fearing given the real reasons, as we look at it, as former Judge W. H. Hastie did when he quit the War Department.

There is something radically wrong inside our school headquarters, that needs investigating and exposing. Major Fearing having sat in on open and closed sessions is in possession of much knowledge concerning our dual system and we sincerely hope that he will see his way clear to do us a real service by exposing these conditions.

Franklin Administration Building needs a house cleaning. The best way to clean up the joint is to clean the law that created this ungodly system. We want only one system of education in Washington—an American democratic system that makes no distinctions on account of race or creed.

While waiting for an American system, we hope the U.S. District Court will give a little more thought to Major Fearing's successor than it has given to some other appointments.

D. C. School Board Member Resigns

Illinois

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —Although his letter of resignation as a member of the District Board of Education this week stated "impaired health" as his reason, Major Charles H. Fearing Sr., one of the three Negro members of the board said that he has always been opposed to the policies of discrimination. 11-25-44

"I have so expressed myself in public and in board meetings," he declared. "They cannot say I have been anything but militant, and yet I have done everything I could to advance the system."

Maj. Fearing said one of the things he has always opposed is segregated teacher meetings. "I can't say I have gotten very far, but I hope something will be done about it," he said.

He emphasized the fact, however, that he was not resigning in protest. He said there is a great deal of work to be done, and that he wished he were physically able to carry on in it.

18g

DC

D.C. School Jim Crow Suit Revised

Afro American 6-3-44

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

An amended bill in which he charges the District Board of Education with failure to provide educational facilities for colored children in the Brookland area was filed in the District Court Thursday by John P. Davis on behalf of his 5-year-old son, Michael.

His original suit was dismissed May 15 on the contention of defense attorneys that segregated schools are in keeping with laws of the District.

100 Pupils, No School

Mr. Davis, who lives at 3105 Fourteenth Street, Northeast, alleges in his amended suit that in the Brookland area, bounded by Rhode Island Avenue, N.E., Lawrence Street, N.E., Sixteenth Street, N.E., and Twelfth Street, N.E., there reside approximately 500 colored families, with not less than 100 children of elementary school age.

Within this area, he says, there are no suitable and convenient school facilities for colored children, whereas there is no comparable white residential area in the District, with more than thirty eligible children which does not have suitable and convenient school facilities within a reasonable distance. 6-3-44

Mr. Davis declares that his son was denied admission to the Noyes Elementary School (white) in Brookland last February in violation of his Constitutional rights as guaranteed in Title 8, Section 41 and 43, of the United States Code.

Austin L. Fickling is his attorney.

Washington Jim Crow School Under Attack

N.Y. Amsterdam News 11-18-44

N.Y., N.Y.

Blast Superintendent After Receiving Invitation To Address Separate Meeting

By HARRY McALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—"The sheer futility of talking to separate meetings of teachers on subject 'Improving Human Relationships should be apparent to a child in the first grade,' Dr. Rayford Logan, head of the Department of History at Howard University told Dr. Robert L. Haycock, superintendent of the D. C. Public Schools in a telegram last week.

Dr. Logan had been invited to deliver an address at an institute meeting for the Negro teachers of Washington's jimcrow school system. The white teachers were holding a separate meeting—as is the usual custom. However, in the past, the same speaker has appeared before both groups at their separate meetings. Dr. Logan was not invited to address the white teachers.

Sensing the inconsistency in his subject and the arrangements, Dr. Logan wired the school superintendent, in which he said:

"I hope that you will read the following message to the teachers of Divisions I to IX (white) in their meeting today. The sheer futility of talking to separate meetings of teachers on the subject, 'Improving Human Relationships' should be apparent to a child in the first grade. I trust that this is the last year that this travesty and mockery will be repeated. Walter Reed Hospital and hundreds of other hospitals are full of the maimed and the blinded and the psycho-neurotics who have been sacrificed on the altar of race prejudice, and the great monuments of European civilization have been destroyed for the same reason. Are these not too high a price to pay so that you may continue to enjoy and parade your prejudices? I am reading this telegram in my address to the meeting of Divisions 10 to 13 (colored). I hope that I may be able to read also your reply."

No reply was received from Dr. Haycock. Efforts to reach him at his office in Franklin School and at his home were of no avail.

18g

DC

Segregate Teachers At Race Relations Meet

The Whip- Miami Fla.

11-25-44

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13. —Dr. Rayford Logan, Negro educator and author, has protested the practice here of holding separate meetings of Negro and white teachers of the District of Columbia public schools in connection with American Education Week.

It struck Dr. Logan as particularly inappropriate that the segregation rule should have been applied for the opening meeting here to discuss "improving human relationship."

Dr. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, had been chosen as the speaker for the Negro group. He wired Robert Haycock, District of Columbia school sperintendent, that "the sheer futility of talking to separate meetings of teacners" on the assigned subject "should be apparent to a child in the first grade.

"I trust that this is the last year that this travesty and mockery will be repeated. Walter Reed Hospital and hundreds of other hospitals are full of the maimed and the blinded and the psychoneurotics who have been sacrificed on the altar of silly race prejudices, and the great monuments of European civilization have been destroyed for the same reason. 11-25-44

"Are these not too high a price to pay that you may continue to enjoy and parade your prejudices?"

Dr. Logan is editor of and contributor to "What the Negro Wants," just published.

18g

DC

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Capital School Test Raises Pertinent Issue For Race Board Members

2-12-44

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

A challenge has been made to the segregated public school system of the District of Columbia for the first time in over 30 years by the request of John P. Davis, legislative secretary to Congressman Vito Marcantonio (A.L., N.Y.), that he be permitted to enter his five-year-old son in a white school in Northeast Washington. The Board of Education, which has three Negro members, and the superintendent of schools, have refused his request.

Miss McKenzie

Mr. Davis contends that he is being denied equal protection of the law under the Constitution, since the nearest Negro school available to his son is more than a mile distant from their Brookland home and to reach such school necessitates hazardous traffic crossings. The board has obtained approval from the District of Columbia Commissioners and the Bureau of the Budget of an appropriation of $44,000 for construction, by September if possible, of a school for Negro children in Brookland, Washington's most exclusive Negro residential neighborhood. The board has also pointed out that it is bound by a 1910 decision of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which upholds the validity of acts of Congress providing for separate free schools for white and colored children.

NEWSPAPER RAISES PERTINENT QUESTION

The most remarkable aspect of Mr. Davis' petition is his audacity to question that most holy of Washington institutions, the separate school system, with its vast hierarchy of Negro teachers, who for generations have been the career diplomats of Washington's civic and social life. In commenting upon the case, Washington's home newspaper, The Evening Star, smugly stated, "It is to be doubted that Washington's Negro citizens will look with favor upon an attempt to challenge, on the basis of social conception, a basic part of a public school system which has brought extraordinarily excellent educational opportunities to white and colored citizens alike."

DOES the editorial room of the Star accurately measure the convictions of Washington's Negro leadership? Does this leadership respond to personal expediency or to "social conception"? What, indeed, is the real social and moral conception involved in this issue and to what point of view may one honorably respond?

NEGRO MEMBERS HAD ALTERNATIVES

Obviously the three Negro members on the Board of Education faced a dilemma. The precedent, if not the law, by which they were bound was perfectly clear and sanctified by long usage. The obligation truly to represent the needs of Negro children in a democracy also was theirs and equally uncomplicated; even if not yet translated into community action. These two obligations may be irreconcilable momentarily, but the higher moral duty was to understand that segregation is never the handmaiden of justice. The three Negro members of the board should have done four things: Vote to admit Michael Davis to the school nearest his home, issue a statement giving the "social conception" behind such a vote, resign if necessary, and finally, join with Mr. Davis in providing the leadership in a movement to remove the disgrace of color distinction in educational facilities from the capital of democracy.

THE ultimate legal issue in this case can only be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States and rests upon the court's definition of the word equal. Mr. Davis is reported to contemplate resort to the Federal courts, relying, no doubt, upon the Fifth Amendment. The Supreme court, in a long line of decisions, has held that separate facilities provided on the basis of race, in education and in transportation, may be considered equal. But the court has reversed itself on questions more firmly crystallized than the "equal but separate" doctrine.

LOOPHOLES MUST BE PLUGGED UP

There is developing within the ranks of Negro lawyers, many who believe that the court must be challenged again and again until it realizes that equality will not and cannot grow out of separation enforced upon color differences. The recent developments in the law school at Lincoln university, Mo., are a good example of the impracticability, the impossibility, the inherent discrimination of such arrangements. That school was the direct result of a much-heralded Supreme court decision in 1938, Gaines v. Missouri (305 U.S. 337). In this case, the court said, "Either admit Gaines to the University of Missouri or provide a law school for him." The "either—or" loophole must be plugged up.

THE court some day will say, "admit Gaines," "admit Michael Davis," and will label legislation which now prohibits their admission to publicly supported schools as unconstitutional.

An Open Letter to the D. C. School Officials

Tribune - Washington, D.C

11-18-44

W. D. Nixon, president of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants (Colored) Inc., has addressed the following open letter to our school authorities anent the jim crowism manifested in the Teachers' Institute last week:

"One of the most discordant notes affecting the harmonious relationship of racial groups in the District was struck when the public school authorities of Washington invited two leading educators to address the Teachers' Institute last week.

"Both speakers expected to address the entire teaching body of our public schools. To their surprise and regret they found that they were assigned to address segregated groups because of color.

"This spectacle of racial bias came immediately after the high sounding principles and trends set up by the two great political parties for lasting peace and unity of all races and nations.

'This note of glaring jim crow policy by our local educators is a dangerous mis-education for the thousands of school children who were given a holiday for the occasion. The irony is that the title of the lecture was "Human Relationship."

'How can this country hope to gain the respect and confidence of its South American neighbors and of foreign ~~nations when the~~ seat of government is located in such an atmosphere of racial bias and discrimination?

"If mutual respect and tolerance in America between the groups is to prevail, education must lead the way. A start must be made with the schhol children of today, wisely led by the teachers of our public schools.

"How can we hope our local teachers to exact a healthy influence for justice and right when their superiors make them a party to disunity and racial discrimination, and thus force them to take an un-American attitude?

11-18-44

"May this community hope that the public schhool system be used for building of well rounded citizens to fit in a democratic world of mutual respect."

Segregated School Case Is Dismissed

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

5-27-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —Court action aimed at breaking down the local Board of Education's refusal to admit a 5-year old Negro boy to a white school near his home failed last week here when Justice James W. Morris of District Court dismissed the suit brought by John P. Davis, the boy's father.

Davis had sought to enroll his son, Michael, in a white school, six blocks from the Davis home on the grounds that the nearest colored school was 17 blocks away, creating undue increase in travel risk and inconvenience. His suit charged that the Board of Education's refusal constituted discrimination against the boy because of his race, in violation of the law and the constitution.

The court held that no question of discrimination had been shown, but merely a matter of inconvenience, in dismissing the suit. The Board of Education is reported to be planning construction of a school for Negroes in the vicinity of Davis' home.

18g-1944

General

Dr. Jim Crow Stalks Nation's Medical Schools

PM- New York, N.Y. 2-3-44

If the oligarchs who rule organized medicine in America were sincerely concerned with democracy—as their attacks on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill would indicate—they might direct themselves to breaking down the Jim Crow barriers that prevent many qualified Negroes from entering the medical profession.

Jim Crow rides hard over medical education of this country. It is an appalling fact that—outside of the two all-Negro schools, Howard in Washington and Meharry in Tennessee—the number of Negroes enrolled in the 74 other Grade A medical schools totals less than 10.

There is only one Negro doctor in the U. S. A. for every 3400 Negroes, as compared with one doctor for every 800 people in the general population.

Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the Howard University Medical School, estimates that there are about 3800 Negro doctors in the United States, out of a total of 160,000 physicians. Howard now has 258 medical students, he tells me, while Meharry has about 240. A total of 103 will be sent forth as doctors from the next graduation classes of both institutions.

Figures cited by Dr. Lawlah present us with a shocking fact: there are actually less Negro doctors today than there were ten years ago. The same is true of Negro medical students. The Jim Crow barriers in medical education seem harder than ever for aspiring young Negroes to hurdle. 2-3-44

Last September, when I referred to Jim Crow conditions in medical education, Dr. Victor Johnson, secretary of the American Medical Assn.'s Council on Medical Education and Hospitals sent in a long letter protesting that there was really very little discrimination against Negroes. He admitted that the 19 Southern medical schools bar Negroes, but boasted that "in the past five years about one-third of the Northern and Western schools have admitted Negroes."

I find nothing to be complacent about in Dr. Johnson's statement. It is a well-known fact that a few medical schools do admit Negroes, but one or two at a time.

The Negro student's troubles are by no means over even after he gets into a medical school other than Howard or Meharry, which are filled to capacity. He might get by the first two years or so. But when he needs clinical training the barriers set up by many hospitals affiliated with medical schools prevent him from getting the same practical education that his white fellow-student enjoys. 2-3-44

Last Summer, for instance, a Negro who had studied two years at the University of Chicago Medical School received a polite note from the authorities requesting him to get a transfer to some other school, since Chicago was planning to cut off its affiliation with the Negro Provident Hospital and it couldn't get clinical training for him at any other hospital.

The Army medical training program has tended to fix this Jim-Crow pattern faster than ever. Negro medical students enrolled in the Army are invariably sent to either Howard or Meharry. The Navy hasn't accepted any Negroes at all in its own medical training program. No Negro doctor has yet been commissioned in the Navy.

Medical education in America can stand a lot more of the democratic spirit.

From the Jackson (Miss.) 'Daily News:'

GO STRAIGHT TO HELL

PM- New York, N.Y. 3-20-44

(An Editorial)

An United Press dispatch from Washington says:

"The United States office of education today called on white educational institutions of the South to open their doors to negro scholars."

And here's telling the responsible head of the United States department of education, whoever he may be, to go straight to hell.

The South won't do it—not in this generation and never in the future while Anglo-Saxon blood continues to flow in our veins.

Nobody but an ignorant, fat-headed ass would propose such an unthinkable and impossible action.

This is the go-to-hell reaction of a Southern editor, whoever he may be, to the sound suggestion of the U. S. Office of Education that white persons and their institutions of higher learning in the South co-operate with similar Negro institutions to develop a program for better race relations, and work together toward providing equal education and occupational opportunities for underprivileged Negroes. Following publication of the survey, Dr. John E. Studebaker, head of the Office of Education, reiterated that the survey did not recommend admission of Negroes to white schools.

Educational Equality Urged By U.S. Bureau

Tribune-Phila., Pa

WASHINGTON—In a survey of Negro education made public Wednesday, the United States Office of Education recommended that schools and colleges for white students in the South open their facilities to Negroes, and that colored institutions cooperate with white in the equalization of educational opportunities. 3-18-44

The survey states that restricted education opportunities for colored have caused manpower losses, particularly in the armed forces and in war industries. According to Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the Office of Education, the survey shows the extent to which the goals and activities of Negroes are common with those of whites and the necessity of providing equal educational opportunity for Negroes in the interest of the national welfare.

The report says Negro institutions should not try to offer graduate and professional work until they can meet certain standards. Dr. Caliver suggests that the Southern white colleges, "in order to develop qualified leaders to attack the difficult problems of the Southern region," should make it possible for specially meritorious Negro students to use their advanced facilities. 3-18-44

MED SCHOOLS HIT FOR BIAS

Defender-Chicago, Ill.
1-8-44

NEW YORK—The failure of medical schools to accept Negroes on the same basis as other groups and of schools participating in the Army Specialized Training Program to permit the enrollment of Negro enlisted men was denounced by the Association of Internes and Medical Students who met here this week at Squibb Hall.

"In spite of the urgent need for adequately trained medical personnel in combat duty and at home," the association's resolution stated "full utilization of Negro manpower has not been reached.

The group also recommended that Negro physicians be utilized "without discrimination in civilian capacities, such as industrial and rural medical programs, whether government or privately supported."

Negro physicians are not permitted to serve with Armed force units having white personnel, and physicians who have been commissioned have been given lower ratings than whites having the same training and experience.

This blast against organized medicine and the federal government has special significance in view of the fact that the protesting association has an all-white membership.

Negro Colleges Not Accepted, Educators Told

Defender Chicago, Ill
1-29-44

CINCINNATI—(ANP) — Because they have not been used by the nation in this emergency period, many of the private colleges for Negroes are having to make desperate efforts to survive, declared President Rufus E. Clements of Atlanta university, in an address at the 30th annual meeting of the Association of American colleges, at the Netherlands-Plaza hotel Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The college head was one of three speakers who discussed "Lessons of Wartime Education."

Clements explained that of the 440 institutions being used by the ASTP, only seven are schools for the education of Negroes—Tuskegee, Howard, Wilberforce, Meharry, Prairie View, Hampton and West Virginia State.

"Waiting and willing, even to the point of anxiety," Clements explained, "these institutions have desired to be used in the war effort. Because they have not been used by the nation in this emergency period, many of the private colleges for Negroes, in truth, some of the best of them, are having to make desperate efforts to survive. Imagine if you can that the army and navy had made no contracts with any of the colleges of this country, that all of our institutions for higher education had been forced to give up their male students to the armed forces and to war industries. 1-29-44

"There is a desperate need for the nation to make full use of all its resources, human as well as material; we are fighting a world war for the freedom of the spirit of mankind; we are on record with all the people of the world, men of different colors and cultures, as being unalterably opposed to the fascism which subjects the individual to neglect, repression and to persecution; we have solemnly resolved to defeat utterly the mad race-prejudiced, mythical superman of German and the hypocritical fanatics of the nation of the rising sun. The officers of the colleges for the education of Negroes know these things and try to reconcile them with their own experiences."

Medical Education Can Stand More Of Democratic Spirit

By Albert Deutsch

EDITOR'S NOTE: Albert Deutsch has written a significant statement on the lack of democracy in the nation's medical education program for the New York newspaper PM. The article is herewith reprinted in full.

If the oligarchs who rule organized medicine in America were sincerely concerned with democracy—as their attacks on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill would indicate—they might direct themselves to breaking down the Jim Crow barriers that prevent many qualified Negroes from entering the medical profession.

Jim Crow rides hard over medical education of this country. It is an appalling fact that—outside of the two all-Negro schools, Howard in Washington and Meharry in Tennessee — the number of Negroes enrolled in the 74 other Grade A medical school totals less than 10.

There is only one Negro doctor in the U. S. A. for every 3400 Negroes, as compared with one doctor for every 800 people in the general population.

Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the Howard University Medical School, estimates that there are about 3800 Negro doctors in the United States, out of a total of 160,000 physicians. Howard now has 258 medical students, he tells me, while Meharry has about 240. A total of 103 will be sent forth as doctors from the next graduation classes of both institutions.

DR. LAWLAH'S FIGURES

Figures cited by Dr. Lawlah present us with a shocking fact: there are actually less Negro doctors today than there were ten years ago. The same is true of Negro medical students. The Jim Crow barriers in medical education seem harder than ever for aspiring Negroes to hurdle.

Last September, when I referred to Jim Crow conditions in medical education, Dr. Victor Johnson, secretary of the American Medical Assn.'s Council on Medical Education and Hospitals sent in a long letter protesting that there was really very little discrimination against Negroes.

He admitted that the 19 Southern medical schools bar Negroes, but boasted that "in the past five years about one-third of the Northern and Western schools have admitted Negroes."

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The Negro student's troubles are by no meanes over even after he gets into a medical school other than Howard or Meharry, which are filled to capacity. He might get by the first two years or so.

CLINICAL TRAINING

But when he needs clinical training the barriers set up by many hospitals affiliated with medical schools prevent him from getting the same practical education that his white fellow-student enjoys.

Last Summer, for instance, a Negro who had studied two years at the University of Chicago Medical School received a polite note from the authorities requesting him to get a transfer to some other school, since Chicago was planning to cut off its affiliation with the Negro Provident Hospital and it couldn't get clinical training for him at any other hospital.

ARMY POLICY

The Army medical training program has tended to fix this Jim-Crow pattern faster than ever. Negro medical students enrolled in the Army are invariably sent to either Howard or Meharry. The Navy hasn't accepted any Negroes at all in its own medical training program. No Negro doctor has yet been commissioned in the Navy.

Medical education in America can stand a lot more of the democratic spirit.

Medical Education Can Stand More Of Democratic Spirit

Journal & Guide- Norfolk, Va.

2-12-44

By Albert Deutsch

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UN-COVERING WASHINGTON

~~World~~- Memphis-Tenn.

Sept. 5, 1944

By HARRY S. McALPIN

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT

For

Atlanta Daily World & N.N.P.A.

Sept. 5, 1944

END JIM CROW

PEACE-TIME COMPULSORY military training for the postwar period is claiming national attention at this time.

The President of the United States in a recent press conference, said it may not be a bad idea for the youth of America to give one year to their country. He suggested that the people think the matter over.

In Congress, two bills have been submitted to legislate such training. They are the Gurney Wadsworth Bill (H. R. 1806), and the May Bill (H. R. 3947).

The former provides for induction into the Army or Navy for training for one year of every male citizen and alien-resident when he reaches the age of 18 years and for additional service in the reserve for a period of four years.

The latter provides for induction at the age of 17 years, or immediately upon high school graduation, whichever occurs first, and subsequent reserve service for a period of eight years.

Here, we do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of compulsory military training in peace-time; whether, fundamentally, it is good or bad.

But should it come, God forbid that it should be jim-crow.

Every suggestion, plea and demand that the jim-crow set up of the America Armed Forces be abandoned now meets with the answer that this is no time for "social experiment." "Our only job is to win the war," is the stock rejoinder.

While there is difference of opinion as to whether trying such an "experiment" would hamper the winning of the war, there is no disagreement with the theory that the Armed Forces job is to the win the war. Negroes have submitted to Armed Force jim crow, discrimination, and at time persecution, because no group is more loyal to its country nor more anxious to win the war as quickly as possible.

But when there is no longer such an emergency, what a tragedy it would be to take 17 and 18 year-old boys and steep them for a year in the separateness of the races and the jim-crow practices of the present Armed Force set-up.

Right now, for fear such legislation may be enacted to create compulsory military training in peace-time, every liberal and progressive voice should be raised in a loud crescendo demanding the abolition of jim-crow and by specific provision of the law. The Gurney-Wadsworth bill and the May bill should be amended immediately, in unmistakable terms, so as to eliminate any and all segregation, separation and humiliation of races in our Armed Forces of tomorrow.

What a formidable force for peace a unified American Army and Navy would make.

18g-1944 Georgia

REGENTS ASKED TO PROVIDE EQUAL MEDICAL EDUCATION

Committee Of Medics Apppears At The Capitol

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
2-16-44

Body Indicates It Will Provide Adequate Remedy

BY TASCHEREAU ARNOLD

The State Board of Regents of Georgia in session at the State Capitol Tuesday afternoon heard a committee composed of outstanding Negro doctors of the Georgia Medical Association outline the dire needs of Negro medical students in the state urging the State of Georgia to provide equal medical education for Negroes in the state.

After hearing Dr. S V Sanford, chancellor of the University system of Georgia, outline what actions the State Board of Regents had taken on the matter under consideration, Dr. Sandy Beaver, chairman of the Board of Regents will comply with the wishes of the committee sometime in September.

Colonel Beaver assured the committee that the state of Georgia will provide Negro medical students adequate training by producing a Medical College in the state or provide scholarships for them to enter schools of other states. Chancellor Sanford pointed out that after an investigation by the board of Regents, it was revealed that the state could send a limited number of Negro medical students to Meharry Medical College, Nashville Tennessee. 2-16-44

Dr. Wm. A. Harris, of Savannah, who served as chairman of the committee, made the opening remarks in which he painted a touching picture of the dire need for more Negro doctors in the state. Upon the completion of Dr. Harris' remarks, Dr. T. H Brewer, of Columbus, Georgia, a member of the committee, suggested that the petition asking for equal opportunities for medical training for Negroes be read to members of the Board of Regents.

Dr. S. W Smith of Macon, Georgia, one of the committeemen, read the petition, which mainly sought a plan whereby qualified Negro applicants may attend the college for professional training in medicine already established in this state, or build or equip one equal or parallel to the one furnished for whites; or to establish a regional professional college by joining other similar effected states of the South, whereby several stated would contribute equal share to the support and maintenance of such college.

The petition further pleaded with the Board of Regents to enter into some contractual arrangements with one or both of the two well established colleges—Meharry College or Howard University, whereby the state would pay for its Negro applicants a per capita sum sufficient to inspire professional training in medicine. The committee suggested that the state appropriate from $500 to $750 to each applicant annually to help secure out-of-state education.

Dr. Mark A. Thomas, president Georgia State Medical Association was present and made valuable contributions. 2-16-44

Dr. Brewer gave some valuable statistics to the Board of Regents on Negro doctors, stating that ninety per cent of the Negro doctors in the state were over 50 years of age, and that in the next twenty years here would be very few Negro doctors, unless some provision is made to increase the output yearly. Dr Brewer also stated that Meharry College could only take 65 medical students yearly, while Howard University could accommodate 75. 2-16-44

Dr Brewer stated that Georgia has one Negro doctor to every 15,000 Negroes and that there is one white doctor to every 1,000 white people.

Urges Teachers To Join Parity Fight

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.
5-18-44

Sounding the first clarion call to Georgia's teachers to rally in support of a movement toward salary equality, C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers Association last week sent letters to association members throughout the state, urging them to contribute one dollar to a special fund being raised for the purpose.

Satisfactory reports have already been received from Muscogee and Jackson counties, Mr. Harper revealed.

The letter to the teachers in part, reads:

"The Representatives Assembly of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association authorized the board of directors to seek immediately a one-salary schedule for the teachers of Georgia. 5-18-44

"To carry out the mandate of the assembly it will be necessary to raise additional funds. The executive secretary has been directed to raise a fund of $5,000 to meet whatever expenses may be incurred in the effort to have salaries of Negro teachers placed on par with those of other teachers and otherwise to obtain for Negro people of the state educational opportunities guaranteed them by federal and state laws."

In addition to making a minimum contribution of $1, the teachers have been asked to solicit contributions from interested citizens; to sponsor special projects for the raising of funds; and that all monies be sent to the office of the executive secretary, who will send a receipt by return mail. The secretary's office is at 250 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta.

NO DIFFERENT LIVING COST

Tribune — Savannah, Ga.
10-[illegible]-44

The stock answer given whenever and wherever the question of equalization of salaries comes up is, it does not cost Negroes as much to live. We have come to think of this answer as purely opportunistic. It is just a convenient answer for those who don't want to make salaries equal for the same work. The income people have determines their standard of living. The stock answer implies that the standard of living determines the income. The fact of the matter is that Negroes have to pay as much—some times more—for food, clothes, gasoline, automobiles, and other goods and services as white people. In the case of teachers, the differential is seventy-five per cent in Georgia. White teachers with the highest certificate receive from the state, $80; Negro teachers with the same certificate receive $60. Yet everybody knows that a pound of butter costs the same to both. It is the same with everything else.

It is difficult for Negroes to put anything aside, to say nothing of enjoying some of the other comforts a working person is entitled to. The houses Negroes live in, the food they eat, the clothes they wear, and the good and services they command must be guaged by the money they are able to earn—everybody in the home old enough to work. By skimping here and cutting there, they are able to maintain a minimum subsistence level of living.

10-19-44

18g-1944 Illinois

THE NO-TRANSFER ORDER

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

The no-transfer order recently issued by William H. Johnson, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, really brought the fury of favored Chicago parents down upon his head. Mr. Johnson declared that all children must attend the school assigned to their district by the Board of Education and that transfers would not be issued for the children to attend schools out of their districts. 10-28-44

On the surface seemingly, there should be no objection to this order, should there? However, when we prod into the situation we find that this transfer system has been operated for a favored few and these are the ones who are causing all of the turmoil. The lack of Negro parents and Negro students in these demonstrations was not accidental. Negroes had no ax to grind.

Although the daily press has completely ignored the fact, the real issue in this controversy is "race." It has been the custom with the Board of Education in the past to issue tranfers to white students whenever a school enrollment became predominantly Negro. These white students would be allowed to attend schools miles away in order to avoid attending schools with Negro children. This was the first cause for transfers. Then certain white parents decided that they did not want their chidren to attend schools in which the majority of students were either Jews or Italians. Finally requests were made for transfers because parents considered certain schools to have pupils from "better" families and wanted their children to have contact with this "better" group. 10-28-44

Most of these transfers were obtained by political pressure. In fact politics played the major role in shielding the privileged students from contact with Negroes, Jews, Italians, and low economic groups. This accounts for the hue and cry that is being raised at this time.

It is estimated that 20 per cent of the student body were on transfers. In order to solve this vexing problem, Supt. Johnson eliminated all transfers. This is intended to put the Chicago schools on a more democratic basis. True, some hardships have been created by this order because of the outdated boundary lines used by the Board, but these are being rapidly revised. Mayor Kelly himself has indicated to the Chicago Defender his determination to a quick revision of the school boundaries.

10-28-44

Although many attitudes of the Board, such as the statement by President J. B. McCahey that the Chicago Board should not be responsible for Negro pupils that migrate from other states, should b justly criticized, many persons believe that the no-transfer order will benefit Negro students. Whenever more democracy is established in any field Negroes always benefit.

Like all other issues at this time the no-transfer edict has become a political football. Supt. Johnson has been made a political goat.

18g-1944 Indiana

FIVE WHITE CHURCHES DENY SEGREGATED PTO

(Their Names Appeared Among the Infamous 36)

Bee - Chicago, Ill 2-27-44

GARY, Ind.—You have read it in the BEE. On Jan. 16 the Gary Page carried the sensational expose of the 36 organizations among central district whites whose names appeared on a petition to continue and "improve" a policy of segregation at Froebel School. The report pointed out a probable connection between that same thirty-six and the segregated PTO.

In a subsequent article the reporter emphasized the fact that among the 36 white organizations so listed the names of 11 churches (white) and three apparently religious organization were prominent. Today the reporter submits the names of five white churches which feel called upon to make a denial.

The denial of responsibility is contained in a letter addressed to the Chicago office of the BEE. The letter states that no society "had the sanction or the authority of any pastor of the churches mentioned to sign or act on any motion passed by the members of the Fourth Civic Association."

However the letter does not explain why the churches appeared among the Infamous 36 in the first place, or what, if anything, those churches have done to correct the published impression that these Christian institutions approve of anti-Negro segregation.

SO FAR AS THE REPORTER KNOWS, THIS IS THE FIRST TIME ANY ONE OF THE ELEVEN CHURCHES EXPOSED IN THE **BEE** HAS PUBLICLY DENIED RESPONSIBILITY. For that the Negro community is appreciative but somewhat impatient of the delay of the remaining six. Five months have passed between the circulation of that anti-Negro petition and this denial.

The letter is signed by the following ministers: the Rev. Carl J. Holsinger, pastor, St. Anthony's Church; the Rev. Michael H. Swiatowski, pastor, St. Hedwig's Church; the Rev. G. Gyorfy (sic), pastor, St. Emeric's Church; the Rev. I. A. Stepancik, pastor, Holy Trinity Slovak Church and the Rev. H. Papp, pastor, St. Michael's Church.

St. Emeric's Church appears in the original list of the Infamous Thirty-Six in connection with the St. Emeric's Sick Benefit Society and the St. Emeric's Parish. The other four churches are mentioned by name.

Other churches mentioned by name in the Infamous Thirty-Six are: the Hortense Evangelical Church, the St. Sava Church, St. Constantine's Church, the First Hungarian Reformed Church, the Russian Orthodox Church, the Rumanian Baptist Church, and the Hungarian Baptist Chucrh.

To date, including this week's report, seven of the listed Infamous Thirty-Six have denied in writing to the Sunday Chicago Bee that they are responsible for, or are connected with, the much-publicized anti-Negro movement at Froebel. 2-27-44

The text of the letter follows:

"Dear Sir:

The article appearing in the Sunday Chicago Bee of January 16, 1944, in which the societies of our parish are listed among the "thirty-six central district white clubs who backed the discrimination at Froebel School" has just been brought to our attention.

"NO SOCIETY, OR REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR SOCIETIES, had the sanction or the authority of any pastor of the Churches mentioned to sign or act on any motion passed by the Fourth Civic Association. Our societies, not clubs, do not belong to this or any other civic association.

"If members of any of our societies were present at this meeting they were present as individuals and were acting as such. The identifying of our parish with these individuals was an unwarranted deduction on the part of your reporter.

"The intent and purpose of the writer of this article was to give his readers the impression that our societies—as well as the clubs—signed the memorandum in question although he does not state this directly. To give the force of truth to his writing he resorts to journalistic subterfuge so that his readers will get the idea that these clubs actually co-operated in the formation of the Froebel PTO and in the organization of the Fourth District Civic Association.

"The use of the words 'reportedly' and 'apparently' introducing these paragraphs is too patent a cover-up for anyone schooled in the tricks of journalism even though it may have fooled readers of the Bee into believing the veracity of his report.

"We do not know what transpired at this meeting, but evidently the writer does and his failure to write up the affair in simple and direct language would seem to indicate that he is building up a case without the evidence of facts. 2-27-44

"No society of our parishes has taken part in any act of discrimination at Froebel School. No society of our parishes will be allowed to lend its name to any movement that is not for the spiritual uplift of its members and the community.

"The sense of the community demands an apology from the creator of this stalking horse."

18g-1944

Kentucky

Progress, Even In Defeat

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 3-29-44

The failure of the Kentucky State Senate in following the progressive lead taken by its House of Representatives removing Jim-Crow barriers in higher education circles within that state, places Negro education in Kentucky where it has stood in the beginning of the century. The original House Bill, sponsored by Representatives Charles W. Anderson, lone Negro member, was passed by a narrow margin of 41 to 40. The measure, had it been passed by the Senate, Negro students for the first time would have been admitted to the schools of engineering and law at the University of Kentucky, and the schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and other higher institutions of the state And it would have been the first major effort by legislation to repeal the laws of any southern state prohibiting Negro students from attending municipal and state controlled institutions of higher learning.

The action of the Senate does not come as a total surprise, since the measure passed the House by a bare majority. On the other hand however, the mere fact of the discussion of the measure by both the House and Senate gives assurance that in time, something tangible may be expected from law-makers who are willing to bring into open forum the gross inequalities existing between provisions for educating Negro and white citizens in the several southern states. And thus, while the Senate failed to rise to the position of statesmanship in educational leadership in the South, some progress was made, in spite of the seeming defeat for the moment. 3-29-44

Noting also the opposition from Negro citizens, the measure experienced a sort of new angle of interpretation. Many Negroes of the state, it was learned, favored equal educational opportunities, but expressed an equally strong preference for separate facilities. Of course, between the two extremes, nothing can be said, since each view very easily fulfilled the requirements of the Supreme Court Ruling, and since no sound argument can be offered against such a course if facilities are equal.

SEPARATE SCHOOL LAW REPEALED

Savannah Tribune — Savannah, Ga. 3-9-44

Legal action is being taken in several states to enforce equal pay for teachers. It is left with one state to go to the root of the matter by having the legislation to repeal the separate school law. Fortunately this state, Kentucky, has a colored member of the legislature. This member introduced the repealing act. He labored for its enactment and succeeded. This representative, Hon. Chas. W. Anderson, is being acclaimed for his success. Its fate remains with the members of the senate. Expressing himself Representative Anderson stated: "If we are to speak democracy to the world, then let us have democracy at home."

University Of Kentucky Class Votes 38-4 To Admit Negroes

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

4-27-44

Students in Government Come To Aid of Defeated Anderson Bill

By HARRY Mc ALPIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—That a class of '42 students in American Government at the University of Kentucky voted 38 to 4 favor of the Anderson Education bill, which provided for the admission of Negroes to the graduate schools of all state and municipal colleges in Kentucky, was revealed here last week during the visit of one of the University professors to this city.

The Anderson bill, introduced by Rep. Charles W. Anderson, the only Negro member of the Kentucky state legislature, and president of the National Bar Association, passed the lower house by a vote of 41-40 and was lost in the Rules Committee of the Senate when a number of Negroes worked for its defeat in favor of another bill introduced by Rep. J. R. Dorman. 4-27-44

Dorman's bill sough tto "provide for Negroes (the small 'n' is in the bill) resident in Kentucky educational training and instruction of like kind and quality and equivalent in all essential respects to that provided at the University of Kentucky....for white persons in Kentucky."

Despite the efforts of a combination of white and colored citizens to substitute the Dorman bill for the Anderson bill, the net result was defeat of both bills — and Kentucky educational facilities are just where they were before Anderson led his heroic fight to a partial success. 4-27-44

Supporters of Anderson's bill point to the failure of the experiment in law and journalism at Lincoln University in Missouri as indication that the Dorman bill simply a trap to defeat a real step toward educational advancement for Negroes in the state.

Kentucky House Passes Bill To Open Universities To Colored

Journal & Guide- Norfolk, Va.

3-4-44

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature last week by a vote of 41 to 40 passed the bill sponsored by the Civil Rights Committee of the National Bar Association which would repeal the separate school law that prohibits white and Negro students from attending the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

VIGOROUS DEBATE HAD

The bill as introduced by Charles W. Anderson Jr., president of the National Negro Bar Association, the only Negro member of the Kentucky Legislature, was passed after hours of vigorous debate and parliamentary manuvering by opponents of the bill to keep the measure from coming to a vote. It now goes to the Senate for approval or rejection.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

The members of the civil rights committee, the bar association are: Earl B. Dickerson, chairman, Chicago; Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago; Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; B. V. Lawson, Washington, D. C.; S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; Albert C. Gilbert, New York; Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Henry D. Espey, St. Louis; W. Harold Flowers, Arkansas; Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville; Judge James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; and W. A. C. Hughes Jr., Baltimore. 3-4-44

According to State Representative Anderson, the bill opens for Negro students the graduate school and schools of engineering and law at the University of Kentucky; the schools of medicine, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy and law at the University of Louisville, and the graduate school of divinity at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (white).

Under the present Kentucky law, Negro students are denied admission to state and municipal universities. A law enacted in 1906, known as the "Day Law" further prohibits, by a heavy penalty or fine, for any white person to teach Negro students in the same class with whites, both, in elementary, teachers colleges and universities. Anderson's bill is an amendment to the "Day Law" and makes no change in the separation of races in elementary schools and teachers colleges, but only affects the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville and the Baptist Theological Seminary. 3-4-44

LEADS FIGHT

Mr. Anderson, vigorously leading the fight on the floor of the House for passage of the bill declared:

"If we are to speak of democracy to the world, then let us have democracy at home." This bill is the answer to a mandate of the United States Supreme Court two years ago that states must provide equality of educational opportunities for the two races. It now is firmly established that states are under as much obligation to extend equality in educational opportunities as they are to provide public health measures to all citizens."

Mr. Anderson branded as "unfair and inadequate" the State's custom of awarding out of state tuition or scholarships to Kentucky Negro students who are compelled to seek higher education in other states.

After passage of the bill in the Lower House, his colleagues amended the title of the bill to make it hereafter known as "The Anderson Act." This was in recognition of the Negro Legislator's fight in behalf of his race for equal educational opportunities.

Kentucky Senate Defeats Bill To Abolish Seperate Colleges

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Ka

3-31-44

By Karlen Isom

Frankfort, Ky., March 24 (ANP) —Negro education in Kentucky is just where it stood at the beginning of the century because the powerful rules committee of the state senate defeated on the eve of sine die adjournment this week the Anderson bill, to admit Negro students to the white colleges.

The measure represented the first major effort by legislation to repeal the laws of any southern state prohibiting Negro students from attending municipal and state controlled institutions of higher learning.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Charles W. Anderson, lone Negro member of the Kentucky legislature and president of the National Bar association, had previously passed the lower house of representatives by a vote of 41-40 and was before the senate for approval.

Had the bill been enacted Negro students for the first time would be admitted to the schools of engineering and law at the University of Kentucky and the schools of medicine, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy and law at the University of Louisville. Passage of the bill would have represented a clean break in the solid south's jim crow educational front.

3-31-44

The measure was not, however, without strong opposition among many Negroes of Louisville and throughout the state, who favored the bill of a white representative, J. R. Dorman, to provide educational equality in facilities at Kentucky State College for Negroes rather than to admit colored to the white colleges. The Dorman bill was similar to measures adopted in Tennessee and Missouri and was patterned directly after the Tennessee law which Anderson described as a "makeshift affair."

Prexy Favors

Amsterdam News

Jim Crow Rule

New York, N.Y.

Hit Educator's Wish To Keep Segregation

10-21-44

LEXINGTON, Ky., (ANP). — Charles W. Anderson, Jr., state representative in a speech before the Lexington YWCA forum Sunday, vigorously attacked President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, for his alleged criticism of a bill which the Kentucky legislator introduced in the state house in the recent session which advocated amending Kentucky's separate school law.

Atwood allegedly criticized that it was a "mistake and waste of time for Anderson to have introduced a bill in the legislature to abolish Kentucky's separate school law for the purpose of admitting Negro students to the University of Kentucky; that it would have been more profitable to have developed the Negro school at Frankfort."

Anderson told his listeners that when a college president thinks in such terms then his thinking is warped and his usefulness as an educational leader is questionable. He said he had talked to a half dozen faculty members on the college campus in order to get a cross section opinion of the alleged faculty meeting talk of the college head.

The legislator's bill during the '44 session of the Kentucky legislature recommended that the state amend Kentucky's separate school law in order to admit Negro students to graduate and professional courses of study at the University of Kentucky. The bill passed the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 41-40, but was killed by the rules committee of the state senate, just before the legislature adjourned sine die.

10-21-44

Anderson recently charged that a small group of leaders had fought to influence members of the state senate against the bill last March. He inferred that Atwood's thinking was in line with other forces which sought to deny Negro boys and girls of Kentucky equal educational advancement and opportunities.

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38 Whites

Journal + Guide

Vote For

Norfolk, Va.

School Bill

4-29-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—That a class of 42 students in American Government at the University of Kentucky voted 38 to 4 in favor of the Anderson Education bill, which provided for the admission of Negroes to the graduate schools of all state and municipal colleges in Kentucky, was revealed here last week during the visit of one of the university professors to this city.

The Anderson bill, introduced by Rep. Charles W. Anderson, the only Negro member of the Kentucky state legislature, and president of the National Bar Association, passed the lower house by a vote of 41-40 and was lost in the rules committee of the Senate when a number of Negroes worked for its defeat in favor of another bill introduced by Rep. J. R. Dorman.

4-29-44

Dorman's bill sought to "provide for Negroes (the small "n" is in the bill), resident in Kentucky, educational training and instruction of like kind and quality and equivalent in all essential respects to that provided at the University of Kentucky . . . for white persons in Kentucky."

18g-1944

Kentucky

House Votes to Amend School Segregation Act

Courier-Journal

Continued from First Page

Kentucky State College for Negroes into a first class university.”

Scholarships Rapped.

Anderson branded as “unfair and inadequate” the State’s custom of awarded scholarships to Kentucky Negroes who are compelled to seek higher education out of the State.

He cited two examples. In the last twenty years, he said, only one Negro who left Louisville to study medicine out of the state has returned to Louisville to practice. And in the last fifteen years, he added, only one Negro who left Louisville to study pharmacy has returned to the city as a druggist. 2-26-44

Anderson reminded the House that his bill is supported by the leading liberal organizations of Kentucky, and by The Courier-Journal. He read a letter from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary recounting how it was forced by the Day Law to organize an extension department to offer instruction in graduate divinity to five Negro students within the last four years. Four of them now are in the armed services, Anderson added, but the fifth still is a student there.

Discounts Fears.

Representative Shaikun implored democratic treatment of . e Negro minority in this, a land of democracy. He told his colleagues they need have no fear but that the Negro race will send to the white institutions “only sincere students, capable of mastering a higher education.”

After passage of the measure, Shaikun aended the title so it hereafter will be known as “The Anderson Act.” 2-26-44

“I believe,” said Representative Hammons, “the colored race has as much right to professional training as the white race. We should do this thing, gentlemen, not as an answer to the mandate of the Supreme Court, but as our obligation to build up the colored race.”

Adds Exception.

The measure, H. B. 245, re-enacts all the segregation provisions of the Day Law, then adds the following exception:

“Nor is this section intended to prevent instruction in courses of graduate grade or on the professional level in any institution of higher learning for white or colored students, or in any institution where people of the two races are taught professional or graduate courses of study.”

The first test of strength came on the bill when Anderson’s motion to cut off amendments and limit debate was carried by 40 to 38. 2-26-44

Dorman Loses.

The amendment thus cut off was about to be offered by Representative James R. Dorman, Lexington. His amendment was the next of a bill he has pending in the House to provide education opportunities equal to those at the University of Kentucky at one or both or two Negro institutions—Kentucky State College, Frankfort, and West Kentucky Vocational Training School, Paducah.

In explaining his vote, Representative Dorman said he honestly believes his bill would have been of greater service to Negro education that H.B. 245.

House Amends Higher-School Negro Ban

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

2-26-44

Would Open Graduate, Professional Training

By ALLAN M. TROUT

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 25.—The House of Representatives today amended the segregated school law to allow Negro students to attend public schools of higher learning for graduate instruction and training in the professions. The vote was 41 to 38.

The bill, introduced by Representative Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Louisville, only Negro member of the assembly, is an amendment to the 1906 Day Law that prevents Negroes and white children from attending school together. The bill now goes to the Senate for approval or rejection.

Opens Graduate School.

According to the sponsor, the bill opens for Negro students the Graduate School and Schools of Engineering and Law at the University of Kentucky; the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering and Law at the University of Louisville, and the Graduate School of Divinity at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Anderson told the House provisions of the Day Law which forbid mixed classes in elementary, graded and high schools, and in the undergraduate schools of the University of Kentucky, and the State teacher colleges would not be disturbed by his bill. Also left intact in the Day Law were provisions making it illegal for white teachers to teach classes attended by Negroes, or for Negro teachers to teach classes attended by white pupils.

Hammons, Shaikun Aid.

Anderson, a Republican, led the floor fight in behalf of his own bill. He was assisted by Representative Leon J. Shaikun, Louisville, a Democrat, and Representative Claude L. Hammons, Corbin, a Republican. 2-26-44

Incidental support was given Anderson by several of the Democratic members from northern Kentucky, notably majority leader James E. Quill. Quill told the House he attended the University of Cincinnati with several Negro classmates, hence was in position to approve the bill from personal experience.

Republican members provided the nucleus of strength for the bill, although the final vote did not represent strict party division. No member spoke against the bill directly, but some opposition was expressed indirectly as several explained their votes.

Wants “Democracy At Home.”

“If we are to speak of democracy to the world,” Anderson told the House, “let us have democracy at home.”

The Negro Representative explained his bill was the answer to a mandate of the Supreme Court two years ago that States must provide equality of education opportunities for the two races. It now is firmly established, Anderson continued, that States are under as much obligation to extend equality in education opportunities as they are to provide public health measures to all citizens. 2-26-44

Legislation Is Sponsored By Bar Association

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

2-29-44

Rep. Anderson

Leads Victorious Education Fight

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(S N S)—The Civil Rights Committee of the National Bar Association was victorious this week when it successfully sponsored a bill in the Kentucky Legislature for the purpose of repealing the separate school law which prohibits white and Negro students from attending the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

The bill as introduced by Charles W. Anderson, Jr., President of the National Negro Bar Association, the only Negro member of the Kentucky Legislature, was passed by the Lower House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature by a vote of 41 to 40 after hours of vigorous dedate and legislative parliamentary manuvering by opponents of the bill to keep the measure from coming to a vote. The repeal by the Lower House of Kentucky’s separate school law is the first favorable effort in any Legislature of the South to abolish segragation and discrimination in education by legislative action. The bill since the passage by the Lower House, now goes to the State Senate for approval or rejection 2-29-44

According to State Representative Anderson, the bill opens for Negro students the graduate school and schools of Engineering and Law at the University of Kentucky; the schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Pharamacy and Law at the University of Louisville, and the graduate school of Divinity at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (whle). Under the present Kentucky law, Negro students are denied admission to State and Municipal universities. I law enacted in 1906, known as the “Day Law” further prohibits, by a heavy penalty or fine, for any white person to teach Negro students in the same class with whites, both, in elementary, teachers colleges and universities. Anderson’s bill is an amendment to the “Day Law” and makes no change in the separation of races in elementary schools and teachers colleges, but only affects the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville and the Baptist Theological Seminary.

Mr. Anderson vigorously leading the fight on the floor of the House of Representatives for the passage of the bill told his colleagues, “If we are to speak of democracy to the world, then let us have democracy at home.” In further explaining the bill he stated that it was “the answer to a mandate of the United Sates Supreme Coure two years ago that States must provide equality of educational opportunties for the two races.” “It now is firmly established,” Anderson continued, “that States are under as much obligation to extend equality in educational opportunities as they are to provide public health measures to all citizens.” “My bill,” he said, “is the practivable and sane way to secure equality of educational opportunities in Kentucky. It will save the Commonwealth of Kentucky $1,000,000.00 and that is what it would cost to make the Kentucky State College for Negroes into a first class university.

Mr. Anderson branded as “unfai, and inadequate” the State’s custom of awarding out of state tuition or scholarships to Kentucky Negro students who are compelled to seek higher education in other states.

After passage of the bill in the Lower House, Mr. Anderson’s colleagues amended the title of the bill to make it hereafter known as “The Anderson Act.” This was in recognition of the Negro Legislato’s fight in behalf of his Race for equal educational opportunities. 2-29-44

Political party lines were crossed in the debate of the bill on the floor of the House, and Democrats as well as Republicans joined Anderson in his fight against legislative parliamentary manuvering to defeat the measure by the opponents of the bill. Most notably in joining Anderson in his fight was the Democratic majority leader and the Republican minority leader of the House of Representatives.

The Anderson Bill Is More Practical

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Two bills which aim at remedying the inequality of opportunities in advanced education offered to Negro and white students in Kentucky have been introduced in the legislature. The one sponsored by a Lexington Representative stresses the Constitutional guarantee of equal educational opportunity for all and provides for expenditures which would make the Negro institutions for higher education “equal in all respects” to the University of Kentucky. 2-22-44 The other bill, introduced by Louisville’s Negro Representative CHARLES W. ANDERSON aims at amending the state’s DAY law so as to permit such Negroes as wish to take advanced professional courses to join the classes formed for white students.

Both proposals are a step in the right direction, but of the two Representative ANDERSON’s seems the more attainable for the present. It would take no small amount of money to transform the State College for Negroes into an institution equal in all respects to the University of Kentucky. And the wastefulness for a poor state having only 10 per cent of Negroes in its population of such duplicated facilities is self-evident. Moreover, the Lexington Representative’s bill does not seem to remedy one of the greatest injustices from which Negro students now suffer, the lack of any means by which they may receive medical and nursing training within the state.

2-22-44

Amendment of the DAY law in this one particular actually will affect few Negro students, for even if all facilities were available to them here at home, only a very small percentage could or would choose to educate themselves for the professions. Duplicated facilities would be an extravagance unjustifiable by the small use that would be made of them, and the system of compelling Negro students to go to other states to finish their education on wholly inadequate state grants is unfair and shortsighted. We hope H. B. 245 will pass.

Anderson Says Lone Vote Was Protest; Charges Colored Fare Badly In State Education Money

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
2-11-44

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—Charles W. Anderson, Kentucky's lone colored representative, who surprised so many people by casting the lone vote against the $3,000,000 Bill for teachers' pay, explains why this week.

Mr. Anderson says first: "I cannot in good conscience vote for an appropriation of $3,000,000 for these schools when there are not supposed to be adequate funds in the state treasury for the satisfactory report of higher and vocational education for Negroes."

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2-11-44

He says he's not against paying teachers more "but I do want to stress that higher and vocational educational education for Negro boys and girls must not suffer any further and in some way the race must be granted larger additional direct appropriations." He says the race has been "a little too complacent and as a result we are far behind the educational advancement of Negroes in West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio or even Ohio and North Carolina, "therefore I believe that the Negroes of Kentucky must make a more uncompromising and determined fight for educational justice or suffer further inequalities." He adds: "My vote on the Teachers' Bill is largely one of protest." 2-11-44

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Negro's Suit Against U. K. Faces Court Postponement

Courier-Journal - Louisville, Ky. 1-16-44

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Law Abolishing Ky. Education Bar Sought

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
2-9-44

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Under the present Kentucky law there is a heavy penalty by fine for any white person to teach Negro students in the same classes with whites, in high schools, grade schools or colleges. The law would remain the same as far as elementary schools and teachers' colleges are concerned. Prior to the enactment of the separate school law in 1904, Negro and white students attended Berea college, Richmond, Ky. 2-9-44

The direct effect of the bill, if it should pass the legislature, would be to accomplish the results desired in the case of Charles Eubanks, a Negro student, seeking admission to the school of engineering of the University of Kentucky which has been pending in the federal district court at Lexington for the past two years. Mr. Dickerson states that the bill as introduced is the first of its kind to be presented to any southern legislature, and that the measure is "a part of the program of the National Bar association's civil rights committee for 1944 in seeking to attack and abolish discrimination and segregation in education by legislation and legal action."

Kentucky Senate Defeats Bill To Admit Negroes To White Schools

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga
3-21-44

Rules Committee Kills Measure Of Rep. Anderson

By KARLEN ISOM

FRANKFORT, Ky. — (ANP) — Negro education in Kentucky is just where it stood at the beginning of the century because the powerful rules committee of the state senate defeated on the eve of sine died adjournament this week the Anderson bill, to admit Negro students to the white colleges.

The measure represented the first major effort by legislation to repeal the laws of any southern state prohibiting Negro students from attending municipal and state controlled institution of higher learning.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Charles W. Anderson, lone member of the Kentukcy legislature and president of the National Bar association, had previously passed the lower house of representatives by a vote of 41-40 and was before the senate for approval. 3-21-44

Had the bill been enacted Negro students for the first time would be admitted to the schools of enginering and law at the University of Ketucky and the schools of medicine, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy and law at the University of Louisville. Passage of the bill would have represented a clean break in the solid south's jim crow educational front.

The measure was not, however, without strong opposition among many Negroes of Louisville and throughout the state, who favored the bill of a white representative J. R. Dorman to provide educatioal equality in facilities at Kentucky State College for Negroes rather than to admit colored to the white colleges. The Dorman bill was simillar to measures adopted in Tennessee and Missouri and was patterned directly after the Tennessee law which Anderson described as a "makeshift affair."

Moves To Block Ky. Repeal Of Jim Crow School Law

Defender
Chicago, Ill
2-19-44

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Provisions of Dorman's bill are alleged to be "in accord with the settled policy of the commonwealth that all practicable measures be adopted to preserve and maintain without discrimination substantial equality of opportunity and privileges for whites and Negroes in the separate institutions of higher education provided for the two races, as thus segregated the one from the other." 2-19-44

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Anderson Says Lone Vote Was Protest; Charges Colored Fare Badly In State Education Money

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18g-1944 Louisiana

School Board Refuses Booker T. Auditorium For Don Cossack Concert

Weekly — New Orleans, La.

11-18-44

In an interview with officials of The Crescent Concert Co. last week, it was learned that their presentation of The Russian Don Cossack Russian Chorus had not been cleared for December 10th because the School Board has refused permission for the world famous singing organization on the flimsy basis that they are white artists and, therefore, could not appear in the Negro auditorium.

It will be recalled that two years ago the company presented the same chorus at The Booker T. Washington Auditorium without incident. They were booked again this year at the request of many patrons of the series. The popularity of the singing group with Negro audiences is because the Russian religious and folk songs are closely akin to our spirituals and work songs. Since early September officials of the company have been working quietly to get the matter adjusted without controversy. No progress has been made yet towards a solution.

The ruling that artists cannot appear in a Negro auditorium simply because they are white is a strange decision even for Dixie. Some prominent organizations and individuals have become interested and it is hoped by The Cresent Concerts officials that a way can be found to carry out its season's program as advertised.

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18g-1944

Massachusetts

MAYOR LAWRENCE OF MEDFORD SOLIDLY OPPOSES COLOR BARS

Guardian, Boston, Mass.

July 22, 1944

Fight For Race Teachers Continues In City

By MABRAY KOUNTZE

MEDFORD — Republican Mayor Walter E. Lawrence said here Monday that he was solidly opposed to any barring of colored teachers from Medford schools. Moreover, the Mayor added that he had opposed school authorities in an unsuccessful vote completely to ban a school book found objectionable to colored Americans.

OPPOSE SCHOOL HEAD

The Medford Mayor's statement this week was interpreted in some quarters as a challenge to Superintendant of Schools, Dr. J. Stevens Kadesch, who allegedly has declared himself as being utterly opposed to appointing colored teachers in this city. Parents of colored teacher-candidates claim that Dr. Kadesch has persistently urged talented teachers here to go elsewhere for appointments or even give up the idea of teaching completely. It is claimed here that Dr. Kadesch has been more than arrogant in his statements on colored teachers. A polished speaker, Dr. Kadesch has not yet dispelled the charges against him with any fair public statement in keeping with the FEPC. And because of the strong resentment here against Supt. Kadesch the citizens here feel that he owes them not only a public statement guaranteeing equal rights for colored teachers, but also by deed, making some actual appointments of regulars and subs, a measure he allegedly has said he will never do. It is this alleged policy of Dr. Kadesch which is now being protested. Those making the allegations are very substantial citizens of Medford. They feel that the School authorities are not meeting the issce squarely. And now that the Mayor of Medford has recorded his stand on the issue, Dr. Kadesch will be forced to do likewise. So too will the local school committee at its next meeting.

BRILLIANT FAMILIES

While clever evasions and technical excuses have for years not only banned but even discouraged colored teachers from applying for appointments here under the Kadaesch regime there is one undeniable fact which even Dr. Kadesch cannot escape. This is the fact that colored applicants for teachers' jobs here all came from excellently progressive families, all a cdedit to Medford. Mrs. Sarah Nelson, one of the first qualified, is a sister of one of Medford's pioneer colored nurses, now serving in New York's Lincoln Hospital. Her daughter Barbara Nelson is also a nurse at Lincoln. Mrs. Charlotte Swan comes of Medford's widely known Parham family. Her husband, a noted singer is now a Navy Ensign. A brilliant musician herself she has three brothers in the army, twooverseas. David Hazel is the youngest son of a former Ninth Calvary and regular army officer and ardent NAACP worker. Graduate of Tufts, David Hazel like Mrs. Swan, has taught school in the south. He has a brother, Franklin Jr., who is an able chemist in this state.

NAME LOCAL PARK

Although a Medford park was named after the late Lt. Colonel Edward Dugger, two talented daughters, Barbara and Madeline Dugger, have not as yet succeeded in being appointed by Mr. Kadesh. Their mother is now a Sr. Army Service Club director at Fort Miles Standish and both girls are teacher's college graduates. One brother is in the Navy and Eddie, who put Medford on the map in sports, is an aeronautical engineer at Wright's Field, Ohio. We have cited a brief background of some of the Medford families who have been directly or indirectly involved with the Medford teacher question over the years. It is more cr less an answer to an alleged statement that our colored background isn't equal to that of fellow Americans. We shall let the public be the judge. Mayor Lawrence has judged very well indeed.

HELP WEST MEDFORD

Guardian, Boston, Mass. July 22, 1944

Every right-thinking, public spirited citizen of West Medford should forthwith join in protest against the anti-democratic spriit which is depriving qualified colored teachers from that city's public schools. Most certainly the protest should have the support of all liberty-loving citizens of the Commonwealth. The time-honored slogan of thegrand old Bay State: Massachusetts wants no Jim Crow" must loudly resound whenever color prejudice raises its ugly and vicious head in our midst.

The barring of colored teachers from any public school in the State is a race discrimination case that warrants the attention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We believe that the organization will take prompt action when well-authenticated particulars of the alleged discrimination are presented to it.

Says Minnesota Students Could Stop Segregation

Afro-American- Baltimore, Md.

2-26-44

ST. PAUL, Minn. (ANP) — Jim crowism on the campus of the University of Minnesota was blamed on colored students themselves, by Miss Natalie Moorman, of Washington, D.C., in an address at the monthly meeting of the St. Paul Branch of the NAACP here Tuesday.

Must Demand Rights

Miss Moorman, a student in the school of nursing at the university, declared that colored students fail to get their full and equal rights on the campus because they do not demand them. She charged that colored students segregate themselves in the cafeteria and other places on the campus.

The speaker cited an incident of attempted discrimination against herself. She was at first denied an appointment at a campus beauty parlor because of her race and color. 2-26-44

She took the matter up with the dean of women at the university and reminded her of the State's recent civil liberties law. The conference, Miss Moorman stated, resulted in her getting the best of co-operation in campus beauty parlors ever after. She is the first colored co-ed to live in the co-operative dormitory on the campus.

18g-1944

Missouri

Moves To Ban Separate Schools Edict From State Constitution

Journal & Guide-Norfolk, Va.

3-4-44

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The education committees of the Constitutional Convention voted Wednesday night to abandon Missouri's policy of requiring separate schools for Negroes and that no mention of Jim Crow schools be made in the new constitution.

Action on the part of the committee means that the State has eliminated a policy which as been rigidly adhered to since Civil War days. Prior to the Civil War, Missouri, as a slave state, gave no constitutional or statutory recognition to Negro education.

The committee's action, however, did not come about without great arguments and lengthy discussions. Delegate George W. Kirk of Sikeston said that elimination of the present policy would result in the defeat of the new Constitution by the voters. He said 95 per cent of the people in Southeast Missouri, which has a large Negro population, would vote against adopting the constitution because of this one issue.

INTRODUCES SUBSTITUTE MOTION

When the subcommittee report was offered for approval, Kirk introduced a substitute motion that a mandatory provision for separate schools be retained. After the committee defeated his motion and adopted the subcommittee recommendation, Kirk declared: 3-4-44

"I move we adjourn sine die. We might as well quit now and save part of the $1,500,000 this convention is going to cost, because the people will never adopt a constitution with the present section left out."

In urging the elimination of the present provision, Delegate Frank L. McCleur of Fulton, president of Westminister College, asserted that the matter should be left to the legislature in case conditions should arise necessitating use of the same school by Negro and white children. He said that some counties are now required to maintain separate schools for only four or five Negro children, when their education could be handled more economically by permitting them to attend schools for white children. 3-4-44

David Grant, Negro lawyer of St. Louis, last November at a public hearing before the committee said that "colored clauses are repugnant" and their elimination from the constitution would increase the morale of the Negro race.

Assemblyman C. Anderson Leads Fight

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

3-3-44

The Civil Rights Committee of the National Bar Association was victorious this week when it successfully sponsored a bill in the Kentucky Legislature for the purpose of repealing the separate school law which prohibits white and Negro students from attending the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

The bill as introduced by Charles W. Anderson, Jr., President of the National Negro Bar Association, the only Negro member of the Kentucky Legislature, was passed by the Lower House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature by a vote of 41 to 40 after hours of vigorous debate and legislative parliamentary meneuvering by opponents of the bill to keep the measure from coming to a vote. The repeal by the Lower House of Kentucky's separate school law is the first favorable effort in any Legislature of the South to abolish segregation and discrimination in education by legislative action. The bill, since the passage by the Lower House, now goes to the State Senate for approval or rejection.

According to State Representative Anderson, the bill opens for Negro students the graduate school and schools of Engineering and Law at the University of Kentucky; the schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Pharmacy and Law at the University of Louisville, and the graduate school of Divinity at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (white). Under the present Kentucky law Negro students are denied admission to State and Municipal universities. 3-3-44 A law enacted in 1906, known as the "Day Law" further prohibits, by a heavy penalty or fine any white person to teach Negro students in the same class with whites, either, in elementary, teachers colleges and universities. Anderson's bill is an amendment to the "Day Law" and makes no change in the separation of races in elementary schools and teachers colleges, but only affects the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville and the Baptist Theological Seminary. 3-3-44

Mr. Anderson vigorously leading the fight on the floor of the House of Representatives for the passage of the bill told his colleagues, "If we are to speak of democracy to the world, then let us have democracy at home." In further explaining the bill he stated that it was "the answer to a mandate of the United States Supreme Court two years ago that States must provide equality of educational opportunities for the two races." It now is firmly established," Anderson continued, "that States are under as much obligation to extend equality in educational opportunities as they are to provide public health measures to all citizens." "My bill," he said, "is the practical and sane way to secure equality of educational opportunities in Kentucky. It will save the Commonwealth of Kentucky $1,000,000.00 and that is what it would cost to make the Kentucky State College for Negroes into a first class university.

Mr. Anderson branded as "unfair and inadequate" the State's custom of awarding out of state tuition or scholarships to Kentucky Negro students who are compelled to seek higher education in other states. He cited two examples. "In the last 20 years," he said, "only one Negro student who left Louisville to study medicine out of the state has returned to Louisville to practice. And in the last 15 years," he added, "only one Negro student who left Louisville to study pharmacy has returned to the city as a druggist." He further reminded his colleagues that the bill was supported by leading liberal organizations of Kentucky and by the Courier-Journal, the leading white newspaper of the State. In support of the bill he read a letter to his colleagues from the white Southern Baptist Theological Seminary recounting how it was forced by the "Day Law" to organize an extension department to offer instruction in graduate divinity to five Negro students within the last four years. Four of them are now serving in the armed services, he said, but the fifth is still a student at the Seminary, in spite of Kentucky's segregated law.

After passage of the bill in the Lower House, Mr. Anderson's colleagues amended the title of the bill to make it hereafter known as "The Anderson Act." This was in recognition of the Negro Legislator's fight in behalf of his Race for equal educational opportunities. 3-3-44

Cites Mo. Schools

The fight against the bill was just as vigorous as the fight for the passage of the measure. James R. Dorman, white Representative from Lexington, unsuccessfully attempted to amend Anderson's bill by providing funds to make Kentucky State College for Negroes into a university similiar to the University of Kentucky. Dorman argued that he believed his amendment to the bill would have been of greater service to Negro education by letting them go to their own school instead of to white universities. Anderson countered to the argument of Dorman that the State would never appropriate sufficient money to make the Negro institution an "A class" university; that in the end it would only be a "make shift" affair similiar to the Negro schools of Missouri.

Political party lines were crossed in the debate of the bill on the floor of the House, and Democrats as well as Republicans joined Anderson in his fight against legislative perliamentary maneuvering to defeat the measure by the opponents of the bill. Most notably in joining Anderson in his fight was the Democratic majority leader and the Republican minority leader of the House of Representatives. James E. Quill, Covington, Democratic majority leader told his colleagues that he attended the University of Cincinnati with several Negro classmates, hence he was in a position to approve the bill from personal experience. Claude L. Hammons, white Republican Representative from the mountainous section of Kentucky, stated that he believed "the Negro race has as much right to professional training as the white race. We should do this thing, gentlemen, not as an answer to the mandate of the Supreme Court, but as our obligation to build up the Negro Race." 3-3-44 Leon J. Shakiun, Democrat, and only Jewish member of the Lower House, implored democratic treatmeent of the Negro Minority race in a land of democracy. He told his colleagues they need have no fear but that the Negro race will send to the white institutions, "only sincere students capable of mastering a higher education." He further stated that the Negro race was fighting in this war for the four freedoms of democracy the same as all others but that they were denied the very fundamental principles for which they were fighting. It was the Jewish representative who made the motion to amend the title of the bill to hereafter be known as "The Anderson Act."

—WITH THE—

Argus.

Lawmakers

St. Louis, Mo.

By Robert S. Cobb

3-3-44

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CONSTITUTION CONVENTION LIFT BAN ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS

THE COMMITTEE on Education of the Constitutional Convention voted nine to eight to eliminate separation of races in the Public Education in Missouri. The matter will be brought to the floor of the Convention for the final vote. Those of the Convention who were in favor of separation of the races in Education were: Lindsay, Hemphill, Marr, Meader, Moore, Bradshaw, Kirk and J. T. Wood. Those of the Convention who opposed the separation of the races were: McCleur, Garten, Hargis, Hullverson, Maupin, Fred Naeter, Pitney, Simpson and Kirchner.

Dr. McCleur, former member of the Lincoln University Board of Curators made an eloquent plea to the Committee to abolish segregated schools; he stated it is impossible under the present setup to furnish equal educational opportunities, especially in small districts. He also stated that it is silly to try to maintain separate schools and that we're being hypocritical now and then about "equal opportunity." Not so with the good Republican brother, George W. Kirk of Sikeston, Mo. who is getting all "jittery" and predicts that "voters will vote **down the whole constitution if** we leave out the provision of separate school for Negroes." 3-3-44

Powell Says Truman's State Discriminates in U. S. Funds

Washington Tribune   Washington, D.C.

8-5-44

Negroes in Missouri, home State of Democratic Vice-Presidential Nominee Harry S. Truman, get their proportionate share of only one of the various Federal funds allotted, declared Dr. C. B. Powell, assistant publicity director of the GOP Campaign Committee, in an interview at his New York headquarters, Friday.

The States get $31,888,845 by the Morrill, Smith-Lever, Bankhead-Jones, and other acts, declared Dr. Powell. The $7,149 Missouri Negroes get annually from the Morrill Fund, along with the other funds, is entrusted to the University of Missouri, white, to pay out.

However, the Morrill Fund alone has written into the act the requirement of "just and equitable distribution," said Dr. Powell. The University of Missouri in handling the Bankhead-Jones Fund and others give Negroes nothing, and outstanding examples of class discrimination in the use of public monies.

8-5-44

Negroes are 6.8 per cent of Missouri's population, continued the publicity director, but they get only $7,149 out of a total of $1,233,928 a year, or less than 1 per cent of the money.

ST. LOUIS U. OPENS DOORS

Argus—St. Louis, Mo.

Will Admit Five

4-28-44

St. Louis University will open its doors to Negro students beginning with the summer school session, it was announced Wednesday by President Patrick J. Holloran, S.J. The decision came after a lengthy consideration of the breaking down of the barrier against mixed student bodies in institutions of higher learning in Missouri, by this oldest collegiate institution in the state.

The Rev. Holloran posed the question before the officials of the school and public last February when he sent out questionnaires on the opinion of the matter to officials and alumni of the University. It was further stressed by the Rev. Claude H. Heithaus, S.J., when he preached a sermon on race prejudice to the student body, which was followed by their endorsement of the movement to admit Negro students.

It was revealed by the Rev. Holloran that the University Board of Trustees in joint conference with the Council of Regents and Deans passed the resolution that a Catholic education be made available at St. Louis U. for Negroes.

4-28-44

Five students have been approved for admission. Two young men will enter the college of Arts and Sciences in May and two men and a woman, all school teachers, in the graduate school in June.

No Tuition Aid To St. Louis U.

Call - Kansas City, Mo.
9-16-44

JEFFERSON CITY. — Negro students who desire to attend St. Louis university, which recently lowered its color bar, cannot get their tuition paid by the state, Roy McKittrick, attorney general, ruled Monday, Sept. 11.

The state will pay the tuition at a school in some other state for students who want to take courses offered at the University of Missouri but not at Lincoln university. But if they want to go to a school within the state for a course which Missouri offers for white students but not for Negroes, they must pay their own way.

The tuition aid fund is administered by the board of curators of Lincoln university.

Wins Point in School Board Case

Call - Kansas City, Mo.
11-24-44

J. W. Briscoe of Independence, Mo., who has filed suit against the Independence board of education seeking equalization of courses of study and equipment for Negroes, was issued an alternative writ of mandamus in the case Friday, Nov. 10, by Judge John R. James of the circuit court at Independence.

The alternative writ commands the Independence school board to make the courses of study and equipment for Negro students equal to those offered white students. The order sets forth that if the school board does not provide the equal courses, it must appear in court November 30 and show cause why it should not provide them.

Missouri Finds Way To Make Black White

People's voice - New York, N.Y.
2-19-44

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (ANP)—The 12 Negro students at Lincoln university's school of journalism returned to class Friday after a recess brought about by action of the state legislature. The students' return was instigated by a joint agreement of curators from the University of Missouri and Lincoln University last Wednesday night when it was temporarily planned that the department should be maintained.

The Lincoln School of Journalism had been closed since February 1, when legislators failed to grant funds for continuation. According to Wednesday's arrangement, white faculty members from the University of Missouri will instruct the students in Lincoln classrooms.

2-19-44

The arrangement relieves Missouri University Board of Curators of the necessity of considering a recent application by a student from Lincoln for admission into the Missouri University School of Journalism. The plan is to operate until December 31, but, according to Lincoln curators, the action will not relieve the legislature of the responsibility of providing adequate and equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

The agreement also requires that the inactive school of law in St. Louis, which was to be closed on February 1 because of lack of funds, shall be kept open by Lincoln as an accredited member of the AALS and as a school approved by the ABA only so long as funds are available. No student enrolled in the law school for the first semester.

2-19-44

Prof. Evans, one of the three dissenting Lincoln curators, called the entire arrangement, "a makeshift" which "is setting a dangerous precedent."

18g-1944

Missouri

Board And Governor Go Into Huddle As Girl Tries To Enter U. Of Mo.

Journalism Student Asks For Admission

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

1-23-44

Cites Closing Of School At Lincoln Univ.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—University of Missouri's board of curators went into a huddle this week with Gov. Donnell when Edith Louise Massey of Kansas City, a senior in the school of journalism at Lincoln U. applied for entry at the University of Missouri after official announcement that Lincoln would close its journalism school Feb. 1 because of lack of funds.

The object of the huddle was to determine ways and means to provide equal educational facilities for colored people of Missouri in accordance with a supreme court ruling and at the same time maintain the current jim crow policy of barring Negro students from attending the state university. The supreme court has ruled that Negroes must be admitted to Missouri U., unless the courses they seek are available to them elsewhere in the state.

That ruling led to the establishment of law and journalism departments at Lincoln, both slated to be closed after the end of the present semester due to a lack of funds. There are no students enrolled in the law school.

Miss Massey applied in December for admission to the University of Missouri's Journalism school at the beginning of the third quarter in March, but has received no reply, she said. 1-23-44

The probability of discussing the admission of Negroes to the state university was hinted prior to the meeting of the board of curators with Gov. Donnell by a member of that body.

Give Negroes Right to Enter Religious School, Priest Asks

Daily Worker - New York, N.Y.

2-19-44

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—"Ignorance is the school of race prejudice and provincialism is its tutor. Its memory is stuffed with lies and its mind is warped by emotianalism. Pride is its book and snobbery is its pen. It blinds the intellect and it hardens the heart."

With these words, a Jesuit priest and professor of classical art and archeology at St. Louis University last week summed up the "credentials" of racial bigotry in an impassioned appeal to the student body to join in the struggle to permit Negroes to attend the university, oldest Jesuit college west of the Mississippi.

To the 500 students who heard the Rev. Claude Herman Heithaus' unexpected plea, made at the regular 8:45 A. M. mass, his denunciation of the doctrine of race hatred referred directly to a recent decision of the Very Rev. Patrick J Holloran, S. J., president of St. Louis University, to explore the possibilities of admitting Negroes to the school.

"It is a surprising and rather bewildering fact," Father Heithaus declared, "that in what concerns justice for the Negro, the Mohammedans and the atheists are more Christ-like than many Christians. The followers of Mohammend and of Lenin make no distinction of color. But to some followers of Christ, the color of a man's skin makes all the difference in the world.

IN SCHOLARSHIP'S NAME

"Following in the footsteps of our Lord, Jesus Christ, the Apostles taught his doctrines to all races and to all colors. One of their first converts was a Negro. But some people say that these doctrines do not apply to the Negro. If he is taught the religion and morality of Christ, it must be under conditions that are humiliating or financially impossible. 2-19-44

"Now some people say that if the Society of Jesus gives Catholic Negroes the Catholic education which the church wishes them to have, our white students will walk out on us.

"Is it true? I deny it. I say it is a lie and a libel. I challenge the whole world to prove that even one of our Catholic students will desert us when we apply the principles for which Jesus Christ suffered and died. I will go further and prove the opposite. I will prove it here and now. 2-19-44

"Catholic students, to whose welfare I have dedicated my life and all that I have, listen to me St. Louis University admits Protestants and Jews, Mormons and Mohammedans, Buddists and Brahmins, pagans and atheists, without even looking at the color of their complexions. Do you want us to slam the door in the faces of Catholics, because their complexion happens to be brown or black?

"It is a lie. I see that you repudiate it with indignation. You scorn it all the more because you know that some of the very people who disseminate this lie have themselves sent their sons to Harvard and Yale where they were glad to sit in the same class rooms with Negroes.

Protest New Agreement For Lincoln Univ.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

2-11-44

White Teachers To Instruct In Journalism

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—President Sherman D. Scruggs, Lincoln university, branded the new arrangement whereby journalism courses will be offered on the Lincoln campus by the faculty of the Universiay of Missouri journalism school as a "state expedient."

The agreement, reached Thursday, was announced by Gov. Donnell after a conference with the presidents and boards of curators of both schools. The announcement was followed by protests from various sources throughout the state.

At a meeting last week of the Coordinating Council of Negroes, held at the Washington Tabernacle Baptist Church, members denounced the agreement and said it "defeats the admission of Negroes of Missouri university which would have been inescapable under the law since the school of journalism at Lincoln was forced to close for lack of funds." Already, the council, composed of 28 organizations and representing 35,000 persons, has approached members of the board of curators of Lincoln university to revoke its action on the matter.

INSUFFICIENT FUNDS 2-11-44

The disturbance got underway when it was recently announced that the Lincoln school of journalism and the school of law would no longer have sufficient funds for operation since the legislature did not appropriate enough money in 1941 for the biennium. Thus the announcement was followed by one by the Lincoln university board of curators stating that the two professional schools would close Feb. 1.

Next, a senior student at Miss Edith Louise Massey of Kansas City, Lincoln's school of journalism applied for admittance to the University of Missouri journalism school. By law, Miss Massey, with the closing of the Lincoln journalism school, would have been entitled to enter the University of Missouri, since the U. S. supreme court several years ago declared that the University of Missouri is open to Negroes if the state does not provide equal professional courses for them elsewhere.

Thus the governor was placed in a peculiar spot; he wondered whether he should call a special session of the legislature to appropriate funds to continue the Lincoln journalism school in operation. The final development was, according to President Scrugg, "a case of the state university coming to the rescue of the governor."

WHITE TEACHERS PLANNED

Under the new plan, journalism courses will be offered on the Lincoln campus by the faculty of the University of Missouri journalism school for the period of "the emergency," beginning Feb. 1 and ending with the close of the biennial period, Dec. 31, 1944. Lincoln will supply the building and facilities while Missouri university will pay the salaries of the teachers from its extension fund. The teachers will come from the University of Missouri journalism school.

The agreement was reached after a conference with Dr. Scruggs of Lincoln, President F. A. Middlebush of the University of Missouri and members of the board of curators. 2-11-44

Dr. Scruggs suggested at the conference that the Negro faculty at the Lincoln school of journalism be retained as extension instructors of the University of Missouri, but his offer was not accepted, and according to announcement by the governor, Mrs. Thelma Boozer, faculty head at Lincoln, and the five other staff members will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

The agreement, signed by Dr. Scruggs for Dr. J. E. Perry, president of the Lincoln board of curators, and by Dr. Middlebush for Tom K. Smith, president of the Missouri U. board of curators, journalism students at Lincoln will pay the same fees as white students pay for like courses at Missouri.

Although the school of law will be kept open, this department was not the subject of discussion at the recent conference because there are no students enrolled.

University of Missouri Faces Bid for Entrance From Negroes

Courier-Journal - Louisville, Ky.

Lack of Funds Closes Schools

1-28-44

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 27 (AP)—Negroes are knocking again at the century-old doors of the University of Missouri, which never have opened to any but white students.

This state's historic policy of racial segregation in public schools has survived a series of court fights, because hundreds of thousands of dollars went into State schools for Negroes to give them equal educational opportunities.

Now, for lack of a few thousand dollars to maintain one of those schools, the racial question is up again.

Department to Close.

It was raised by Edith Louise Massey, a Kansas City Negro, who ~~is~~ a student in journalism at Lincoln, State-supported Negro university at ~~near-by~~ Jefferson City. 1-28-44

Lincoln's journalism department will be closed February 1—"for lack of funds," the school's curators explain—leaving its fourteen students with no place to study journalism within the state except at the University of Missouri.

Miss Massey has applied there, armed with a State Supreme Court ruling that Negroes must be admitted unless the courses they seek are available at Lincoln.

Gov. Forrest C. Donnell might solve the problem—temporarily, at least—by asking a special session of the Legislature for new appropriations to keep Lincoln's journalism department open. He says he is considering that idea. The Missouri curators say only that no decision on Miss Massey's application has been reached. The term for which she asks admittance begins in March.

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The court allowed time for establishment of the Lincoln school of journalism and the Legislature promptly financed it.

Now the money is gone, the school is to be closed, and Miss Massey is rapping at the cloistered entrance to the State University.

Missouri School Enrolls 5 Negroes

World-Telegram - New York, N.Y.

4-26-44

By The United Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, president of St. Louis University, revealed today that five Negroes have been accepted as students at the Catholic school.

The action by the university was the first break in the longstanding ban against Negro students by the state's three leading schools, Missouri University, Washington University and St. Louis University.

Governor Gets M.U. Application

The Call - Kansas city, Mo.

1-21-44

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The board of curators of the University of Missouri conferred with Governor Donnell here Friday, Jan. 14, on an application received from a Negro girl for admittance to the university's school of journalism.

No decision was reached on the disposition of the application during the three-hour conference held in the Governor's office. Tom K. Smith of St. Louis, president of the board, said following the meeting that no decision would be made by the board until all entrance applications for the third quarter of the university year, beginning in March, are taken up later.

"We will act on it at that time," Smith said, "and take it in stride with other applications."

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The application was made by Miss Edith L. Massey of Kansas City, who is now a senior student in journalism at Lincoln university. With the announcement several weeks ago by the board of curators of Lincoln university that sufficient funds had not been provided by the state to operate the journalism school after the first semester ending February 1, Miss Massey applied to continue her training at the University of Missouri journalism school.

Miss Massey is scheduled to receive her A.B. degree in journalism from Lincoln U. in June. If the journalism school is closed, her training would be interrupted.

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Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y.

Mr. Wilkins

Latest report from Missouri, the "Show Me" state, is that considerable sentiment has developed among influential white people to permit white and Negro students to enroll at least in the graduate school of the state university.

Lloyd Gaines sued to be admitted to the law school of the University of Missouri. The state operates Lincoln university for Negro students but at that time had no law school for them. Charles H. Houston, NAACP counsel and attorney for Gaines, contended that the state was obligated, under the Fourteenth amendment, to admit Gaines to its tax-supported institution. 2-5-44

The highest court held that Missouri either had to admit Gaines or provide equal facilities for training him in the law. It held that the number of Negroes who wanted graduate training made no difference; the state was obligated as much for one student as for five hundred.

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A Chance for Missouri To Show Her True Colors

Call- Kansas City, Mo.

1-28-44

The situation created by the exhaustion of funds for the operation of the Lincoln university school of journalism gives the state of Missouri a chance to show once and for all whether it is sincere in its efforts to provide equal educational opportunities for all its citizens.

Missouri is now at the crossroads in a problem which has perplexed her for 10 years—since the day back in 1936 when Lloyd Gaines filed suit for admittance to the University of Missouri school of law. During this decade, Missouri has used state funds to fight cases brought in court by Negro citizens seeking the educational advantages provided white citizens.

Up to now, the state has succeeded in evading the spirit of the Supreme court decision. At great expense and after many years of delay it established two professional schools for Negroes to keep them from attending the already existing schools at the University of Missouri. The Supreme Court gave the state a choice of two methods of educating its Negro citizens. Missouri chose to set up new schools for the few Negroes who demanded special training rather than admit them to schools already in operation. Negroes accepted this choice which was the state's, not theirs, to make.

With the opening of the law and journalism schools as a part of Lincoln university, the state thought its problem regarding Negro education was solved. But the headache has recurred and this time it was not of Negroes' making. 1-28-44

The 1943 state legislature failed to provide sufficient funds to keep the special schools operating beyond the first semester of the 1943-44 school term. Although warned by the president of Lincoln university that the professional schools might have to be closed unless the full appropriation asked by the school were granted, the legislators cut the Lincoln U. appropriation and the amount of the cut equalled the amount needed to operate the law and journalism schools.

The legislators who voted to cut the appropriation were of two schools of thought. One group thought that the amount of money asked to run a school for Negroes was "too much for colored people." Another group, with more vision and clear-thinking, reflected its belief that it was a needless expenditure of tax-payers' money to establish an expensive professional school every time a single Negro citizen asked for that training. This group felt that the problem might be better and more permanently solved by the admittance of qualified Negroes to the professional schools already set up at the University of Missouri.

Since the legislature met, many forward-looking white Missourians have expressed the view, orally and in print, that the time has come for a nation—and the states which compose it—to live and act at home the principles for which its sons are giving their lives on foreign battlefields. If democracy is good enough to fight and die for abroad, it certainly should be fully lived at home.

Misouri's chance to prove whether she is worthy to be called a component part of a democracy is here. The situation is a challenge to Governor Donnell, whose problem at the moment is whteher to call a special session of the legislature to appropriate more funds for Lincoln university or whether to let nature take its course when the funds are depleted.

Governor Donnell has his eye on a seat in the U. S. Senate and naturally is concerned about votes. His action in the present dilemma will determine whether he is a man of small or large stature and whether he would be a worthy holder of a seat in the nation's highest legislative body. 1-28-44

The legislature had its opportunity last winter to provide adequate funds for Lincoln university and failed to do so. Governor Donnell should let the legislative action stand. In so doing, he not only will save the taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars, but he will proclaim to the world that he is an American who believes in the democratic way of life. At the same time, the governor will strike a blow at the enemy who is watching to see whether Missouri is really a part of a democracy, or whether she is united in spirit with those countries which do not profess that all men are created equal.

St. Louis University Picks Up the Torch

Argus- St. Louis, Mo.

2-3-44 An Editorial

One of the finest and long-sighted moves for better inter-racial relations in St. Louis and the whole State of Missouri is at long last the open approach to admitting Colored Catholic students to St. Louis University. There are many Colored Catholics here and the faith they believe in knows no racisms. Only the hangover custom of Jim Crow has marred St. Louis University's long record in education; and there is no longer any need, rhyme or excuse for this important educational institution to do obeisance to this non-democratic ghost. Throughout the entire country, excluding, of course, the Dixie sector, where the Catholic Church well knows the stings of bigotry, Colored Americans are attending the colleges and universities, including the most exclusive, such as Smiths, Vassar, Harvard, Yale, Boston College, and others. Most of the Catholic schools admit Negroes. And the important point is that Negroes are seeking higher education in greater numbers than ever before. In 1908 there were only 4,000 Negroes in colleges; in 1940 there were 40,000.

After the war there will be an increase of Negro Americans joining their fellow young Americans in pursuit of education; they will go where they can get it. They will be as hungry for education as are the peoples of Russia, and it is up to our forward looking American schools to make room for them.

In making public this matter of opening St. Louis University to ALL citizens much praise and encouragement must go to Father Patrick J. Holloran, S.J., and those liberal faculty members who are supporting him. 2-3-44

The work of Archbishop Glennon in instilling the liberal decree adopted by the Hierarchy of Bishops' in Washington, recently, against racisms promises to be one of the outstanding contributions to St. Louis and Missouri—and the entire Country. The opening of St. Louis U. to ALL will be the winning of one of the important battles on our home front.

Lincoln Prexy Scouts Up Curators' Signatures To Delay Democracy-at Mo. U.

Argus- St. Louis, Mo.

2-3-44

Curators to Meet Saturday; Pressure Expected to Hold Weak Members to Compromise

They are calling Lincoln University's President, Dr. Sherman Scruggs, a toady epithet because of his unusual scouting around to individual members of the Board of Curators last week to get them to sign a back-handed compromise University. The toady title is "Man Friday," and it seems to adequately fit Dr. Scruggs actions. It is evident that the

plan had been handed him by some of the adamantine Missouri U. officials who are out to save the jim crow tradition even if it means losing the war to the Nazi and Japs. Pres. Scruggs did a good piece of gum-shoing, for he came to St. Louis and got his signatures and was back in Jefferson City in Governor Donnell's office from which the announcement was made. In the wake of Dr. Scruggs' fast foot-work a storm of protest from both white and colored citizens has arisen.

that is calculated to prevent Miss Edith Louise Massey of Kansas City from taking a course of Journalism at Missouri

GOV. DONNELL IN DILEMMA

Gov. Forrest Donnell announced the agreement that had been

signed by curators of both Lincoln U. and Missouri U. "It provides for the teachers of Missouri

U. to travel to Lincoln U. and teach an "equal" course of journalism there. The money for the Negro teachers had run out, and the Governor is faced with calling a special session of the legislature to appropriate money to "save face" for Missouri University's ante-bellum tradition of admitting no Negro, although it has admitted Japanese, Mexicans, Chinese and Siamees in the past.

CAME TO ST. LOUIS

Dr. Scruggs came to St. Louis last week and saw three members of the Lincoln board of curators who live here. From two of them he succeeded in getting signatures to the compromise, from the other he got nothing. But the two who signed have declared that they were misled, and now say they will disavow the deed when the board meets Saturday at Jefferson City.

The reason for Dr. Scruggs' secret and hasty action in getting the separate signatures before the board had a chance to meet, is perhaps due to pressure brought on him by some authorities from Missouri U. They were very anxious to get it done before the first of February, so that the local courts could have a loop hole to say that Missouri is still providing equal educational facilities. Of course, every honest man knows this "equal" business is a falsehood. 2-3-44

PRESSURE TO BE ON

BOARD

When the board of curators meets Saturday strong pressure is expected to be exerted behind Dr Scruggs' man Friday action of last week. The only board members who are expected to stand against it are the three from St. Louis—Dr. A. W. Craddock, John W. Evans and Dr. H. Blackiston. The two other Colored board members are Dr. E. J. Perry of Kansas City, president of the Board; C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia, both ultra conservatives. The white members are: J. E. Eliff (a known anti-Negro), H. I. Himmelberger of Cape Girardeau; Benjamin F. Boyer of Kansas City, and Clifford Scruggs of Jefferson City, whose stands are not known, but who are believed to be fair-minded if given a chance to decide without pressure. 2-3-44

SHERMAN D. SCRUGGS

Spirit of The Press . .

KansasCity, Missouri

CALL 2-4-44

ST. LOUIS U's PROBLEM

—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Friends of St. Louis University are being asked by Father Holloran, its president, whether they favor admitting Negro students to the institution. The question arises because certain Negro Catholics would like to enter the university to complete their education and a weighty appeal has been made to Father Holloran to grant the request.

At the same time, the Board of Curators of Missouri University has before it the application of a Negro for admission to the School of Journalism. A straight legal question is involved here, since the United States Supreme Court has held that, if Missouri denies Negroes permission to enter the State University, it must provide equal educational facilities elsewhere.

After the decision was handed down, Missouri established schools of law and journalism at Lincoln University for Negroes, but both these schools were scheduled to close Feb. 1 for financial reasons. It is now announced that they will be continued, with faculty members from the State university assigned to teach the Negro students.

The St. Louis University is not a tax-supported institution and the problem that confronts it, as Father Holloran very clearly recognizes, is a moral rather than a legal one. He says the appeal to accept Negroes "has stressed the position of the Negro in the Catholic church, and the serious challenge of discrimination by a Catholic university against colored Catholics who find it impossible to obtain a Catholic education."

Thus the university would find it hard to justify a course by which Negroes who have either been born in the church or converted would be denied the advantages of a higher Catholic education. As a private institution, the university is, of course, its own judge of policy, but there is no question it will gain in reputation for fairness and liberalism in the public mind if it breaks down the barriers against Negroes.

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6 Dropped From Lincoln Faculty As Whites Take Over Journalism

Philadelphia Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa.

2-12-44

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, former editor of the Amsterdam News, who has headed up the Lincoln University school of journalism; and 5 other instructors in the specialized course have been released, according to information received recently and the school of journalism discontinued.

Students, now enrolled in the courses, will be taught on the Lincoln University campus by white instructors from nearby University of Missouri. 2-12-44

Pres. Sherman D. Scruggs, who attempted to have Mrs. Boozer and her staff retained as extension instructors of the University of Missouri, and who was unsuccessful, brands the entire situation as a "state expedient."

Members of the Coordinating Council of Negroes, in a meeting held Thursday at the Washington Tabernacle Bapt. church, denounced the arrangement and said that it "defeats the admission of Negroes in the University of Missouri, which would have been inescapable under the the law since the Lincoln University school of journalism had been forced to close because of the lack of funds." 2-12-44

An announcement that the Legislature had failed to appropriate enough money to continue the law school and the journalism school precipitated the disturbance.

By law, students residing in the state are, entitled to equal professional courses. Miss Edith Massey of Kansas City, a senior in the school of journalism, applied for admission to Missouri's journalism school. 2-12-44

Under the new plan teachers from Missouri will teach the courses at Lincoln which will supply the building and the facilities, while the University of Missouri will pay their salaries.

TWO NEGRO CURATORS JOIN FOUR WHITES TO OK DEAL AT LINCOLN U.

Argus- St. Louis, Mo.

Contract Signed With Mo. U.; 3 St. Louis Curators Vote Against Plan To Oust Negro Instructors

2-11-44

Two Negro curators of Lincoln university, Wednesday night, joined with three whites to vote members of the race out of victory in a fight "for equal educational opportunities in Missouri." By their signatures placed on a contract instructors from the University of Missouri will replace the Negro faculty of the Lincoln School of Journalism. Three other Negro members and one white voted against it.

The Negroes who stood by the plan, which has been termed an atrocious decision and an act to defeat Democracy, are Dr. J. E. Perry of Kansas City, Mo. and Prof. C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia, Mo. 2-11-44

Governor Accepts Plan

The plan, which created a storm of protests among Negro citizens, was said to have been presented by Missouri U. representatives when it became apparent that Missouri U. might have to heed the demands of Miss Edith Massey, L. U. Journalism senior for admission, if the L. U. Journalism School was forced to close by depletion of funds appropriated for its operation by the legislators. Governor Forrest C. Donnell approved the plan in face of the feeling of his Negro supporters which he knew. He was further said to have instructed President Sherman D. Scruggs, of Lincoln, to seek the signatures of approval by the Negro curators, although Dr. Scruggs is opposed to the plan. The Governor is quoted as saying that he felt it futile to call the legislature together to appropriate more money to carry on the Lincoln School of Journalism, which has fourteen students.

St. Louisan Against Plan

Three St. Louis curators stood solidly against the plan adopted and cast their votes against it at a meeting in Jefferson City last Saturday. They are Dr. H. S. Blackiston, Principal John E. Evans and Dr. A. W. Craddock.

Although it is said that the school will now have to run under the plan until the next session of the legislature in 1945, President C. D. McNeal of the March on Washington, which sponsored a protest meeting here last Thursday, and Atty. Sidney R. Redmond of the NAACP, stated they would study the case to see what new action may be taken.

18g-1944

MISSOURI

Still Ponder on Journalism

SHE APPLIED TO M. U.—

Miss Edith Massey, senior at Lincoln university, who applied for admission to the University of Missouri journalism school when the Lincoln U. school was closed on February 1 due to lack of funds.

Miss Massey was born in Joplin and attended school there, coming to Kansas City in time to spend her senior year at Lincoln high school here. She attended Lincoln junior college, leaving there in February, 1943, to enter Lincoln U., where she has studied since, including the summer sessions. She has maintained a high scholastic record and is managing editor of the Clarion, the school paper.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Louise Massey, 1523 Garfield.

No Solution After 5 Hours Of Conference

2-11-44

BULLETIN

Joseph M. McCune, Kansas City lawyer, was appointed a member of the Lincoln university board of curators on Tuesday morning.

Kansas City Call.

By DOROTHY H. DAVIS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The question of what to do about Lincoln university's school of journalism was mulled over from 1:10 until 6:20 p.m. Saturday by the boards of curators of Lincoln and Missouri universities, together with Governor Donnell but apparently no satisfactory conclusion was reached. The conference was adjourned, to be resumed Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 7 p. m. 2-11-44

Under consideration by the group which met in the governor's office in the state capitol, was the arrangement of using faculty members from the University of Missouri at Columbia to teach journalism classes at Lincoln university here. Such an arrangement was announced by the governor last week as one agreed upon by the presidents of the two institutions and the two board presidents.

Mass Meeting Held

However President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln stated afterwards that he agreed to the plan because he "had no other choice" under the circumstances.

A storm of protest arose in St. Louis where citizens crowded into a mass meeting Thursday night at Washington Tabernacle Baptist church to applaud as T. D. McNeal, David M. Grant, Joseph McLemore and John A. Davis lambasted Dr. Scruggs and Dr. J. Edward Perry of Kansas City, president of Lincoln's board.

The speakers called Scruggs, who was seated in the audience, a "Man Friday" for the University of Missouri board, charging that he blocked the admission of a Negro girl (Miss Edith Massey of Kansas City) to the white university.

It is Miss Massey's application which lies before the M. U. board because Lincoln's school cannot go on due to lack of funds. She is a senior, and the school's closing threatens her chance to graduate on scheduled time.

No such storm broke in more conservative and more placid Kansas City, although several were heard to ask, "Did the Lincoln men have to agree to the plan?"

It is evident that the University of Missouri still does not intend to admit Negro students, or it would have accepted Miss Massey's application, and the plan for the traveling white faculty would never have been proposed.

The situation left two alternatives for Lincoln — either to make an effort to keep its school open, or to close the school and for Miss Massey to go through lengthy court litigation, such as was done in the Lucile Bluford case. Evidently Dr. Scruggs and Dr. Perry chose to keep Lincoln's school open.

St. Louisans say that the members of the L. U. board in that city do not agree to the plan to use the white faculty.

6 L. U. Men Present

After Saturday's meeting, no one present would make an official statement pending the outcome of Wednesday night's session. From observation it was seen that only six members of the Lincoln board were present: Dr. Perry, who interrupted a vacation and rest with his son in Houston, Texas, to return to Missouri for the meeting; C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia; Clifford Scruggs (white) of Jefferson City; and three St. Louisans, all Negroes, John W. Evans, Dr. A. W. Craddock, a physician, and Dr. Harry S. Blackiston, an educator, who, incidentally, was mentioned as a candidate for the L. U. presidency before Dr. Scruggs was appointed.

If the St. Louis members followed the sentiments of their fellow citizens, it might be that the board could not agree because it was drawn into two camps, three pitted against three.

The other three Lincoln board members, all white, are accounted for as follows: Benjamin Boyer of Kansas City is in the army; J. D. Elliff of Columbia was reported ill; and H. I. Himmelberger of Cape Girardeau has resigned and the vacancy has not been filled.

Mo. Board Members Present

All nine members of the Missouri board and President Frederick A. Middlebush were present. They are Tom K. Smith of St. Louis, Cowgill Blair of Joplin, Frank C. Mann of Springfield, Mrs. H. J. Haskell of Kansas City, James A. Potter of Jefferson City, John H. Wolpers of Poplar Bluff, Roscoe Anderson of Webster Groves, David W. Hopkins of St. Joseph and Harold J. Moore of Brookfield.

In addition there were the governor, Dr. Scruggs, Leslie Cowan, secretary of the University of Missouri, and W. A. Hamilton, business manager of Lincoln.

It was the first time in the memory of anyone contacted that the two boards have ever had the opportunity to exchange ideas face to face.

It was believed that a large delegation of St. Louis citizens would appear to express their protests against the new plan. However, no appointment had been made with the governor, and the meeting of the boards was closed both to the public and the press.

F. Z. Wilson, a postal employe who is president of St. Louis' Coordinating Council of Negro Organizations, attempted to get a hearing, but was forced to cool his heels in the governor's immense reception lobby, along with reporters for the daily and Negro press and other interested persons.

Among those who chatted and admired the world-famous murals in Missouri's beautiful state house while the five-hour long deliberations took place were Attorney Ellis Outlaw of St. Louis, A. B. Green, president of L. U. Alumni in St. Louis, J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, Dr. R. G. Richardson, R. S. Cobb and N. J. Stokes of Jefferson City, Dean W. B. Jason of Lincoln university, Howard B. Woods, representing the Chicago Defender, and your Call representative.

School Not Welcomed

The Lincoln university school of journalism is the brainchild of the state legislature which chose to erect it rather than see a Negro admitted at the white institution. Thousands of dollars were spent to construct a building, obtain equipment and secure a faculty. The university really did not need the school, for the enrollment has been small. As far as can be seen by this writer, the school not only was not needed, it was neither desired nor welcomed.

What was in the mind of a legislature that set up a school, then failed to provide it sufficient funds to exist beyond Feb. 1, 1944, no one knows. No more money will be appropriated until 1945, unless a special session is called. Political observers say Donnell has had so much difficulty with the legislature that he would not get the funds if he asked for them.

Could it be that the legislature desired for the school to be operated for a brief period then shut down and Negroes admitted at Columbia? Judging from the past reputation of the Missouri legislature, one cannot delegate to it such a purpose. One can only wonder.

Neither the Missouri nor the Lincoln boards can pull from a magician's hat money which the legislature failed to provide. The Lincoln board has the choice of closing its school or accepting the services of a faculty already in the hire of a state school.

The Missouri board has a choice of coming to a workable agreement with Lincoln to keep the school open and maintain what will legally pass as "equal education" or of bringing an end to difficult efforts to meet the law through expensive segregation, by admitting Negroes to its professional schools.

A. F. of L., in addressing the delegates Monday morning urged that racial matters be settled in the democratic and American way.

Because members of the auxiliary locals have no vote nor voice in the international convention, there are no Negro delegates on the convention floor. Seven auxiliary members, however, sent here by their auxiliary locals, are watching the proceedings closely from the boxes. The sessions are closed to the public but auxiliary members and wives and relatives of the delegates are permitted to sit in the balcony and loges.

The auxiliary members have not missed a session of the convention which opened January 31. They are on the scene at all times and when the opportunity presents itself they talk to delegates and officials in the interest of full membership in the union for Negroes.

The auxiliary members here are H. F. Peirson, Spencer Jordan and James Bowman, all of Oakland; Garner V. Grayson Jr., and U. S. Griggs of Los Angeles; Ike Spears of Memphis and the Rev. J. B. Smith of Richmond, Cal.

The resolutions committee, into whose hands have been placed the two resolutions calling for full membership for Negroes, is expected to make its recommendations to the convention Wednesday or Thursday.

The auxiliary members here met with the resolutions committee on last Thursday and made a plea for direct integration.

Equal Education Detoured Again

Call-Kansas City, Mo.

When Missouri's legislature of 1943 refused to appropriate money to continue the schools of journalism and law for Negroes, it was the first move contrary to the policy inaugurated by the administration of Gov. Stark which limits schooling for us to that which we go to court and make the state provide. 2-18-44

The legislature having the facts in hand, the executive branch of state government had plenty of reason to keep hands off. It was an opportune time to have set on foot a study of the whole problem. Instead by a move which scuttles custom, Gov. Donnell continues these schools which the legislature, the department of the state which has authority over appropriations, refused to finance. Executive order, the proceedure now roundly condemned in the federal government, has come to Missouri.

We thought Missouri had plumbed shame's depths when it defended its failure to provide schools for Negroes on the ground that it had not had "due notice." It admitted in court that though a Negro had applied like white students, it did not consider that "due notice."

After "due notice" was given by appeal to the courts, Missouri testified in court that it had abandoned the school applied for between the application and the trial. There was testimony off the record that the school had not been abandoned, that the same studies were being carried on under another name. If true, that put the state in the position of perjuring itself to prevent the attendance of a student whom it admitted it was due to serve.

On principle we are against segregation. Men whom God has endowed alike, no man should separate. At that we are no dreamer who thinks race prejudice will disappear over night. But even here in a border state we expect officials to treat the law with some respect. When the legislative branch of the government decided that no public money should be spent on these schools, a decision it had a lawful right to make, Gov. Donnell and his appointees to school management should not override that decision.

We could believe this step, however mistaken, was taken with good intentions had the Governor, in finding money to continue journalism for one Negro who "demanded" her rights, also found the money to provide engineering, medicine and the other branches of learning now given white students but not Negroes. 2-18-44

We also might believe that Missouri is acting with good intentions had Missouri university a record of fair division of the federal funds sent into this state for the use of all the people. It has pinched off for us far less than our needs and our proportion. It is hard to believe that its curators have had a change of heart now.

Missouri's record is that it gives Negroes only that education which they force out of it by actual or threatened legal action. It once flouted its own compulsory education law by fixing 15 children as the minimum for a Negro elementary school.

We have appealed to the highest court and won. Yet Missouri continues the out-state tuition plan which the high court specifically banned as illegal. After it has promised Negroes financial aid, more than $12,000 at this date, if they will go away for their schooling, it breaks its promise and does not pay the money! Now its governor, Forrest Donnell, finds a new strategem which discredits the Negro teacher, the core around which under the Missouri system, Negro education must be built.

For Missouri struggling toward democracy, we have respect though it be slow. But our state is shamed when it knows the law and detours around it, its governor taking the lead.

The worst feature about this scheme managed by Gov. Donnell is that it blocks the progress Negroes have been making toward solving the problem, which is the whole school set-up in Missouri. Negro schools are not the equal of white from the elementary level on through special courses. That inequality hurts everybody, because education like health is a community property. An ignorant man cannot defend his country in war, he cannot be a good neighbor in peace. 2-18-44

Direct effort to correct the elementary school situation was useless because the school boards in school districts would have had the ear of the trial judge and jury. The drive for equal schools had to be begun where there was a sense of public responsibility.

Establishment of two schools, that of law and another of journalism, were the trophies of that fight. Then the legislature, by its negative action, gave positive impetus to the solution of the problem of equal schools. We had been made to wait for years for the first school, and other years for the second. The next legislature is only months away now. We could have waited again. Had Gov. Donnell recognized that as chief executive of all the people he has our rights also to serve and protect, he could have called a conference and studied the situation. Instead he demonstrates that Missouri is still willing to be tricky in dealing with Negro education, and that we will get nothing except that which we fight for.

Last year, in discussing the hands-off attitude of our chief executive while the policies of Gov. Stark's administration continue to limit Negro education, we said: "Gov. Donnell should and could have put the state to work on Negro education. Unless in the year remaining, he performs a miracle of accomplishment, he will go out of office with us right where John D. Taylor planned that we should be and where Stark left us."

With deepest regret we say now that Gov. Donnell has added one more to the strategems by which this state avoids the equal schooling which the supreme court of the United States said it is duty bound to provide.

Protest Journalism Arrangement At L.U.

CALL KANSAS CITY, Missouri 2-4-44

Missouri U. Teachers to Jeff City

Dr. Scruggs Not Satisfied With New Arrangement

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —The agreement reached last Thursday whereby teachers from the University of Missouri in Columbia will instruct journalism classes at Lincoln university here has brought protests from all parts of the state.

The agreement was announced by Governor Donnell following a conference with the presidents and boards of curators of both schools.

The Coordinating Council of Negro Organizations of St. Louis is planning a protest mass meeting Thursday night, Feb. 3, at the Washington Tabernacle Baptist church.

Meeting Held

In a meeting last week-end, the Council, composed of 23 organizations and representing 35,000 persons, denounced the agreement which it says "defeats the admission of Negroes to Missouri university which would have been inescapable under the law since the school of journalism at Lincoln was forced to close for lack of funds."

The Council has called upon members of the board of curators of Lincoln university to rescind its action approving of the agreement.

President Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, has branded the arrangement as a "state expedient."

"We had no choice in the matter," Dr. Scruggs said Friday. "It's a case of the state university coming to the rescue of the governor."

The situation developed when funds to keep Lincoln U. school of journalism and the school of law in operation became exhausted at the end of the first semester because the legislature did not appropriate enough money in 1941 for the biennium. Upon announcement by the Lincoln U. board of curators that the two professional schools would close February 1, a senior student at the journalism school applied for admittance to the University of Missouri journalism school. The student was Miss Edith Louise Massey of Kansas City.

Causes of Situation

According to the U. S. Supreme court decision in the Gaines case, the University of Missouri is open to Negroes if the state does not provide equal professional courses for them elsewhere. With the closing of the Lincoln U. journalism school, Miss Massey would have been entitled to enter the University of Missouri school.

The governor debated for several weeks whether to call a special session of the legislature to appropriate funds to continue the Lincoln U. journalism school in operation.

President F. A. Middlebush of the University of Missouri and members of the board of curators, Governor Donnell announced the agreement under which the Lincoln U. school will be kept in operation by using teachers from the University of Missouri journalism school.

Under the agreement, journalism courses will be offered on the Lincoln U. campus by the faculty of the University of Missouri journalism school for the period "of the emergency," beginning Feb. 1, 1944 and ending with the close of the biennial period, December 31, 1944.

Lincoln university will provide the building and facilities while Missouri University will pay the salaries of the teachers from its extension fund.

Dr. Scruggs suggested at the conference with the governor that the Negro faculty at the Lincoln journalism faculty be retained as extension instructors of the University of Missouri but Missouri U. refused that offer, preferring to use its own faculty.

"The University of Missouri chooses not to use our faculty," Dr. Scruggs said. "I don't know what is in the way."

Under Scruggs' plan, the Lincoln U. journalism faculty headed by Mrs. Thelma Berlack-Boozer would have been paid by the Missouri university extension department and would have been directed by Frank L. Mott, dean of the Missouri U. school of journalism.

With the agreement announced by the governor in effect, Mrs. Boozer and her staff of five probably will have to find new employment.

Under the new plan, journalism students at Lincoln U. will pay the same fees as white students pay for similar courses at Columbia. Of the fees paid by each student, Lincoln will keep $18 and send the remainder to the University of Missouri.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Scruggs for Dr. J. E. Perry, president of the Lincoln U. board of curators, and by Dr. Middlebush for Tom K. Smith, president of the Missouri U. board of curators.

Dr. Perry is in Houston, Texas, and was not present at the conferences.

Missouri University Students

Whip-Miami, Fla

It is worthy of note that: 7-1-44

At an all-student rally called to discuss the question of admitting Negroes to the University of Missouri, it was revealed that out of 360 students questioned in a scientifically weighed sample poll, 77.5 per cent were in favor of the admission of Negroes, either as regular students, as students in the professional schools, or as students in the graduate school.

Thus read a news release from the University of Missouri early this week. The statement is not only worthy of note, but these students are to be congratulated upon their forward thinking along sane and reasonable lines on the race question.

We make this comment in view of the fact that the admission of Negroes to this school has been a matter which has attracted national if not universal attention, notably the Lloyd Gaines case.

The people of the state should be proud to see the very large majority of white students at the state's leading educational institution, say boldly, that they favor Negroes attending Missouri University. 7-1-44

It was a stroke for Democracy which even the Board of Curators dared not strike. We look upon the action of these students as the beginning of the end of educational ban on citizens, based upon race and color at this educational state institution.

We salute the citizens of tomorrow, who, by their action, have already begun a new pattern for the new world.

BODY FOR ENDING OF MO. RULE

Argus-St. Louis, Mo.

Would Mix Classes Where Advisable

2-25-44

As we go to press news flashes from Jefferson City state that the Education Committee of the Constitutional Convention had voted to eliminate reference to separate schools for white and colored from the new State Constitution. The approval of a resolution to eliminate, offered by delegate Fred Naeter of Cape Girardeau, does not mean that the body as a whole will not approve when submitted for final vote. But supporters regard the action of the committee as an advance step toward better race relations. Supporting the resolution were: Supporting the resolution were: Naeter, Delegates Franc C. McCluer (D., Fulton) Meredith Garten (R., Pierce City) Mrs. Amanda Hargis (R., Springfield) Everett Hullverson (R., St. Louis) Wade W. Maupin (D., Carrollton) Victor M. Pitney (R. Louisiana) H. Greene Simpson (D., Kirksville) and Roger E. Kirchner (R., Syracuse). 2-25-44

Delegate Frank McClure (Dem.) president of Westminster College, made a strong plea favoring the elimination of the color ban from the basic law of the state, saying the matter should be left to the legislature; while delegate George W. Kirk (Rep.) Sikeston, Mo., violently opposed the change saying that the convention might as well adjourn sine die, because the people of the state would not approve a change in the 70 year old constitution calling for separate schools for "persons of African descent."

The proposal was in bill 123 offered by Messrs Jacob L. Babler, Republican, and Richard Fitzgibbons, Democrat, both of St. Louis. The Civil Rights Bill 124, offered by these gentlemen, lost approval of the committee, but the sponsors will bring the matter to the floor of the convention for final action.

18g-1944

Missouri

TRYING TO FIND A WAY

Recent reports indicate that the problem created in the State of Missouri a few years ago by the United States Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case is still giving trouble.

I.

It will be remembered that this celebrated case made necessary some readjustments in the educational policies of the State to conform to the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court. Leaders of the state of both races set about then to find a way. Some were trying to find a way to conform to the law as interpreted by the higher tribunal, others were trying to find a way to conform to the local traditions and customs built in part upon racial prejudice and in part upon the lack of information of the fundamental rights of human beings, in a great commonwealth like Missouri. Something, it was felt, had to be done. Just what was to be done was that which occasioned division of sentiment and effort. Finally expediences were tried in the form of School of Law being established at St. Louis under the auspices of Lincoln University at Jefferson City. Later a School of Journalism was also instituted on the campus of the school at Jefferson City. This, it was said, would meet the requirements of equality of facilities for graduate study for members of the Negro race. At least this was the solution suggested by the leaders. It would require some time to understand the reaction of the public to such a scheme. That reaction has been steadily registering itself which has brought on the present dilemma.

II.

It is the present situation that has created new angles to the problem and call forth new efforts to understand, interpret and satisfy demands inherent in these new angles. It seems that both schools have had to be reduced, if not entirely suspended, for lack of funds with which to carry on. Of course, there is another requirement, that of students. There may be an alarming lack of that point. At any rate, the School of Journalism at Lincoln University has faced temporary suspension due to alleged lack of funds. What was to be done? Either a special session of the legislature could be called to provide the necessary funds to carry on the school, or the few students left in the journalism courses could be transferred to the University of Missouri at Columbia, especially those in the senior classes. This is where the rub was felt, and it is said that wise ones of both races got together to find a way through this difficulty. There were three suggestions. One was to put the teachers in the School of Journalism at Jefferson City on the faculty of the University of Missouri, which would provide for their pay checks and they could carry on work at Lincoln University on the basis of extension from the University of Missouri. The second suggestion was to send the students from the School of Journalism at Lincoln to the University of Missouri. The third suggestion was to send white teachers from the University of Missouri to the campus at Lincoln to carry on the courses in journalism as an extension from the University at Columbia. It was the third suggestion that seemed to have had the approval, at least of some of the white curators and Governor Forest C. Donnell.

III.

What was the reaction to this proposal? That is precisely what has brought the whole question out into the open again. The Board of Curators of Lincoln University is made up of nine members; five Negroes and four whites.

The white members of the board and the Governor could make out a program involving the third suggestion referred to above. The President of Lincoln University could support such a program or reject it. Whether he, in his heart of hearts, supports or rejects such a program, there may be a question. The report is, however, that he has put forth efforts to have the program approved and executed. The colored members of the board of curators could also approve or reject such a program, and it seems that that is what some of them did. And wouldn't that settle the matter?

IV.

Whatever program worked out and adopted would finally have to run the gauntlet of public sentiment led by the pulpit and the press, and in the end the verdict of the public would have to be considered. That seems to be the point at which the matter rests at this moment. An aroused public has made it seem wise or expedient for this whole question to be recanvassed as to what will be the final solution to the problem. A meeting of the Board of Curators with the Governor for several hours last Saturday had the matter under serious study and discussion. Another meeting is to be held soon, when it is hoped that a way may be found again. Just what way may be known before these lines are read by the public, and whatever way is found can be discussed later. All of this goes to show the seriousness with which some Americans participate in the present World War, both on foreign battle fronts and on the home front. They have been told that the issues tied up in this global conflict involve human rights and human freedoms. They have been told that the democracies of the world are fighting to maintain at least four freedoms. And so the people of all race groups and all classes have been worked up to a point of enthusiasm and determination to fight this kind of war through to the end. They are determined to do this at whatever cost involved in order that all the people may enjoy freedom.

ADMITTING OF STUDENTS TO ST. LOUIS UNIV. CONSIDERED

Argus- St. Louis, Mo.

2-4-44

Reaction Of Leaders Is Gathered

Rev. Patrick J. Holloran S.J., courageous, new president of St. Louis University last week announced that the matter of admitting Negro students to the university had been submitted to a number of friends of the school Questionnaire letters were sent out asking their attitudes.

Rev. Holloran said that he had been approached with the question and deemed it advisable to take up the matter, especially because of the serious challenge of discrimination by a Catholic university against colored Catholics who find it impossible to obtain a Catholic education. He explained that the university wished to be guided by opinion of representative Catholic groups, including alumni. 2-4-44

At present there are six Catholic parochial schools and two Catholic high schools for Negro students in St. Louis and four Negro Catholic churches.

Several years ago the Mother Superior of Manhattanville College, Manhattan, N. Y. created national reaction when she opened the doors to a Negro girl. She stood her ground and won support and the girl has had a highly successful career at the school which now has a Negro priest from Trinidad as professor of religious sociology.

White Students Would Let Negroes Attend Univ. Of Mo.

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

6-21-44

Poll Discloses They're Not Adverse To Their Admission

COLUMBIA, Mo.—(A N P) — White students of the University of Missouri last week voiced their approval of the admission of Negroes to the state-financed institution through a poll conducted under the sponsorship of the minorities commission of the Morter Board Postwar Planning committee.

Of the total of 360 expressing an opinion, 61.6 per cent favored the admission of Negroes as regular students, 22.5 per cent were opposed 6.6 per cent favored admission to professional schools only, 318 per cent favored admission of Negroes to graduate school only, and 5.5 per cent favored admission of Negroes to both professional and graduate schools.

Formed only a month ago, the commission is composed of students in the university and has sponsored several educational activities on the racial problam since then. It distributed copies of "The Races of Mankind," a book written by two Columbia university anthropologists and sponsored the showing of the "Negro Soldier," a War department film. 6-21-44

Students were given an opportunity to express their views at the forum in Jesse auditorium. The cases of Lloyd L. Gaines and Lucile Bluford, two colored students that have publicized the state's jim crow barriers at the University of Missouri, were discussed by Miss Patricia Hoverder, commission chairman, and Arnold Hearn.

According to the poll, 76 per cent of the out-of-state students favored the admission of Negroes, of the Missouri students polled, 72.7 per cent favored admission. While only 65.4 per cent of the students members of fraternities favored the admission of Negroes, 79.8 per cent of the independent students concurred. Of these students questioned who live in rural areas, or towns less than 2,500 population, 77.2 per cent favored admission of Negroes and 72 per cent of these students who live in urban areas were of a similar opinion.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST SPEAKS

In a forthright statement citing the wrongs and injustices which are daily thrust upon the Negro, Father Claude H. Heithaus, S. J. told the students of St. Louis University that scholars know no color, and that ignorance is the school of prejudice. Argus-St. Louis, Mo. 2-18-44

Of the many pointed statements which this priest made touching the evil effects which race prejudice has upon the people, we think that in his naming "ignorance" as the school of race prejudice, he put his finger on the spot which is keeping this old world in an uproar today—thus showing the need of clear thinking on the race question which is eternally before us.

In another statement he said:

"I am horrified to find that some Catholics have been infected with this diabolical prejudice against the Negro—self deluded fools that they are, they cling with the blind obstinacy to the ideas that the time has not yet come to give justice to the colored children of God. Ignorance is the school of race prejudice and provincialism is its tutor. Its memory is stuffed with lies and its mind is warped by emotionalism. Pride is its book and snobbery is its pen. All the hatreds and fears, all the cruelties and prejudices of childhood are perpetuated by it. It blinds the intellect and it hardens the heart. Its wisdom is wonderful and fearful; for it never learns what is true, and it never forgets what is false."

Before closing his address Father Heithaus told of how that St. Louis University admits Protestants, Jews, Mormons, Mohammedans, Buddhists, Pagans and Atheists. And then he asked the question, " Do you want us to slam our doors in the face of Catholics because their complexion happens to be brown or black?" Then he said: 2-18-44

"I know that there is very little of this prejudice among you. What little remains, you can easily remove with prayer and the sacraments, but among adults and perhaps even among your own parents, there is still very much of it. Must Christ wait 50 years until all adults are dead, or will you speed the dawn of justice for the Negro by eradicating this prejudice wherever you find it?

"For the wrongs that have been done to the Mystical Body Christ through the wrongings of his colored members, we owe the suffering Christ an act of public reparation. Let us make it now. Will you rise please? Now repeat this prayer after me, 'Lord Jesus, we are sorry and ashamed for all the wrongs that white men have done to Your Colored children. We are firmly resolved never again to have any part in them, and to do everything in our power to prevent them. Amen.'" 2-18-44

Surely this man must have been moved by the spirit of the Christ, but how-be-it that so few of the so-called Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, have the courage to teach the youths of today the doctrines of Christ. Most of the white clergy are afraid to mention, during their sermons the words, "Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God," lest such words impeach their actions.

Sermons of the kind which Father Heithaus preached to his students, we believe does more toward hastening the coming of the Kingdom Of God on earth than ten thousand sermons patterned after the empty conventionalities which we hear from many pulpits every Sunday.

However, we should be pleased to hear that fifty churchmen, (white ministers, if you please) had taken a similar stand, directing his remarks at his own denomination or his own congregation.

GOVERNOR DONNELL AND LINCOLN U.

Argus-St. Louis, Mo. 2-18-44

We have no part with those who say that President Sherman D. Scruggs is the man who is responsible for the present situation at Lincoln University School of Journalism.

Evidently those who make such a charge are ignorant of facts, malicious at heart or what may be called, "have an ax to grind." The facts in the case are, the move was initiated among the officials of the University of Missouri, after it was definitely decided by Governor Donnell that he would not call an extra session of the Legislature to appropriate money to keep the Schools of Journalism and Law open after February 1. Using his power as governor of the state, Mr. Donnell called a conference of representatives of both, Missouri and Lincoln Universities at his office where a plan for using professors of Missouri U. to take charge of this school at Lincoln was discussed and tentatively agreed upon—subject to the approval of the respective Boards of Curators. Of course, the Missouri U. board had already agreed to the plan, the reason being obvious to those who are interested in the case, but three members of the Lincoln Board demurred, and were out voted when two other Negro curators joined the four white members in carrying out the governor's schemes.

Governor Donnell had the whip-hand during discussions and boldly used it very effectively and cunningly to force his wishes upon the people.

In this connection we think it only fair to President Scruggs to restate that he is not a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University. He is president of the institution. The board makes the policies; the president may make recommendations. He does not have a vote in running the business of the school. 2-18-44

It is unfortunate that two of the Negro members of Lincoln University Curators are so far out of step with the times in which we are living that they do our race a disservice by remaining on the board. Dr. J. E. Perry of Kansas City and C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia are the two MARKED men who do not deserve the confidence of their people.

We are loath to call men of our race in public office "traitors," but Dr. J. E. Perry and Christopher Columbus Hubbard have betrayed the confidence here-to-fore imposed in them by their race. They both may be receiving the benediction, praise and approbation of Gov. Donnell and the officials of Missouri University, but such praise is as tainted as the thirty pieces of silver which damned Judas for his betrayal of the Christ.

There is nothing strange about Gov. Donnell's conduct toward the Negroes of the state. "White supremacy" was at stake so far as he was able to see through his colored vision. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, and he figures that if making Lincoln University a political football will aid him in achieving his political ambitions, then he does not hesitate to play ball with those he thinks he will need most.

The saddest part about the whole affair is that such men as Dr. J. E. Perry of Kansas City and C. C. Hubbard of Sedalia were stupid enough to give this same governor a vote of confidence, while such stalwarts, as John Evans, Harry S. Blackiston and Dr. A. W. Craddock repudiated the governor's schemes as spurious, being conceived with the express purpose of robbing the Negro youth of an equal opportunity to higher education in this state.

Messrs. Evans, Blackiston and Craddock are to be commended for their courageous stand for the educational rights of their race.

SCHOOL LEANING TOWARD LIFTING OF BAN

Argus-St. Louis, Mo.

Frank Sermon Of Priest Is Acclaimed

2-18-44

Will St. Louis University, one of the country's outstanding Catholic Institutions of higher learning, open its doors to colored Americans?

This question has been brought to the forefront in the eyes, not only of members of the Catholic faith, but to persons of all denominations throughout the country.

A challenge that evoked the attention of people everywhere was made last week, when the Rev. Claude Herman Heithaus, unannounced delivered a sermon denouncing race prejudice and followed it by asking 500 St. Louis U. students who heard him to stand if they shared his convictions that Negroes should be admitted to the school. The 500 stood before the learned, courageous, priest and recited with him a prayer for forgiveness for the wrongs that white men have done to your colored children.

Take Up Question

Father Heithaus' sermon came, several weeks after the young, new president of the University, the Very Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, S.J., had sent out a letter feeling out the attitude of Catholic constituents toward admission of Negroes to the school. One point at which he was in doubt was as to how the students would respond. This was answered by Rev. Heithaus' deed. 2-18-44

It was learned the matter of admission of Negroes to the school has long been under consideration and things have been accentuated by recent occurrences. The president, regents and deans of the university met with the Rev. Ralph Warner, S.J., and the Rev. John P. Markoe, S.J., pastor and assistant pastor of St. Malachy's Catholic Church last week. It is reported that the faculty responded favorably. Response from Catholic leaders from the outside is also leaning toward favoring Negro students.

Already the application of Mrs. Laurie Crute of 4338a Enright avenue, mother of Misses Modestine and Edwynna Crute, former Saint Louis teachers, is in. Charles Anderson, Sumner High School English instructor, has also sought to enter the university.

18g-1944

RAPS COLOR LINE AMONG CHRISTIANS

Courier-Pittsburgh,
2-19-44 Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Following on the heels of The Pittsburgh Courier's expose of Webster college, a Catholic institution at Webster Groves, Mo., which refuses to admit Negroes as students, a new development in the interracial school situation came to light last week when the Rev. Claude H. Heithaus, S.J., appealed to the 500 students of St. Louis university to join with those who are seeking permission for Negroes to attend the Catholic university. 2-19-44

REV. HEITHAUS

A Negro woman, Mrs. Laurie Crute, St. Louis, recently filed an application for admittance to the university's school of commerce and finance, and Miss Aloyse Foster, a Catholic Negro girl, graduated from St. Joseph's High school, St. Louis, is seeking the fight to enter Webster college, a corporate part of St. Louis university.

A Negro woman, Mrs. Laurie Crute, St. Louis, recently filed an application for admittance to the university's school of commerce and finance, and Miss Aloyse Foster, a Catholic Negro girl, graduated from St. Joseph's High school, St. Louis, is seeking the right to enter Webster college, a corporate part of St. Louis university.

PLEADS BEFORE STUDENT BODY 2-19-44

Father Heithaus, assistant professor of classical archaeology and director of the university publication, delivered his timely sermon last Friday morning at the students' mass in the university church. Armed with numerous examples and quotations from the New Testament, he proved that in the eyes of God and the Catholic church a Catholic Negro has exactly the same rights in justice and charity as have Catholic whites.

Questioned by a Pittsburgh Courier reporter, Father Heithaus said, "The purpose of my sermon was to educate the students of the university, and through them their parents, as to their duty in the eyes of the Lord. Rest assured that we will and are doing everything possible to find the solution to this situation, motivated by a profound respect, admiration and love for the Negro."

SCORES CHRISTIANS FOR COLOR LINE 2-19-44

Father Patrick J. Holloran, S.J., president of the university, announced last week that the university is expected soon to decide whether Negro students shall be admitted into the institution. He has made an extensive poll of the university alumni and leaders of Catholic organizations, seeking their opinions in this matter.

Father Heithaus, in his sermon, said, "It is a surprising and rather bewildering fact that in what concerns justice for the Negro, the Mohammedans and the atheists are more Christ-like than many Christians. The followers of Mohammed and of Lenin make no distinction of color; but to some followers of Christ, the color of a man's skin makes all the difference in the world.

"Our Lord and model, Jesus Christ, commanded His followers to teach all nations. He founded one church through which all were to be saved. He prayed that all might become one in Him. He incorporated all races and colors into His Mystical Body. He died that all might be united in the happiness of the Beatific Vision.

"Following in His footsteps, the apostles taught these doctrines to all races, and to all colors. One of the first converts was a Negro. If he is taught the religion and morality of Christ, it must be under conditions that are humiliating or financially impossible."

HATE SNOBBERY

Continuing, he said, "I hate this snobbery against the Negro because it springs from the pride and prejudice which Christ hated. . . . I hang my head in shame when I see that some Catholics have had the full strength of their Catholic convictions diluted by mingling with the descendants of their persecutors."

He called on the students "to decide today, this very hour, who is right." 2-19-44

"I warn you," Father Heithaus declared, "that it is a very important decision, upon which a great stake in the Kingdom of God depends."

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Board of Curators of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., and University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., last week approved the plan calling for the state university for whites to send professors to Lincoln to teach extension courses in journalism to Negro students.

This move makes it unnecessary at this time for the staff to consider admitting Negroes to the University of Missouri.

Beginning to Plan for 'Equal' Education

The Call-Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri

Enforcing one provision of the law and using its importance as an excuse for neglecting another part of the same law is what Missouri has been doing when it kept its dual system of schools, at the same time failing to make the Negro schools equal. Up until the U. S. supreme court's decision in the Gaines case, it gave all importance to the requirement that education for Negroes should be separate. After that, its duty to make the schools equal stood upon as firm foundation as the maintaining of the dual system and should have been respected. 3-3-44

Maybe these two requirements are irreconcilable, in which case some other plan must be found to carry out the purposes of the law. As the state in which the demand for "equal schooling" originated, Missouri could have set an example for all states where there are separate schools. To have done this would have made amends for the Dred Scott case also of Missouri origin which precipitated the Civil war, and would have been a most honorable and glorious service to democracy. Instead, through the two chief executives it has had since the Gaines decision, Lloyd Stark and Forrest Donnell, Missouri has given a most shameful example of evasion of the law. Its first step toward doing its duty was made one day last week. The convention for the revision of the state constitution, meeting 75 years after the present constitution was framed, has before it the proposal of the committee on education that all mention of race be taken from the school law.

If the constitutional requirement for separate schools is done away with, it will be for the state through legislative action, or for the school districts through their school boards to provide equal education in whatever way they can. 3-3-44

The tremendous change that has taken place since Missouri framed its present constitution warns against straight-jacketing public activities by law. For circumstances to dictate proceedure is the one workable method.

The abrogation of separate schools by law is under consideration in other states. Kentucky has gotten well along with it, one branch of the Kentucky legislature having already approved co-education of students of special courses. Other states which were like Missouri in having a lower scale of wages for Negro teachers, have done away with the differential.

Without waiting to see what changes will come with world peace, it can be said now that Missouri's constitutional convention is falling in with the trend of the times. After all, the American system of free public schools, the safeguard of our liberties, can serve no higher purpose than to make American citizens equal in their understanding of and their devotion to American principles. That is salutary Any spread between the groups which live in a common country, weakens unity and endangers the whole.

18g-1944

NEGROES WIN SCHOOL SUIT

Times-New York, N.Y.

Jersey Court Upholds Right of Two to Enter All-White Class

2-1-44

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—Two negro children, compelled by the Trenton Board of Education to travel sixteen blocks to an all-Negro junior high school, won today in the State Supreme Court the right to attend an all-white school two blocks away from their homes.

"The only reason the admission sought is denied them is because of their race," Justice Newton H Porter said in a written opinion. "We tthink it clear that the children are unlawfully discriminated against. It is unlawful for boards of education to exclude children from any public school on the ground that they are of the Negro race."

The children, Janet Hedgepeth and Leon Williams, each 12 years old, were assigned to the all-Negro Lincoln School as a matter of city custom. When they were refused admission to the all-white junior high school number 2, they appealed to the supreme court.

Jim Crow School In Trenton Hit By High Court

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

2-12-44

TRENTON, N. J.—(ANP) — The New Jersey Supreme court ruled last week that "it is unlawful for boards of education to exclude children from any public school on the grounds that they are of the Negro race."

2-12-'44

The court's decision broke down Trenton's 22-year-old policy of segregating Negro children in a jim crow junior high school.

Writs of mandamus were granted to Mrs. Gladys Hedgepath and Mrs. Berlino Williams, compelling the Trenton board of education to transfer their children Janet Hedgepeth, 12, and Leon Williams, 13, from the New Lincoln school for Negro pupils to Junior High school No. 2.

According to Justice Newton H. Porter, "the sole question presented is the legal right of the respondent—Trenton board of education—to refuse the children admission in the school nearest their residences.

"The only reason the admission sought is denied them is because of their race. We think it clear that the children are unlawfully discriminated against."

Queen said failure of the board of education to appeal the question within 30 days would indicate its willingness to accept the decision.

18g-1944

New York

RACE SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS SCORED

Times-New York, N.Y.

Citizens' Group Issues Report on Distribution of Pupils

5-31-44

Segregation of Negroes has seriously affected New York public schools, according to a statement issued yesterday by Frank E. Karelsen Jr., chairman of the subcommittee on education of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, on behalf of the subcommittee.

The committee statement held that it was well known that Negro "ghettos" had resulted from the segregation of Negroes because of "the undemocratic policies of capital interest in housing," but that it was less well known how the schools had been affected. The committee said that although it was undemocratic for Negro children to attend "Jim Crow schools," it was perhaps unavoidable in the grades below high school level.

"As to the nigh school level," said the statement, "where, from any enlightened educational standpoint segregration of any group or race is even more undesirable, the situation in our city is even more serious. Wadleigh High School, originally built in a middle-class white neighborhood, has been surrounded in the last ten years by an all-Negro population with a low income level.

"For some years the school system discouraged Negro students from entering the school. Then, in the late Nineteen Twenties, when newer high schools were built in Manhattan and the Bronx, the trend changed. Negroes were discouraged from going to the newer schools and encouraged to go to Wadleigh. 5-31-44

"Wadleigh, said the committee, had become 95 per cent Negro, with Morris High School 30 per cent Negro and Benjamin Franklin High School 25 per cent Negro. Mr. Karelson's committee, said the statement, was considering with the Board of Education a plan by which all high schools should have student populations representing racial cross-sections.

School Heads Bar Negro Girl

The Worker

New York, N.Y.

Ruth Gallop, Negro student at the Brooklyn High School for Home Making, was refused entrance to school yesterday on the grounds that she might be "dangerous" to other students. 5-19-44

Paroled in custody of her mother after hitting a teacher in the school cafteria last week, the 16-year-old student was escorted back by a delegation of community leaders who testified to her good character and described the school officials' action as discriminatory. Herbert Levine, the teacher, has long since forgiven the student, saying that she as well as other Negro students, was under tension caused by social and economic conditions.

Further action is being planned by community leaders. Among yesterday's delegaion were Rev. Alcott Tyler, Owen Middleton of the CIO Community Council and Mrs. Ada B. Jackson of Bedford-Stuyvesant PTA.

PEOPLE AND PLACES

By WALTER WHITE

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

This Business of Superiority

I NEVER CEASE being amazed at the energy and expense some white people put forth to maintain a spurious and often non-existent "superiority." Frequently I remember the very wise statement Rebecca West, famous English critic and novelist, made in a speech in New York some ten or more years ago. "There are just two ways of being superior," she declared. "One is by really being superior. The other is by keeping somebody inferior to yourself." 2-12-44

Walter White

I thought of Miss West's remark on hearing how some of the white people at Hillburn, N. Y., were either paying voluntarily or being forced to pay involuntarily $8.75 per month to send each of their children to a private school instead of having them attend the public school freely. They could do this if they wished. But the segregated jim-crow school to which Negroes have gone for many years was abolished by the fight made by Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP. Orange county Hitlers by threats, appeals to "white" supremacy and other pressures have prevented to the time of writing any white child from attending the Hillburn Main school.

Revolt Growing

BUT REVOLT against the hate mongers seems to be growing. In some instances it has met militant opposition. A Mrs. Peter Conklin who has no children of school age but who, along with other white residents of Hillburn, has been asked for contributions for the private school to which the white children are being sent, beligerently refused to contribute. 2-12-44

"I told the neighbors to tell the man not to bother coming here," she asserted. "I have two sons in the service; they went to school here with colored boys and they're fighting side-by-side with them now, one of them in India and the other in the Solomons. These parents who were so smart to take their children out of school can send them back there."

Mrs. Conklin revealed that they have even resorted to trickery and lying. She related how she had contributed $1 and helped prepare for an entertainment at the local fire house ostensibly for the benefit of soldiers overseas. She later found out that half of the money had been given to support the private school for whites.

That some of the children feel as Mrs. Conklin does is another bright spot. Evelyn Seeley of PM reports that every day white children on their way home from the private school drop in on the Hillburn Main school to talk with Archie, the janitor, and the teachers and the colored pupils. A note of pathos entered the situation when many of the white youngsters went to the school after the big Christmas party—apparently having been forbidden by their parents to attend the party itself—and looked approvingly at the colorful decorations and pretended to warm their hands at the realistic embers of Archie's Christmas fire place. 2-12-44

Leave It To Common People

MEANTIME, the private school run by the Reverend (God save the mark!) Robert Jones extricates $8.75 a month from each child's parents. There is no adequate transportation to the school for many of the children. Most of them are homesick for their old school which is a modern and convenient one. And the consciences both of white pupils and their parents seem to be pricking them.

Perhaps it was best expressed by Albert Taylor, a war worker and the father of two children, who refused to pay the tuition for his eleven-year-old son stating, "I'll have nothing to do with it. The colored boys and white boys are all fighting together over there for the same damned things; it's funny we can't get along here. I went to school with them; I work alongside them in the factory and they do the same work I do; we get along all right. The kids can go to school together."

Maybe this thing we call democracy may some day be made to work after all, if it is only left to the common people.

N. Y. Public School Aide Would Bar Negro Children

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Accused of saying, "Little black N........s have no right being here with white children," and making similar remarks against Negro children, Harry Ritter, white, Assistant principal of Public School 44, is being stoutly opposed by parents at Rockaway Beach. 2-19-44

The case started when 13-year-old Frances Ann Jones, a colored girl, was expelled from the school after Ritter allegedly said she did not belong in the same school with white children, that she "belongs in the sewer and in the jungle." Ritter is alleged to have advised the child's grandmother to "poison her" or he would have her "sent to a children's home."

A second charge was made against the teacher when the parents of 14-year-old Marion Scott said Ritter had refused to graduate the Negro child. In this case, the assistant principal is accused of having declared: "Little black N......s have no right being here with white children. As long as I am principal, you will not graduate."

Discrimination Hearing Hints Stress on Education

Ives Indicates Lines Of Proposed Legislation For State Agency

By KARL PRETSHOLD
Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The New York State Commission Against Discrimination will stress the need of education in its proposed legislation to establish a permanent

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Hunter College Will Fire Anti-Colored Professors

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

2-19-44

NEW YORK—Dr. George N. Shuster, Hunter College president, has issued a 600-word statement to his 500 instructors laying down the rules and citing the policy of academic freedom which the institution will follow, warning that those who break them will be fired forthwith.

He pointed out that a number of instances have been reported to him and to the deans in which members of the staff, "no doubt affected by the unsettlement of the times," have made remarks which either insulted or wounded their students."

Accordingly, the president adds, "I am announcing that henceforth charges will be preferred by the president against any member of the staff who, while on duty in the classroom or in a counselor's office, is guilty of demonstrable misconduct by":

Lays Down the Law

Asserting that the Papacy and all Catholics are at heart advocates of nazism and fascism and therefore anti-American;

Asserting that the Jewish group is a "race," different from, and inferior to, other groups in the community, and so unsociable;

Asserting that the colored American is an inferior being who can legitimately be discriminated against, either economically or socially. 2-19-44

When these reports are made authentically from the classroom, the statement adds, "this office will take action without further regard for anything except the facts in the case."

State anti-discrimination agency, it became evident today as the Commission opened the second of a series of public hearings in Syracuse on bills for a State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Assembly Majority Leader Irving Ives, chairman of the Commission, in opening the first hearing here yesterday, pointed out that the "Commission has been conducting an extensive study of the work now being done in public and private schools and by educational organizations to combat prejudice and promote better intercultural and human relations." He said the Commission members had concluded that, "above and beyond all else, education "was important in combating discrimination and the prejudices from which it grew.

Negative Approach

The proposed law would make it illegal to:

¶ Refuse employment because of race, creed, color or national origin.

¶ Forbid unions to refuse membership to anyone on the same grounds.

¶ Use job applications which inquire into an applicant's race, creed, color or national origin.

The law also would set up a state agency to see that the law was obeyed.

Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Superintendent of Education, testified that the fight against discrimination was a negative approach and the schools, particularly through their social-study courses and programs, approached the problem in a positive fashion by "teaching competent citizenship."

But Stoddard conceded under questioning by Charles H. Tuttle, Commission counsel, that present efforts in teaching tolerance were confined to portions of social-study courses in junior and senior high schools, and children who drop out of school before graduating from high school do not get the full benefit of such teachings.

No Comprehensive Program

Tuttle, in the course of questioning Stoddard and other witnesses, said that "except in some localities little or nothing is done (to teach) the affirmative obligations of citizenship and opposition to discrimination." With that Stoddard disagreed. He insisted that the existence of prejudice should be regarded as "a failure in our educational and social structure" and not a failure of teachers.

Tuttle said his experience as a member of the Board of Higher Education in New York City had led him to wonder "whether the content of our present educational system is not more concerned with furnishing information and knowledge than it is with furnishing wisdom, particularly to civic wisdom which will be necessary to sustain the great weight of our democracy after the war."

The State lacks a comprehensive program of adult education on tolerance, both Stoddard and John W. Herring, Supervisor of Adult Education of the Dept. of Education, agreed.

Herring testified that anti-discrimination legislation, based on educational efforts, was overdue. He said the proposed measure, although authorizing the establishment of local citizens' groups to combat discrimination, did not provide for such groups to function effectively. The key to adult education on the subject, he said, would be the local groups.

'Vague and Meaningless'

In an exchange between Mrs. Wardell P. Robinson, chairman of the Albany Unit of the March on Washington Movement, and Tuttle and Ives, she described the proposals as "woefully inadequate" and "vague and meaningless." The proposed agency, she pointed out, lacked the power to penalize violators. Under the proposed law, the agency could find violations existed and, if they were not voluntarily corrected, could prosecute through the Supreme Court any violation found by the court would be punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment up to one year, or both.

Ives said the Commission faced the task of "writing a law that will work and not getting out on a limb with something that won't work." To which Mrs. Robinson replied:

"If the law is too weak we'll be worse off than now."

Tuttle insisted the proposals were "pretty progressive" and that "it is a strong bill."

18g-1944

Board Hearing Urges Anti-Negro Principal Ousted

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.
2-12-44

Board of Education representatives yesterday, after hearing Far Rockaway residents testify to the anti-Negro conduct of Assistant Principal Harry Ritter of Public School 44, Brooklyn, recommended that he be removed from his post at that school and transferred when the present school term ends.

This telling victory against intolerance on the home front was achieved by a unified campaign of parent, trade union, community and church groups, and climaxed at the hearing when the delegation brought in conclusive evidence of Ritter's vicious and Hitlerite attitude toward the Negro pupils at P.S. 44.

The Daily Worker was the first newspaper in New York to break the story. First news of the case appeared on the front page of the Wednesday, Feb. 9th issue of the Daily Worker. It was headlined "Fight Grows on Hate in School."

The verdict brought in was that Ritter was guilty of telling 13-year-old Frances Ann Jones, Negro child living at 250 Beach 76th Street, that she "belongs in the sewer and in the jungle" and of telling 14-year-old Marion Scott that "little black n——s have no right being here with white children. As long as I am principal, you will not graduate." 2-12-44

Ritter practically convicted himself by his conduct at the hearings. After discussing all the evidence in private, the committee representing the children and their parents and the Board representatives, unanimously agreed that some disciplinary measures against the school teacher were necessary.

It was therefore decided, and Mr. Jacob Greenberg, Associate Superintendent, agreed to recomment to the Board of Education, that Ritter should be transferred from P.S. 44 at the end of the term. Mr. Greenberg also promised the committee that Marion Scott, the boy whom Ritter refused to graduate would receive his diploma at the end of his term if his marks warranted.

This represents a victory for the anti-fascist forces. It is an outstanding example of the effectiveness of public protests.

Present at the hearing were the parents of the children, and a committee representing the CIO Community Council of the Rockaways, the Far Rockaway branch of the NAACP, the Communist Party, Bethel A.M.E. Church, Lodge 756 IWO. Jacob Greenberg, Associate Superintendent of the Board of Education, and Mr. Hughes who is in charge of schools in the Rockaway district, represented the city.

Segregation

PM- New York, N.Y.
1-19-44

New York

Dear Editor:

The argument which I am meeting in my action to eliminate segregation in the High School of Music and Art this week is that since the GO (our student government body) has elected me, a Negro, to the office of president, that proves that there is no segregation in the school. I have gotten this often enough so that I would like to knock it down publicly. The thing is that I try hard to choose my friends because of the people they are individually, not because of what group they belong to.

I care little for convention (especially stupid conventions like racial segregation) so some of my friends are white and some are black. And my friends voted for me. But because I deliberately disregard convention does not mean that others do. Other Negro students in the school to whom convention means something have their friends virtually marked out for them when they are born. These kids are born black and convention decrees that their lives shall be spent with black people. Now kids who have all their lives been forced to associate only with people of their own color, on entering high school, do not rebel at the continuation of this pattern, and so the segregation which some of us at Music and Art are acting against manifests itself. Proof of this is to be seen especially in the cafeteria and outside the school doors before and after the school day. In these places, little cliques of Negro kids isolate themselves, fraternizing as little as possible with white students. Some of the students I have been arguing with toss this off by saying that these Negro students "just happen to be friends." But one Negro kid is willing to wager that less than 50 per cent of the Negro students at Music and Art had ever met one another before coming to the school. How come that after they get to the school these Negro kids all herd together? This doesn't "just happen." Others will say that it happens because the Negro kids all have the same interest. But are interests determined by color? I say that it happens because the outside pressure of segregation—the pattern of adult behavior—has been brought into the school, affecting both white and colored kids, but especially constraining those who are Negroes.

The segregation that we are trying to overcome has its roots outside—never in. But it is inside that we, as students, have the power to correct it, and by using this power, I believe that we can serve as an example to the community, and so begin to bring about changes on the outside. I believe, too, that the student body of Music and Art is one of the most liberal and democratic thinking of student bodies, and that because of these qualities, we will have the courage to seek and to find an answer to a problem that adult society has not been able to solve. Thank you for the encouragement your paper has given us in tackling this job 1-19-44

New York WALTER WALLACE

* * *

I want to express appreciation for your splendid story on the High School of Music and Art. It happens that I had an opportunity to meet the Social Studies Club when the young people discussed the problem of the lunchroom from their viewpoint. It was interesting to me that it was the white youngsters who were particularly conscious of what they recognized as unconscious separation from the Negro students.

ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
Office of Civilian Defense
New York

Your article has created some tension between the Negro and white students which we had never felt before. All of us used to be able to talk with a student and not even notice if his skin was dark or light, now some of us are afraid that something we might say will hurt their feelings or insult them, which is a new feeling for most of us.

Your article might have been a good example for other schools, but it seems to have started something never felt before.

Manhattan MARIA PLANTER

* * *

Music and Art has shown far less discrimination than many other schools and because of the measures taken to overcome a non-existent problem, it has only served to aggravate the condition and given our school an undeserved bad name. 1-19-44

Astoria DORIS STEINBERG

* * *

Re. your article about the High School of Music and Art which stated that there is segregation in the school and that it had to be stopped.

I have attended the school for two and one-half years and never during that time was there any differences between the whites and the Negroes.

Walter Wallace, a Negro, has just been elected the president of the General Organization, which is the highest office a student can hold. This is a definite proof that there is no segregation in the school.

The seating plan in the lunchroom is quite logical. A person sits wherever he finds the best company. Last term I sat with four Negro girls and we got along fine.

Naturally, the Negroes will sit with their friends. They live in the same neighborhood, go to school together, naturally, they will eat lunch together. 1-19-44

Our school is the last in the city which would have segregation. therefore it is silly to say that we should try and break it down

Astoria ETHEL KLEIN

Negro Judge Asks Unbiased Text Books

Daily Worker-
New York, N.Y.
1-26-44

There should be a history of the United States showing what the various races, nationalities and religions in this country have contributed, there being at present no such history, especially among New York City's school textbooks, Justice Hubert T. Delany, of the Domestic Relations Court, told a group of educators meeting in Town Hall, Saturday. 1-26-44

Justice Delany, Roi Ottley (author of "New World A'Coming"), Dr. Paul R. Mort, professor of Education at Teachers College, and other authorities in the field of education, spoke before educators and laymen at the annual luncheon of the All-Day Neighborhood Schools.

Justice Delany, a Negro, spoke on the need of revising textbooks which give unfair or prejudiced accounts of minority groups and their contributions to American civilization.

He urged that a committee on textbooks be set up in this city "to insure that bock be selected properly" and that such books do not subject the Negro to "scorn or ridicule." Justice Delany decried the teaching of children "our prejudices."

Mr. Ottley spoke of "juvenile delinquency" as a form of protest against conditions under which the children have to live.

Citizens Take Offensive Against Bias in Schools

The Worker- New York, N.Y.
2-13-44

Home front fascists were hotly attacked from City Hall, New York, and in the city school system this last week.

So sharp is the people's drive against these enemies within that several hate-inciters are likely to lose their jobs.

Thus then a whole group of people's organizations in Rockaway, L. I. is demanding that the Board of Education dismissing Harry Ritter, assistant to the principal at Public School 44, who is charged with vilifying Negro children and refusing to graduate them as well.

In Brownsville, Brooklyn, a teacher who told her class that "Jews should be sent to Japan" faces ouster proceedings.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which is pressing the case, has a devastating statement against Mrs. Olive R. White, the teacher, signed by 12 pupils. 2-13-44

And in City Council progressive members are pressing demands for the ouster of James Leroy Drew, the fascist cop, exposed in "Under Cover."

DAVIS PRESSES DREW CASE

Ben J. Davis, Jr., Negro leader elected to the Council on the Communist ticket, drove the demand for Drew's ouster home at the Council last week during a discussion of the Palestine immigration issue.

Mr. Davis spoke in support of a resolution asking the British Government to keep the doors of Palestine open to Jewish immigration after the March 1 deadline set by the 1939 White Paper.

But, added Davis, the city must strike against the Jews' enemies at home at the same time.

It must set an example by firing Policeman Drew, who used his house as a storeroom for thousands of pieces of anti-war, anti-Jewish literature.

A few minutes earlier Davis, Stanley Isaacs, former Manhattan borough president; Michael J. Quill president of the Transport Workers Union, and Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, had introduced a resolution demanding that the city produce the secret records in the Drew trial case.

Drew had been whitewashed at a police department trial after abundant evidence of his fascist activities.

The cop, in fact, had admitted his friendship for McWilliams and a group of active fascists.

Drew's job becomes a worse and worse risk as the drive against him extends.

CELLER TO PROSECUTE

At 1 P. M. this Sunday, for instance, Congressman Emanuel Celler will take the role of prosecutor against Drew at an open people's trial of the anti-Semite at the Talmud Torah hall, 400 Stone Ave., Brooklyn. 2-13-44

The drive against the two hate-inciting teachers is part of a campaign against Christian Fronters in the schools, which the CIO Teachers Union, and other organizations have long pressed.

Discussing the case against Mrs. White, the anti - Semite, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, declared that:

"According to the children, Mrs. White said: 'Children, your race does not deserve to live in America or on the earth. Your parents were not brought up right and you were brought up the same way. No wonder Jews are being fought. Jews should be sent to Japan'."

The children have testified to these facts before the Teachers Union and in company with Miss Alice Barrows, director of activities for the federation, they have made a date with their principal to give him the facts.

Harry Ritter, the assistant to the principal at P. S. 44, is accused by pupils of saying that a Negro child "belongs in the sewer and in the jungle," and in saying that:

"Little black 'n.....rs' have no right being here with white children. As long as I am principal, you will not graduate."

Such remarks, children say, are habitual.

CITIZENS AROUSED

The CIO Community Council of the Rockaways, the Bethel A.M.E. Church, the Rockaway branch of the American Labor Party, the Communist Party, the International Workers Order are pressing for action by the Board of Education.

The time has past when such remarks can be made safely.

In the course of this war the people are putting pro-fascists on the defensive.

Hillburn Hints School Truce

PM - New York, N.Y.
4-21-44

The Rev. Edward Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Brook Chapel, Negro church at Hillburn, N. Y., has been unanimously elected Moderator of the Hudson Presbytery, at a meeting held in Jeffersonville, N. Y.

The Hudson Presbytery includes ministers from 44 churches in Rockland, Orange and Sullivan counties. The Rev. Robert Jones, pastor of the Hillburn Presbyterian Church and headmaster of the Jim Crow Main School at Hillburn, the last community in the State to lend support to such a school, nominated Robinson.

Observers see a possible move of appeasement by Hillburn community leaders, because of the forthcoming election on May 2 of a president of the local Hillburn School Board.

Controversy

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the school board and also superintendent of the Ramapo Ajax Division of the American Brake Shoe Co., in Hillburn, was the center of a controversy last October, when he refused admittance to 46 Negro children, whose parents attempted to register them in the Main School. 4-21-44

Davidson told them to report to the Brook Chapel School, the school in Hillburn used exclusively for Negro children, because their homes were in that geographical area. The Brook Chapel School was not accredited by the Board of Regents.

Subsequently, the State Education Commissioner abolished the Brook School with the observation that the Main School had adequate facilities for all children of the district

White Kids Left

But, when the Negro children moved into the school, the white children moved out en masse under instructions from their parents, and entered private schools.

Davidson told the white parents, who met shortly after this move to discuss how the Commissioner's ruling could be side-stepped:

"I am proud of the way you people are sticking together."

N. Y. Medical Society Urges Fair Play for Negro MDs

PM-New York, N.Y. 4-25-44

The New York County Medical Society did itself proud last night, when it unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that:

¶ The Society favors the admission of more qualified medical students to the medical schools of New York County.

¶ The Society believes that health will be served by the acceptance of qualified Negroes as internes, residents and staff members of hospital staffs.

¶ The Society takes the position that race, creed or color should not be a barrier to admission to membership in, or certification by, any national organization, medical or surgical.

The adoption of this resolution by the Nation's largest local medical society is most timely. It is a shameful fact that race discrimination is still rife in the hospitals and medical schools of this great metropolis which prides itself on its democratic tradition.

The 400,000 Negro residents of New York County (Manhattan) depend mainly on the 178 Negro physicians of Manhattan for their medical care. More than half these doctors are graduates of the two Negro medical schools—Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. Only 30, or 12 per cent, are graduates of medical schools in New York City. Twenty, or 11 per cent, had to get their medical degrees in foreign schools.

While New York City has attained world leadership in medical education, its schools have been very niggardly in opportunities offered to Negro aspirants, according to a survey made by a committee of the county medical society. During the past 10 years only 17 Negro students have gained admission to the four medical schools in New York County—the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York University Medical School, Cornell University Medical School and the Flower Hospital Medical College.

"With the exception of Harlem Hospital and Sydenham Hospital," which recently adopted a racial integration policy, the first local voluntary institution to do so, the committee reports, "very few voluntary or city institutions have accepted Negroes as staff members. It is virtually impossible for the Negro physician who has attained competency in his field to treat his private patients at any institution in the city except proprietary hospitals (those run for profit, in distinction to voluntary institutions, the best interests of the public which are non-profitmaking). The Negro doctor is thus driven to the use of facilities otherwise inadequate or lacking in the ethical controls of voluntary hospitals."

Every doctor knows what this exclusion from residencies and hospital staffs means. Negro doctors are frustrated in their desire to go into medical specialties by failure to get a resident appointment in a Grade A hospital. It is almost impossible to become a good doctor without a hospital connection.

The county medical society, in adopting this anti-discrimination resolution, has followed through on one of the main planks in the 14-point program for better local medical service outlined in the inaugural address of its president, Dr. Conrad Berens, last January. Dr. Peter M. Murray, leading Harlem surgeon, deserves special credit for conducting the basic survey which led to the resolution. 4-25-44

It is to be hoped that the city's public and private hospitals take to heart the views of the society.

P. S. Last Summer, when I ran a series of columns on discrimination against Negroes in medical schools, Dr. Victor Johnson, secretary of the American Medical Assn.'s Council on Medical Educatin and Hospitals, sent in a long letter indignantly denying any such discrimination existed. The resolution and report of the AMA's largest unit is a fitting rebuttal to his whitewash. Discrimination against Jewish students is almost as prevalent as that against Negroes.

Parents Submit School Expose

Daily Worker -
New York, N.Y. 5-23-44

Negro and white parents, representing the Schools Council of Bedford, Stuyvesant and Williamsburg in Brooklyn, yesterday presented a 14-page document to Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, charging that:

1. A teacher in PS 25 admitted making anti-Semitic and anti-United Nations remarks to her current events class.
2. The vocational high schools exclude Negro students from courses in beauty culture.
3. Four or five teachers are absent daily from PS 3, leaving uncovered classes. 5-23-44
4. Classes are divided and overcrowded in PS 35.
5. A 2B class in PS 129 has been without a teacher since March 15.

Dr. Wade promised to study the report and call another meeting of the delegates.

War Worker Deplores Jim-Crow In Schools

Tribune - Philadelphia, Pa.
1-1-44

HILLBURN, N. Y.—"Colored boys and white boys are fighting over there, for the same damned things," said Albert Taylor, of this city. "Why can't we get along here?" Taylor, a war worker, is the father of two children.

Last year the State Board of Education refused to permit racial segregation in the new public school in Hillburn. This was followed by the efforts of some disgruntled parents to establish a private school for all white pupils. But Taylor continues his opposition to the abortive attempt and refuses to pay the extra fee for the education of his children with the other white pupils.

Tayor scornfully said, "I will have nothing to do with it. I went to school with colored boys, I work alongside of them in the factory. They do the same work that I do. We get along all right. The kids should go to the same school together. In this way they will learn to know and to understand each other." 1-1-44

Several other white parents express disapproval. Their main discontent grows out of the lack of proper educational facilities, and public transportation of the children to school.

To top these disadvantages, the parents are required to pay $8.75 monthly for each child attending this private school. Segregation is not only an evil, it is a useless luxury.

18g-1944

North Carolina

BANS RACE INEQUALITY

Times - New York, N.Y.

North Carolina to Give Negroes Full Rights in Education

2-22-44

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—The estimated 1,400 one to three-room frame school houses for some 200,000 Negro school children in North Carolina will disappear just as soon after the war as materials are available to replace them.

The program, begun more than a decade ago, was temporarily halted by the war. Its aim is to put the white and Negro races on the same footing in educational opportunity, physical equipment, salaries to teachers, and graduate and professional training.

The State's General Assembly already has provided for elimination of salary differentials. Its general fund, expected to show a surplus of more than $70,000,000 by the end of the current fiscal year, will take care of the remainder of the program.

18

18g-1944 Pennsylvania

Qualified Colored Teachers Denied Promotion By Board

Tribune- Philadelphia, Pa. 1-29-44

This is another in a series of articles appearing exclusively in The PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE on the problems facing Philadelphians generally in the local school system, with special reference to the colored population. In this article the writer, Dr. Daniel A. Brooks, principal of the John F. Reynolds public school, Twenty-fourth and Jefferson streets, calls attention to the large number of exceptionally well prepared colored teachers doomed because of color to remain in the elementary schools.

By DR. DANIEL A. BROOKS

BROOKS

In the preceding article, I described the efforts of our colored teachers to qualify, by appropriate college-training and successful experience with children of junior-high-school age, for advancement beyond the level of the elementary school.

A reasonable question might be asked whether the colored principals also labored to qualify by college study for advancement beyond elementary-school principalships. They certainly did. Taking advantage of the nationally-recognized Philadelphia universities, these principals, with one or two exceptions, succeeded, before very long, in obtaining Bachelor's degrees. 1-29-44

Not content with this effort, they continued their studies and nine of them succeeded in securing the next grade of college achievement, the Master's degree. Then, finding this additional accomplishment not yet enough to win promotion, some principals undertook a struggle to attain the final university-degree, the Doctorate.

Now anyone who attempts this last step in a university of the first grade, such as the University of Pennsylvania or Temple University, finds that he has before him an arduous task. Few holders of Master's degrees even attempt to enroll in the Doctor's seminars, and few can stand the grueling strain of thesis-preparation, seminar-discussion, and committee-criticism that lead up to the final supreme ordeal of defending the thesis before the faculty. No wonder that few survive such a prolonged effort.

Now, if the usual candidate has such an ordeal to endure, picture what it means to go through this while carrying the responsibility of being a principal of one of the larger, more difficult elementary schools for underprivileged children in a metropolitan city like Philadelphia. And to make the task almost impossible, add the handicap of being a colored man or woman, with all the hindrances that accompany such a fact in the United States of America! No wonder that few are courageous enough to undertake the task. 1-29-44

The accomplishment of winning a Doctor's degree usually means prompt recognition by advancement to higher positions in the educational world. Few white educators with Doctor's degrees remain long in elementary school ranks. Therefore the colored principals of Philadelphia who finally succeed in winning their way past all these barriers, meanwhile carrying successfully the principalships of their big schools, had some reason to expect that their achievement would win for them advancement in the Philadelphia school system beyond elementary school principal's positions. The first colored principal to win the Doctor's degree was the clear-thinking, incisive Dr. John Brodhead. The next was the scholarly, modest Dr. James Duckrey. The writer followed. The fourth to win his way through was the brilliant Dr. Arthur Fauset. Miss Marie S. Chase also has qualified up to the final stage of the work.

That the work of these principals has been of unquestioned merit, their Doctor's degrees pay testimony, and their fellow-members of their Doctor's seminars give willing acknowledgement. Only in the school-system have they found that their accomplishment has failed to provide the key, the "open sesame" to advancement.

What, therefore, is the effect upon the colored teachers of Philadelphia, of seeing the efforts of these principals thus fail to obtain recognition? Can they be expected to persevere in following such arduous paths if they cannot expect advancement to follow? May not this explain why a messenger is to be sent to other cities to find colored candidates for advanced positions in the local high schools? 1-29-44

You cannot argue for the need for preparation for advancement to higher positions, and, at the same time, deliberately deny advancement to those who have won the highest educational recognition.

Qualified Colored Teachers Barred From Local High School Faculties

Tribune- Philadelphia, Pa. 1-15-44

This is another in a series of articles being written exclusively for The Philadelphia Tribune by Dr. Daniel A. Brooks, principal of the John F. Reynolds Public School, 24th and Jefferson streets on the educational situation confronting the city in general and its colored citizens in particular.

In 1915, the enrollments of the five elementary schools containing the bulk of the colored school-children of Philadelphia totaled 3479 children. In 1938 the number of colored children enrolled in Philadelphia public-schools was 46,286, 19 per cent of the entire public-school enrollment, 244,473.

While this phenomenal increase in the number of colored children in Philadelphia schools was taking place, another remarkable development was occurring. This was the introduction of the junior-high-schools into the Philadelphia school system. Beginning with the Holmes Junior high school in 1917, these schools were steadily opened until, in 1938, there were enrolled in 24 of such schools, 42,972 pupils.

How did this new element in Philadelphia schools affect the colored pupils and the colored teachers? Let us, in this brief article, consider a few of these effects: 1-15-44

As the number of colored pupils in Philadelphia mounted, schools with complete colored faculties were organized. For the upper grades, a "departmental plan" was effected which duplicated, to a great degree the plan of junior-high-school organization.

Since the locations chosen for the new junior-high-schools were generally in neighborhoods remote from the colored residents, the majority of the colored children in 7th and 8th grades were taught by colored teachers. That these teachers did an excellent job, was testified to by the senior-high-schools to which they were promoting their pupils.—Central, William Penn, Girls' High. Many pupils of these teachers in the fields of English, History, Mathematics, Science, Physical - Education, etc., drew high commendation from the senior-high school teachers, and the later work of these pupils in college proved the efficiency of their elementary-school training. For example, more than a score of former pupils of the Reynolds School in the days of the 7th and 8th grade departmental work, are teaching, either in Philadelphia or elsewhere. In those days, because of the thorough and emphatic character-training under such teachers, no reports were being circulated of the delinquency of colored high-school children. 1-15-44

But colored people discovered that white people were moving into the outer portions of the city and beyond, and houses were being vacated away from the congestion of the center of the city. They, therefore, began to move into West-Philadelphia, North-Philadelphia and into farther South Philadelphia. As they moved thus into the districts of the junior-high-schools in these sections, the numbers of colored children left in certain neighborhoods dwindled and the 7th and 8th grade classes in those elementary-schools were closed.

The colored teachers early foresaw this development. They saw many 7th and 8th grade teachers transferred over into the junior-high-schools and permitted to qualify there. But not relying upon the hope that colored teachers would be thus aided, they labored to earn college degrees and to qualify by examinations never resulted in appointment. Therefore, the colored teacher found himself being steadily crowded down into grades below the seventh, where departmental-specialization was forbidden, while the colored pupils found themselves in schools where no teacher was colored. This process continued until finally, in 1937 the Vaux Junior-High-School was erected in th heart of a colored neighborhool, and the fifteen highly-trained, successful, departmental-specialists in the nearby Reynolds School (the last remaining group of such colored teachers) found themselves facing the same "down-grading" which their colleagues of the Durham, the Smith, the Martha Washington, etc., had experienced. Bachelors' degrees, masters' degrees, passing junior-high-school examinations, long successful experience in the very junior-high-school type of work with pupils requiring the extreme of teacher-skill, proved-results shown in their pupils as they entered the ninth-grade—all this failed to get these worthy teachers an opportunity to continue the remarkable influence they were exerting upon the character as well as upon the mental-development of the adolescent children of Philadelphia.

Why didn't they insist more vigorously upon recognition? For one reason, they feared that the answer to such an insistence would be a segregation of the colored high-school children into separate schools and the forfeiture of the right of our children to be educated among their fellows, regardless of race of color or economic handicap. 1-15-44

With such memories going through their minds, should these teachers be blamed if they should fail to greet with enthusiasm the information that 40 colored persons (clerical assistants, counselors, substitute teachers, and a handful of regular teachers) have been grudgingly admitted into junior school faculties and that one has even been permitted to enter the ranks of a senior-high-school faculty? Why, in 1938 there were reported 1523 senior-high-school teachers, 172 vocational teachers, and 1385 junior-high-school teachers,--a total of 3495! What is a total of 40 against such a number? And what about the 40 or more high-school principalships, the many heads of departments, the supervisorships, the directorships, etc. Oh, well, that's another story, for **another time.**

18g-1944

South Carolina

Dragging Out The Dead Cat

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

(From The Lighthouse and Informer)

3-3-44

The Keowee Courier of Walhalla (Oconee County) looks upon the court order to equalize salaries as unnecessary advantage to white people, wandering off into the fallacious doctrine of the Charleston News and Courier. "the Negro schools ---- are supported almost entirely by white people" and really dragging out the dead cat in "Now that the colored teachers will be paid the same as white teachers, the Negroes ----, no doubt, will set out to 'equalize' themselves with white people in other ways." It goes on to say that it expects no such actions in Oconee county because, "The Oconee County Negro seems to understand that he is a member of a separate and distinct race from the white people."

While listening to the Courier, we peeped into the 1941 report from the State Department of Education and noted the following interesting facts. Oconee county paid its white teachers an average salary of $941 and its colored teachers an average of $413. It spent $54.50 on each white child and only $19.28 on each colored child. It would have it this way: this is what each Oconee county Negro must "understand" to be his lot in a "separate and distinct" race. 3-3-44

The issue in the "equal educational opportunity" movement is not one to break down racial barriers, and the Courier is old enough to know this. A more sensible and honest view is taken by The Press and Standard of Walterboro, which suggests federal aid to the state system in order that equalization may be effected. Allaying the fears that may have arisen out of some sources whispering that, failing financially to meet the added cost of education "mixed schools" may develop, The Press and Standard observes: Neither the white nor the Negroes desire mixed classes." It concludes, "Equal pay for equal service should prevail."

Seek Admission To Charleston College

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

CHARLESTON, S. C.— Approximately forty young men and women all high school graduates, have filed applications with the College of Charleston for admission next fall, it was learned Tuesday. Announcement of the action was made by John H. Wrighten, president of the Junior Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Wrighten said, "we are trying to let them see that we are interested in a college education as well as are the whites. We feel that we should get some recognition for the money we are paying in taxes for the upkeep of the college." 6-2-44

The College of Charleston, whose commencement speaker last week was Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Despatch, is operated by the city of Charleston for white only. A few years ago about a half dozen young men sought admission into the college, were sent application blanks but when these were returned with pictures of the applicants attached, the applications were rejected.

Mr. Wrighten said, "We are tryin more than forty applications and are looking to hear from them some time soon." No provision for college training of colored youths is made by the city of Charleston.

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33 Negroes Seek To Enter College Of Charleston

State-Columbia, S.C.

Charleston, June 10—(AP)—Thirty-three Negro students have asked for information concerning admission to the College of Charleston.

The college issued the following statement: 6-11-44

"In response to an inquiry from the (Charleston) News and Courier, officials of the College of Charleston confirmed the report that letters have been received from 33 graduates of Avery institute seeking information regarding admission requirements of the college. Thirty-two are graduates in the June, 1944, class and one a member of the sophomore class at State A. and M. college at Orangeburg."

"Administrative officials of the college stated that the letters had been acknowledged and referred to the board of trustees.

More Justice

Peoples Voice N.Y., N.Y. April 1, 1944

COLLETON, S. C.—"There's not a Negro teacher in South Carolina that should be placed on the same basis of salary as white teachers," Sen. R. M. Jeffries of Colleton declared before the general assembly last week, as he urged the members to remain in session until action was taken to safeguard the state's school districts against suits charging discrimination in salaries of white and Negro teachers.

He said that adjournment by the general assembly with nothing done to solve the problem of discrimination suits, might cost the state $2,000,000 "to bring the Negro teachers' salaries up to those of white teachers.

"If you love your state, if you want to avoid all these lawsuits and trouble, act on this matter at this term of the general assembly," he shouted. "We can't adjourn without doing something to remedy this situation.

"In saying that I am talking absolutely for justice. I tell you that with few exceptions, there is not a Negro teacher in South Carolina that should be placed on the same basis of salary as white teachers."

Teachers Lose Exams Because of High Pay

Tribune—Philadelphia Pa.

11-25-44

CHARLESTON, S C.—(ANP)—Because the fee for conducting the examination of colored teachers is said to be $12.50 per day, teachers at Avery Institute, a private institution, originally scheduled to give the examination to public school teachers, have lost out, it was disclosed by a well informed source Tuesday.

S. C. Teachers Take Case to U. S. Court

Call (Missouri)

12-1-44

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Following the rejection of a petition from Albert N. Thompson of the Booker Washington Heights school Saturday by the city board, James M. Hinton, state N.A.A.C.P. president, said the case would be filed immediately in the United States District court, asking for equalization of teachers' salaries.

The board held that city school commissioners had abolished a discriminatory salary schedule in 1941 and that now all teachers are employed at $900 minimum. The board held that under the present salary schedule, there is no discrimination. 12-1-44

A few days before, the board had rejected a petition from Mrs. R. Rebecca Montieth Roberts in District 2-B, which like that of Mr. Thompson, asked for equalization of salaries. 12-1-44

Mr. Hinton said the case would be filed as soon as Thurgood Marshall, special N.A.A.C.P. counsel, and Atty. S. Morgan of Orangeburg, counsel in the case for the N.A.A.C.P., could prepare papers

18g-1944

Teachers Win Pay Victory In Jackson, Tenn.

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

JACKSON, Tenn.—Another victory in the NAACP's efforts to aid Negro teachers against discrimination in salary differentials was won September 18 in local federal court when defendants in the Jackson, Tenn. teachers' salary case agreed upon settlement.

9-30-44

The complaint in the case was filed in the fall of 1943 by the Jackson Colored Teachers Association against the Commissioners of Education of Jackson, and the local superintendent of schools.

The plaintiffs alleged in their complaint that Negro teachers and principals were arbitrarily discriminated against in the payment of salaries, receiving less compensation than that paid white teachers and principals of equal qualifications and experience.

The Jackson Colored Teachers Association was represented by Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville and NAACP Special Counsel, Thurgood Marshall.

Reduce Disparity In Teachers' Pay

Defender—Chicago, Ill.
8-17-44

NASHVILLE. (ANP) — Of 20,000 teachers in Tennessee, approximately 3,000 of these are Negro teachers, a recent report from F. E. Bass, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Education association revealed.

During the present school year, 1,500 teachers received $70 to $80 monthly for eight months; 3,100 received $70 to $80 monthly for eight months; 630 received from $90 to $100 a month for eight months and 3,500 teachers received $100 and above for eight months.

Although Bass could not supply the breakdown of this into Negro and white teachers, he said that the percentage runs about the same as the total number of Negro teachers is to the number of white teachers.

A recent session of the legislature passed a law which provides a $20 monthly increase for teachers for the course of eight months. The increase applies equally to all teachers—Negro, white, city, rural, elementary and high school.

Tennessee

Teachers' Victory In Tennessee

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another important round in the fight for equalization of Negro and white school teachers' salaries was won last week when the Jackson (Tenn.) Colored Teachers' association got an agreement for settlement from the education commissioners and the local superintendent of schools.

9-30-44

As in all the other teachers' cases, the attorneys were colored lawyers of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP legal technique in these cases has been eminently successful, and success in each case has meant thousands of dollars placed in the pockets of colored teachers.

This, in turn, has meant more of the things of this life which make life easier and more attractive.

If there are other communities in the South where the salaries of Negro teachers do not equal those of white teachers the fault now lies with the Negro teachers' organizations.

The success of the NAACP legal staff in fighting these cases and the widespread and merited publicity it has received has made everyone familiar with its strategy and tactics, and what is required to get a case into litigation.

It is a tribute to the courage and militancy of Southern Negro teachers that, despite pressure and threats by school authorities, they have gone ahead co-operating with the NAACP in this fight, and in many instances they have won resounding victories.

In this effort the NAACP and the teachers have accomplished more for the advancement of the group than all the loud-mouthed radical organizations that have sought to make Negroes believe they can solve all their problems overnight.

18g-1944

Texas

Texas Regents Fire Prexy Who Opposed Racial Superiority

Weekly — New Orleans La.

11-18-44

(By The Associated Negro Press)

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 15.—Although Homer P. Rainey, white, president of the University of Texas, was fired last week because he said he did not believe in racial superiority, he chalked up many liberal victories before his final defeat, one being at the expense of race baiting Martin Dies, the congressional investigator of un-American activities.

Coming on the heel of many clashes with reactionary regents of the University of Texas, President Rainey, who was born and educated in this state, was forced to resign his position as head of the public tax supported state university when trustees demanded that they censor his public speeches in the future after he is reported to have told a New York audience that he did not believe in racial superiority.

Backed by his student body and faculty, Dr. Rainey successfully opposed Gov. Coke R. Stevenson's recent efforts to make Congressman Martin Dies a member of the board of regents of the university.

"The charges against Dr. Rainey are an honor to him and to the university and should not be allowed to become a dishonor and a disgrace to Texas and higher education in America," commented Dr. Frank P. Graham, white, president of the University of North Carolina.

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Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

The Newport News Affair — The Tragedy Of 1943, 1-1-44

IN America, the land of democracy, the Negro people during 1943 achieved some rights and they performed many duties. They made advances in the political and civil realm by a greater appreciation of the power of the ballot and by the winning of more victories in the courts. They bought war bonds to the limit and supported the war effort in all of its phases. The Negro people in 1943 also gained many friends among the white people in the Southern region, and Southern Negroes effected an organization with Southern whites whereby the two racial groups hope to lift the Southland out of its backward condition in race relations into a land where greater harmony and respect will prevail.

DR. JACKSON

But in this trend toward a better day in our country there occurred the celebrated Newport News affair — the affair wherein six persons, three principals and three teachers, were summarily dismissed by the Newport News School Board.

THE TRAGEDY OF 1943

This to me constitutes the tragedy of 1943. It is a tragedy not only for the individuals dismissed, but also a tragedy for liberal white opinion in the South, for all school teachers in Virginia, for the Virginia State Teachers Association, for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and for all people and all organizations who wish to see fair play prevail in this land of ours.

The greatest tragedy in the Newport News affair is that a small group of Negroes cooperated secretly with the Board in their act. Nowhere can a written record of this deal be found, but there comes from a thousand tongues in Virginia the repeated statement that Negroes playing the role of Benedict Arnold, committed treason upon their own race and helped to bring about its downfall. Like the old German farmer who burned down his barn in order to kill the rats, did this group tear down the whole race in order to kill a few individuals against whom they had some personal grievance. Thus it is reported in Newport News, and so they say everywhere. 1-1-44

History shows that with all sound progress there comes periods of recession or a losing of the high ground once gained. The Negro teachers of Virginia were on high ground with the winning of the court cases of "Melvin Alston vs. the Norfolk School Board" and of "Dorothy Roles vs the Newport News School Board," but the Newport News affair of May, 1943 has placed them on low ground. They have been leveled so low that the twelve thousand white teachers of the State fear for even their safety.

RESPONSIBLE TO NO POWER ON EARTH

Fear all teachers must because counsel for the Board took the unique position in court that in matters of discretion a school board in Virginia is responsible to no power on earth. The superintendent of schools is powerless to restrain them. the city council is helpless. the mayor or city manager can do nothing. nor can any state official or political agency interfere with them.

In the language of American sports the School Board of Newport News has won one round in a hectic fight. But what about the rounds to come? Rounds there will come and must come because this affair is not thrown out of court; it is pending in court. In court the case faces handling not by one attorney for the ousted individuals, but six attorneys. To the advantage of these attorneys there is a plenty of law and a plenty of precedent to support them. The Virginia constitution or the law of Virginia may fail them; but the United States constitution or the law of the land will sustain them. 1-1-44

Out of court the School Board faces many other opposing forces. They face the Committee of Action with its adequate funds to fight the case; they face the aroused teachers of Virginia who will likely produce a tenure law to prevent another such case; they face the powerful National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who will in court forever stay to fight this case; and they face an unfriendly newspaper press which will continue to editorialize this affair. In the language of the French people this is indeed a cause celebre. It is l'affaire Newport News.

ALL EYES ON NEWPORT NEWS

In the meantime the American public will watch this celebrated case. In 1944 all eyes will be cast on Newport News, because in 1943 the School Board opened the eyes of all. This town must have the spotlight thrown upon it, because where there is light there is safety.

NEGRO LAWYER HITS PARALLEL SCHOOL SYSTEM

Press—Newport News, Va.

6-10-44

"It is ridiculous for a section of the country which has the lowest per capita expenditure for education in the entire country to divide this small amount for the maintenance of parallel systems," Attorney Leon A. Ransom, professor of law at Howard university, declared at Hampton institute Friday night.

Presenting a review of the application of the Gaines decision at the closing section of the fifth annual meeting of the Association of Business Officers in schools for Negroes, Ransom cited what he said was the tremendous and wasteful duplication of manpower, tax funds, and physical equipment involved in the efforts of some southern states to maintain the principle of segregation which the supreme court decision upheld, while outlawing discrimination in state - supported facilities for education on the graduate level.

"The burden of maintenance of these separate schools is too much to carry," he asserted. "At best the level of education in these states is below par. If equally divided, the funds will reduce the level even further.

6-10-44

"Either both Negro and white schools must suffer equally in efficiency, if they are to remain 'equal' in fact, or even 'substantially equal,' or, inevitably, the Negro school must become completely inferior. If the present low standard for whites is maintained, the Negro level must stand far below, and the whites have no hope for the future for improvement. What price segregation?"

Boycott Threat Alters Parade

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored Refused to Bring Up Tail-end

PLACED IN CENTER

6-3-44

Teachers, Parents, Civic Leaders Protest

RICHMOND—Vigorous protests and a threatened boycott by colored schools forced officials to abandon a plan to have colored pupils again bring up the tail-end of the "I Am an American Day" parade Friday.

Yielding to heated protests from parents, teachers and civic leaders, officials—after an eleventh-hour revised jim-crow arrangement — placed Armstrong and Walker High Schools behind Thomas Jefferson in the procession. Other colored elementary schools followed.

The decision to boycott the parade was made Thursday after Assistant Superintendent of Schools Forbes Norris, marshal, announced the line of march.

Cadet Officers Protest

Two cadet officers of Armstrong blew the lid off the pot of seething resentment by informing Principal W. W. Townsend that they would not participate in the parade on segregated basis.

After consulting Mr. Norris, Mr. Townsend carried the matter to his faculty. The teachers, with only two dissenting, voted not to have their pupils participate in the parade.

6-3-44

At the same time, the Walker faculty was also voting on the question, and decided unanimously to have their pupils boycott the celebration.

Say Principals Concurred

It is understood that both Mr. Townsend and J. E. Segear, principal of Walker, concurred in the action of their teachers.

Meanwhile, protests from parents and civic spokesmen flooded Superintendent of Schools Jesse H. Binford's office. Mr. Binford was quoted as promising a different arrangement for next year.

However, after it became apparent that all colored schools planned to join the boycott movement, school officials announced that the line of march had been revised.

Norris Refused to Comment

Mr. Norris refused to comment on this action, except to say that an "adjustment" satisfactory to the teachers had been made.

According to reports, he had earlier refused to make any change. He was quoted as saying that to do so would alienate whites and that he would rather run the risk of colored opposition than white. 6-3-44

During the parade last year, in which participation by all schools was compulsory, colored pupils were assigned to bring up the rear, and by the time they reached the reviewing stand, the official party had left. This year, participation was optional.

The parade, which was a mile long and reviewed by Governor Darden and Mayor Ambler from the portico of Jefferson Hotel, proceeded from Monroe Park down Franklin Street over to Grace, on to Capital Square.

18h-1944

Educator against state-ruled Federal school assistance

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

8-21-44

NEW YORK — Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, principal in the local public school system, this week branded the Democratic party's plank on Federal aid to education as being of doubtful benefit to Negroes.

The Democratic plank calls for "Federal aid to education administered by the states without interference from the Federal government."

"Advances in the South in recent years," Mrs. Ayer said, "have been due to measures instituted by the Federal government and administered by it for all. The states have acted as obstructionists in these Federal measures.

"If the government policy should be established in line with the platform, it simply means that the vast power of the United States government will be put behind the evil practice of the South with respect to education, and continued ignorance and illiteracy among Negroes will be the result."

Mrs. Ayer said that "Negroes can be sure that the hate felt by many Southerners would nullify proper uses of Federal funds. That the will of the Democratic party to treat the Negro fairly will have to be expressed in much stronger and surer terms than those expressed in the 'education plank' if the Negro in the South is to profit.

"I am all for Federal aid to education, if and only when administered or at least controlled by the Federal government."

8-21-44

STUDY OF DIXIE'S EDUCATION IS SET

Governors Place Plan at Top of Its Objectives

BY EDGAR POE

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Biloxi, Miss., Nov. 26. — A plan calling for a complete study of the South's educational problems, aimed at equalization of opportunities for all citizens, today was placed at the top of the objectives of the Southern Governors' Conference, which adjourned its three-day session at the Buena Vista hotel following a visit to Gulf coast historic spots.

Governor Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, elected chairman at Saturday's session, said members designated to make the educational survey are Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, the newly elected vice-chairman of the conference; Governor Colgate Darden of Virginia, and Governor Thomas L. Bailey of Mississippi.

Governor Kerr, 1944 Democratic national convention keynoter, succeeded Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, as chairman of the conference.

Committee members said they planned to study the educational equalization proposal drafted by Governor Darden and called the "Darden plan," explained by Governor Cooper due to inability of the Virginian to attend the conference. The "Darden plan" calls for an exchange between the Southern States of scholarships to Negro students. It would make available specialized training course that might not be obtainable in the home state of a particular student. It is aimed primarily available in the South all their needs along this line.

Also to come before the committee is a plan for outright state appropriation for the tuition of Negro students at some Southern college where a particular training is available. That plan would fit into the Darden system calling for "exchange students" or reciprocal scholarships.

Outlining the program of the conference, Governor Kerr said its cardinal principle is to engage only in those activities that are noncontroversial between the respective Southern states and in which there is common interest.

"The close relationships existing between the Southern states offers wonderful opportunities for their mutual effort in the advancement of this section of the state, industrially and otherwise," the Oklahoma chief executive said.

Governor Kerr will seek early action on his suggestion for creation of a Southwide agricultural and industrial planning commission composed of one member from each state in the conference.

"Such a commission," he explained, "would be a co-ordinating agency, on a purely voluntary basis, among the participating states and in addition would serve as a clearing house for the planning boards of the respective states."

One of the major objectives of the board would be to analyze the needs, problems and opportunities "community by community" of the states.

"I am confident such a program will help the South achieve the agricultural and industrial development which will provide jobs for all our people in the postwar years," Governor Kerr said.

Deans, Registrars to Consider War Needs of Colleges

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — The theme of the eighteenth annual session of the National Association of Deans and Registrars, to be held at Winston-Salem Teachers' College March 30 and 31, will be "Evaluating the Quality of the Educational Program in Colleges with Reference to General and Post-War Needs."

Dr. Martin Jenkins, associate professor of education at Howard University, will discuss "The Implications of the Findings of the National Survey of Higher Education for Curriculum Development."

Dr. Ina C. Brown of Scarritt College for Christian Workers will evaluate the quality of the educational programs in light of the socio-economic needs of the students.

3-18-44

H.U. Dean to Talk on Army Tests

Dr. J. St. Clair Price, dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Howard University, will speak on "Implications of the Results of Army Health and Education Tests." Dr. George W. Gore, dean of Tennessee A and I College, will report on general education programs in colored colleges.

James C. Evans, assistant civilian aide to the Secretary of War, will talk on curriculum specialization and William Cooper, director of summer school and extension at Hampton Institute, will consider the reorganization of the college curricula.

At Parley Here

Human Need In Education Is Stressed

11-11-44

Education can be improved only by improving human relationships that have been neglected by educators for the past 20 years, Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins told 1500 teachers attending the joint educational conference at McKinley High School yesterday.

He said too much emphasis has bene put on subject matter and facilities, "the nonhuman aspects" of education.

"In many instances when we study problem children," he contended, "we study the wrong individual, it is really some adult that is at fault."

Dr. Hopkins said the failure to see the importance of humanness in teachers, the failure of administrators to allow teachers time to be human in the classroom, has developed pupils that do not know subject matter, pupils with little character. Too much emphasis has been put on adequate skills with too little emphasis on the carrying over of learning into behavior, in meeting the fundamental desires of high school children to learn how to make a living, get married and have a better home life and to develop friendships, according to Dr. Hopkins.

"There is a greater general public feeling that schools are inefficient today than there was 20 years ago," he asserted.

Dr. Hopkins' lecture was the first of four being presented for public school teachers in connection with education week. The program will be continued today at 10 a. m. in the main ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. The conference is sponsored by 14 local teacher organizations.

11-11-44

Separate Meetings Hit

Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University, speaker at institute exercises of divisions 10-13 of public schools, held at Armstrong High School auditorium, emphasized the futility of discussing improvement of human relations in separate meetings of white and Negro teachers.

A telegram sent by him to Superintendent Haycock, with the request that it be read at the meeting of divisions 1-9 at the Mayflower Hotel read:

"The sheer futility of talking to separate meetings of teachers on the subject of 'Improvement of Human Relations' should be apparent to a child of the first grade. I trust that this is the last year that this travesty and mockery will be repeated."

The speaker discussed the relations between nations, large and small, in years immediately to follow, suggesting improvement of relations by granting of independence to all colonial and dependent groups, and raising the average 20-cent daily wage of darker races by abolishment of cartels and increased prices for goods which they produce.

Too Much Education Kills Fight In Negroes

Northwest Herald—Seattle Wash.

8-16-44

There are some cynics who are saying that the way the Negro is being educated in our schools takes much of the manhood out of the average person and that after he attains intellectual standing, he is a likely candidate for the ever-growing ranks of the maladjusted, confused and inept colored folk who frequently prove to be stumbling blocks in the paths of Negroes not so erudite, but who are blessed with the inherent desire for progress and who think in terms of give and take with all comers.

8-16-44

While one would probably stretch a point to agree with the extremists among the cynics, there is no denying that highly educated Negroes show a decided preference for long-winded "conferences" and "symposiums" where the air is filled with much talk and little or no action. The highly educated also lean toward setting up a committee to "investigate" and "report" on this and that. They do crisp and brown jobs on "investigating" and on "reporting" but their education also tells when and where to stop. They have mastered a technique of writing letters and sending telegrams to some offending white man or white-operated institution **demanding, begging, "calling your attention to," etc., etc. . .**

NO CONCRETE ACTION IS NOTED

The white man throws all of these messages into the wastebasket and continues his sport of booting the Negro around. It is rare that after these "conferences" of highly educated representatives of America's 20,000,000 Negroes that one hears of actual, concrete effort involving meeting the white man on his own grounds. They have learned too well in school the lesson that "you can't beat the white man" and that "there's no use to try."

8-16-44

The cynics point out that the Negro has been "educated into a feverish desire for the white man's luxuries and his standard of living and that when he attains even the slightest resemblance of stability, comfort or prosperity, he rapidly loses all idea of actual fight for what is rightfully his. That's when the letter writing begins and when "resolutions" start filling mailboxes. The whole system of education of the Negro is subtle and complex, yet, it is as apparent as a billboard advertisement. It is however, far beyond the comprehension of the average Negro who seeks to understand what he is and why he is what he is.

Schooled in Inferiority

To being with, the Negro is being taught inferiority in the schools from the first grade on. Starting with the "Little Black Sambo" stories, he is led, step by step, through an elaborate fairyland of unbelievable adventures in which white characters are the heroes and heroines.

He is taught to think that Snow White was the most beautiful of all girls. White cutthroats, robbers and highwaymen are glamorized and Robin Hood becomes a symbol of white supremacy greater in magnitude than King Menelik of Ethiopia of whom the school books say nothing. Angels are white as their wings and the pearly gates are resplendently ivory in color. Although the Negro hasn't seen God, he is taught to know that he is a big white man somewhere with whom the Negro eventually must make an accounting.

8-16-44

Little Said About Negro

History, and civic textbooks, books on science, literature, music, psychology, biology, language, all glorify the white man and the little that is said about Negroes is concerned with the faithfulness of the race while in slavery; the poverty of the black man, the Negroe's docility, his fondness for watermelons, dice and fried chicken and the classic, damnable, misleading chant: "There are 13,000,000 Negroes in the U. S." 8-16-44

Through grade school, high school and through college the pattern is the same. The black boy in a class of whites is inoculated thoroughly with the idea of white supremacy and that there is little or no hope for him except to be a "good Negro' who won't ask for too much, who will kowtow to the white man, who won't steal and who won't try to marry a white woman. After getting such a dose for at least half their active lives, it is small wonder that the cynics are asking: How much true, honest-to-goodness leadership can our educated Negroes give the great mass of the race who look to them for guidance. What have they to tell their black brethren when they have been so thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of white supremacy themselves? How can they honestly tell the black masses that force should be met with force when, they themselves, are so afraid of violence because racial conflicts might injure the standard of living they copied from white men? 8-16-44

Talk Supplants Action

Today talk has supplanted the concrete action, the courage and the daring that featured the days of Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Cudjo, Crispus Attucks and John Brown. Our enslaved ancestors who rallied about Turner, Vesey and Brown didn't have the formal education we are getting today, but they had the God-given gift of plain, ordinary guts and the spunk to fight for a place in the sun. They talked also in those days, but the talk led to great feats of action that make a stirring part of American history which isn't being taught Negro or white students today.

The education Fred Douglass and the others obtained in those days was buttressed by actual contact with the people; improved by first hand acquaintanceship with the life of those they led. Thus, there was an intimacy between leaders and followers that brought about history-making results. That intimacy and basis of understanding doesn't exist today between our masses and our classes. It should. 8-16-44

From education comes an appreciation of freedom, but in America, the Negro is being given a thorough schooling in disillusionment and taught that it is folly to fight back. He is taught that freedom is an exclusive holding of the white man and all the future holds for those not white is the dubious privilege of living within the shadow of the white man's freedom. For this, the white man teaches, the Negro should be eternally grateful. For this, our entire leadership, with few exceptions, has been schooled to be ever so grateful. And many of them are.

—Minneapolis Spokesman

Land Grant College Heads To Discuss Problems Of Post War

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

10-14-44

Annual Session To Be Held In Chicago October 24-25

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — (SNS) — The post war outlook for higher education and college library facilities, the availability of surplus war material for colleges, and programs for veterans rehabilitation are important subjects listed for discussion during the annual Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which meets in Chicago, October 24, 25 and 26.

In outlining the program, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and president of the conference, stated that the selected speakers will present such dicussions as will focus attention upon the many present opportunities for a unified educational plan to help in speedily adjusting our colleges curricula and facilities from a war to an effective peace time basis. 10-14-44

NEEDS TO BE TOPIC

Various aspects of the needs and services of college libraries will be Robert B. Downs of the University of Illinois Library, Mrs. Ruby E. Stutts Lyells of the Alcorn College Library, Charles H. Brown, Librarian, Iowa State Colleges, Mrs. Eliza Atkins Gleason, Director of the Atlanta University Library School, and Librarians of the Land Grant Colleges. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Survey Specialist in Negro Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., will present the findings of a recent survey of higher education among Negroes.

10-14-44

George W. Franklin, of the U. S. Veteran Facility at Tuskegee, will discuss veterans rehabilitation, Dr. Ralph W. Bridgman, president of Hampton Institute, will discuss the availability of and methods for securing surplus war materials, and John W. Mitchell, Field Agent Agricultural Extension Service, will review some of the activities of Land Grant Colleges in promoting food and feed production under the War Food Administration.

Featured special speakers listed are Dr. Howard W. Odom, director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, who speaks on Tuesday evening, October 24th at the Parkway Ballroom; Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, on Wednesday afternoon; a welcome address by Honorable Edward J. Kelly, Mayor of Chicago, and an eulogy on the life and service of the late J. R. E. Lee by Dr. J. S. Clark, President-Emeritus, Southern University, during the opening session.

DAVIS TO REPORT 10-17-44

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RANSOME-TEAL LOVE LETTERS

Afro – American — Baltimore, Md.

The story of the marriage of 83-year-old AME Bishop Reverdy C. Ransome, of Ohio, chairman of the board of Wilberforce University, and 44-year-old Dean Myrtle Teal was printed in last week's AFRO.

8-26-44

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The publication in the AFRO was no mere effort to expose a May and December romance of a clergyman. It was a proper and discreet love-making.

But there is something in these letters that is of public concern. It is the manner in which Dean Teal sought to have her husband-to-be interfere with executive management of Wilberforce.

It is a cardinal rule of university administration that a trustee board defines policies and leaves hiring and firing of employees to the president.

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The Teal love letters say to the church at least three things:

1. There should be an investigation of the organization of Wilberforce;

8-26-44

2. The large university board of trustee should be supplanted by one of eight or nine members.

3. Only one bishop of the church should be on the trustee board at a time.

Little Said About Negro

History, and civic textbooks, books on science, literature, music, psychology, biology, language, all glorify the white man and the little that is said about Negroes is concerned with the faithfulness of the race while in slavery; the poverty of the black man, the Negroe's docility, his fondness for watermelons, dice and fried chicken and the classic, damnable, misleading chant: "There are 13,000,000 Negroes in the U. S." 8-16-44

Through grade school, high school and through college the pattern is the same. The black boy in a class of whites is inoculated thoroughly with the idea of white supremacy and that there is little or no hope for him except to be a "good Negro' who won't ask for too much, who will kowtow to the white man, who won't steal and who won't try to marry a white woman. After getting such a dose for at least half their active lives, it is small wonder that the cynics are asking: How much true, honest-to-goodness leadership can our educated Negroes give the great mass of the race who look to them for guidance. What have they to tell their black brethren when they have been so thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of white supremacy themselves? How can they honestly tell the black masses that force should be met with force when, they themselves, are so afraid of violence because racial conflicts might injure the standard of living they copied from white men? 8-16-44

Talk Supplants Action

Today talk has supplanted the concrete action, the courage and the daring that featured the days of Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Cudjo, Crispus Attucks and John Brown. Our enslaved ancestors who rallied about Turner, Vesey and Brown didn't have the formal education we are getting today, but they had the God-given gift of plain, ordinary guts and the spunk to fight for a place in the sun. They talked also in those days, but the talk led to great feats of action that make a stirring part of American history which isn't being taught Negro or white students today.

The education Fred Douglass and the others obtained in those days was buttressed by actual contact with the people; improved by first hand acquaintanceship with the life of those they led. Thus, there was an intimacy between leaders and followers that brought about history-making results. That intimacy and basis of understanding doesn't exist today between our masses and our classes. It should. 8-16-44

From education comes an appreciation of freedom, but in America, the Negro is being given a thorough schooling in disillusionment and taught that it is folly to fight back. He is taught that freedom is an exclusive holding of the white man and all the future holds for those not white is the dubious privilege of living within the shadow of the white man's freedom. For this, the white man teaches, the Negro should be eternally grateful. For this, our entire leadership, with few exceptions, has been schooled to be ever so grateful. And many of them are.

—Minneapolis Spokesman

Land Grant College Heads To Discuss Problems Of Post War

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

10-14-44

Annual Session To Be Held In Chicago October 24-25

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — (SNS) — The post war outlook for higher education and college library facilities, the availability of surplus war material for colleges, and programs for veterans rehabilitation are important subjects listed for discussion during the annual Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, which meets in Chicago, October 24, 25 and 26.

In outlining the program, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and president of the conference, stated that the selected speakers will present such dicussions as will focus attention upon the many present opportunities for a unified educational plan to help in speedily adjusting our colleges curricula and facilities from a war to an effective peace time basis. 10-14-44

NEEDS TO BE TOPIC

Various aspects of the needs and services of college libraries will be Robert B. Downs of the University of Illinois Library, Mrs. Ruby E. Stutts Lyells of the Alcorn College Library, Charles H. Brown, Librarian, Iowa State Colleges, Mrs. Eliza Atkins Gleason, Director of the Atlanta University Library School, and Librarians of the Land Grant Colleges. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Survey Specialist in Negro Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., will present the findings of a recent survey of higher education among Negroes.

10-14-44

George W. Franklin, of the U. S. Veteran Facility at Tuskegee, will discuss veterans rehabilitation. Dr. Ralph W. Bridgman, president of Hampton Institute, will discuss the availability of and methods for securing surplus war materials, and John W. Mitchell, Field Agent Agricultural Extension Service, will review some of the activities of Land Grant Colleges in promoting food and feed production under the War Food Administration.

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18h-1944

Atlanta's Educational Focus

Daily world—Atlanta, Ga.

It is the good fortune of Atlanta and the State of Georgia to have situated here, four of the nation's top-ranking liberal arts colleges for Negroes and three graduate schools, whose high calibre of achievements has won for them influence and prestige throughout the world. Taken together, these seven privately-owned and endowed institutions for the training of Negroes for future service and leadership, lift from the shoulders of the city and the state a combined annual operational budget of several millions of dollars, without which the state would be called upon to face many additional headaches in providing this higher education for its Negro school-age citizens. For, according to the findings of a 1937 survey conducted under the leadership of Dean Walter D. Cocking, then head of the College of Education at the University of Georgia, more than 75 per cent of the Negro liberal arts graduates of the state secure their education at private educational institutions. The picture on the higher educational level is, therefore, encouraging for the Negro and a great financial relief to the state.

7-16-44

But it is on the secondary level where, in Atlanta, conditions are disturbing and the outlook dark. A glance at the findings of the 1941-42 report of the Atlanta Superintendent of Education will prove the contention.

The city of Atlanta, according to the report, maintains 42 elementary schools for its white, school-age citizens; for colored, it maintains 11. A total of 20, 941 white children are reported in the 42 elementary schools. In the 11 colored there are 11,824 Negro children. There are six white junior high schools with a total school-age attendance of 7,919 pupils; while the two junior high schools for Negro children report an enrollment of 3,724. At the four white senior high schools, 5,903 pupils are enrolled, while at the one Negro senior high school, which under the strict interpretation is not technically a high school, since it actually performs activities on the junior high level, there are enrolled 1,940 pupils. There are three special opportunity schools maintained for the whites, with an enrollment of 1,943 pupils, while one for Negro children enrolls 42 pupils. The three white night schools report an enrollment of 5,073 ,while the four Negro night schools enroll a total of 2,655 pupils. The total white enrollment in all divisions is 41,779; while the total for Negroes in all divisions is 20,185. Though Negroes constitute a third of the total population, Negro children constitute slightly more than 50 per cent of the school population.

7-16-44

The financial outlay is perhaps more disturbing: A total of $139,214.41 was spent in the kindergarten for white school pupils or a pupil percentage of $99.45; while nothing was spent to maintain kindergarten for Negro youth. An All Regular Day school for white youth cost the city $3,110,384.26 for 1942 while for Negro youth the same type school cost the city $573,665.86. One vocational school for whites cost the city $74,697.48, while nothing was listed for Negroes.

For teachers' annual salaries the following figures reveal a hitch for incentive to teacher-preparation: 18 white heads of junior and senior high schools were paid annual salaries of from $3,000-$3,099; no Negroes qualified in that bracket. Nine white heads of departments paid from $2,900-$2,999, no Negroes were listed in this bracket. In the bracket receiving from $2,100-$2,199 annual salaries in the elementary department is listed 122 white teachers; for the same department is listed one Negro teacher. In the bracket from $900-$999 for annual salaries, no white teacher department heads are listed; for colored 10 are listed.

These striking figures could be multiplied to almost indeterminable lengths. But the purpose here is to point out the gravity of the educational plight of Negro students in our secondary levels in Atlanta. School authorities are proposing the floating of a huge bond issue in an effort to raise $6,500,000. Of this amount, it is indicated that one million two hundred forty thousand dollars is to be allocated to Negro schools.

7-16-44

That amount, of course, will relieve the severe pressure of overcrowding and double-sessions, all too prevalent in most schools maintained here for Negro pupils. It will especially relieve a chronic situation at the Booker T. Washington high school. Nevertheless, with the Negro school age population fixed at better than half of the total school population and with them receiving less than 25 per cent of the total proposed fund, Negroes cannot be expected to evince much enthusiasm for or interest in such a bond issue. For in a real sense, it will serve to perpetuate the gross inequalities and discrepancies between the opportunities afforded white pupils above those for Negro youth.

"GO STRAIGHT TO HELL" MISS EDITOR TELLS U. S. OFFICIAL

Plaindealer—Kansas City, Kan.

3-17-44

Jackson, Miss., March 17. (ANP)—One of the most violent statements against the recent proposals of the U. S. office of education that the south equalize education, came from a front page editorial in the Jackson Daily News, edited by Col. Frederick Sullens. The front page editorial said:

"The U. S. office of education today called on white educational institutions of the south to open their doors to Negro scholars.

"And here's telling the responsible head of the U. S. department of education, whoever he may be, to go straight to hell.

"The south won't do it—not in this generation and never in the future while Anglo-Saxon blood continues to flow in our veins.

"Nobody but an ignorant fat-headed ass would propose such an unthinkable and impossible action."

Mis-Education of Negro Finds Him Getting Too Educated To Actually Fight For Rights

The Whip—Miami, Fla.

7-22-44

By Daon Gardner From Plain Talk

There are some cynics who are saying that the ways the Negro is being educated in our schools takes much of the manhood out of the average person and that, after he attains intellectual standing, he is a likely candidate for the ever-growing ranks of the maladjusted, confused and inept colored folk who frequently prove to be stumbling blocks in the paths of Negroes not so erudite, but who are blessed with the inherent desire for progress and who think in terms of give and take with all comers.

While one would probably stretch a point to agree with the extremists among the cynics, there is no denying that highly educated Negroes show a decided preference for long-winded "conferences" and "symposiums" where the air is filled with much talk and little or no action. The highly educated also lean toward setting up a committee to "investigate" and "report" on this and that. They do crisp and brown jobs on "investigating" and on "reporting," but their education also tells them when and where to stop. They have mastered a technique of writing letters and sending telegrams to some offending white man or white-operated institution demanding, begging, "calling your attention to," etc.

NO CONCRETE ACTION IS NOTED

The white man throws all of these messages into the wastebasket and continues his port of booting the Negro around. It is rare that after these "conferences" of highly educated representatives of America's 20,000,000 Negroes that one hears of actual, concrete effort involving meeting the white man on his own grounds. They have learned too well in school the lesson that "you can't beat the white man" and that "there's no use to try."

7-22-44

The cynics point out that the Negro has been "educated into a feverish desire for the white man's luxuries and his standard of living and that when he attains even the slightest resemblance of stability, comfort or prosperity, he rapidly loses all idea of actual fight for what is rightfully his. That's when the letter writing begins and when "resolutions" start filling mailboxes. The whole system of education of the Negro is subtle and complex, yet it is as apparent as a billboard advertisement. It is, however, rare beyond the comprehension of the average Negro who seeks to understand what he is and why he is what he is.

SCHOOLED IN INFERIORITY

To begin with, the Negro is being taught inferiority in the schools from the first grade on. Starting with the "Little Black Sambo" stories, he is led, step by step, through an elaborate fairyland of unbelievable adventures in which white characters are the heroes and heroines.

He is taught to think that Snow White was the most beautiful of all girls. White cutthroats, robbers and highwaymen are glamorized and Robin Hood becomes a symbol of white supremacy greater in magnitude than King Menelik of Ethiopia, of whom the schoolbooks say nothing. Angels are white as their wings and the pearly gates are resplendently ivory in color. Although the Negro hasn't seen God, he is taught to know that he is a big white man somewhere with whom the Negro eventually must make an accounting.

7-22-44

LITTLE SAID ABOUT NEGRO

History, and civic textbooks, books on science, literature, music, psychology, biology, language, all glorify the white man, and the little that is said about Negroes is concerned with the faithfulness of the race while in slavery; the poverty of the black man, the Negro's docility, his fondness for watermelons, dice and fried chicken and the classic, damnable, misleading chant: "There are 13,000,000 Negroes in the U. S."

Through grade schools, high school and through college the pattern is the same. The black boy is in a class of whites is inoculated thoroughly with the idea of white supemacy and that there is little or no hope for him except to be a "good Negro" who won't ask for too much, who will kowtow to the white man, who won't steal, and who won't try to marry a white woman. After getting such a dose for at least half their active lives, it is small wonder that the cynics are asking: How much true, honest-to-goodness leadership can our educated Negroes give the great mass of the race who look to them for guidance. What have they to tell their brethren when they have been so thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of white supremacy themselves. How can they honestly tell the black masses that force should be met with force when they themselves are so afraid of violence because racial conflicts might injure the standard of living they copied whom white men?

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16 States Band To Study Negro Education

Courier-Journal
8-10-44
Louisville, Kentucky

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 9 (AP)—State superintendents of education in sixteen Southern States completed organization here today of a council to work together "toward the solution of problems common to us all," with particular interest in Negro education procedures.

The organization, to be known as the Council of Chief State School Officers, elected Clyde A. Erwin, North Carolina superintendent, as chairman, Supt. Clyde Jones of Arkansas as vice chairman and E. B. Norton of Alabama as secretary-treasurer.

"At an early date, the new council hopes to have a conference with the Southern Governors Conference to discuss their joint problems as related to education," Erwin said.

The conference was sponsored by the general education board of New York mainly to "see where we are and where we are going" in the education of both whites and Negroes, D. A. R. Mann, director of education of the board, explained.

The sixteen states, all having dual school systems for whites and Negroes, to be represented on the council, are: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Education, Our Own Problem

World - Memphis, Tenn Sept 5, 1944

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Because of the growing concern of thoughtful Americans for the need for urging youngsters to return to school...despite good paying vacation day jobs, the Memphis World presents the following editorial contribution by Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Presbyterian Church pastor, here, and head of the Memphis Urban League, as well as secretary of the (Negro) Memphs Chamber of Commerce.)

By REV. J. A. McDANIEL

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Commissioner of Education are sponsoring a national go-to-school drive. The purpose of this is to keep high school boys and girls in school until their high school is completed. They are convinced of the importance of schooling, even in wartime, and are solidly behind the effort to so impress our youth.

If dro[illegible] of school has become a national problem, it is [illegible] true with the Negro group, who, in normal times, [illegible]nd it necessary to work to supplement the family budget. We should be particularly concerned with the problem as we confront it among Negroes in Memphis.

According to figures taken from the 1940 census, five thousand eight hundred and eighty children between the ages of six and sixteen were out of school. Forty-two thousand or 34.5 per cent of the Negro population had spent five years or less in school. The average or median grade reached was 6.2 and only six hundred and ninety-eight have had four or more years of college training. It is further striking to note the trend of age groups leaving school. At age fourteen. 12.2 per cent; at age fifteen, 23 per cent; at sixteen and seventeen, 52.5 per cent; at eighteen and nineteen, 86.3 per cent. 9-5-44

These figures as you will note are prewar figures. Certainly, the temptation to make money during our war economy has induced many more to drop out of school but a child out of school is a greater liability to the community in the long run than one in school, in spite of his earning capacity. Once a child leaves school, it is hard to get him back. He often becomes a truant. Truancy leads to delinquency and deliquency to crime. Ignorance is our most dangerous threat to democracy. We shall never be able to participate fully in a democracy until we raise our educational status. Every church and lodge and all other institutions should launch a back-to-school campaign now. Let us get our boys and girls in school and keep them there thru high school. There is no excuse for any child in Memphis of average IQ having less than a high school education.

In our city, we have four very splendid high schools for Negroes. I feel that if these are not enough to serve the need, we can get them, what we need here or anywhere else. Our great trouble lies in the fact that we do not make use of the opportunities we now have. Get the boys and girls in school. Fill every room, the halls, every inch of space until the walls give way to ample space and facilities and instruction.

We also have LeMoyne College, a great and growing institution for higher learning. There is a great need for such an institution in Memphis. Every thinking citizen should support this institution.

18h-1944

Sparks Opposes U. S. School Aid

Al. Journal-

Montgomery, Ala.

Differs With Hill In AEA Address

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31.—(AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama is vigorously opposed to proposals for providing federal aid to State school systems because, he says, they would lead "inevitably to federal interference." 3-31-44

Experience "denies and disputes" promises that such would not be the case. Sparks declared last night in addressing the Alabama Education Association.

"Inevitably," he said, "there would be interference with local autonomy which has been builded upon necessity, upon experience and upon the best interests of the white and colored races.

"We of the South are fixed in two things. First, there shall be absolute racial segregation, and second, there shall be no social equality."

Norton for U. S. Funds

Dr. E. B. Norton, State superintendent of education, strongly endorsed federal aid for education in addressing the assembled teachers after Sparks had concluded his remarks. Dr. Norton especially championed Senate Bill 637, co-authored by Sen. Lister Hill (D.), Alabama.

The superintendent, after reading a section of the bill prohibiting federal employes from exercising any control over a participating school, asserted that the bill "provides more specific and rigid safeguards than have been thrown around the state's rights in any of the federal laws providing funds for land grant colleges (and) the extension service."

"The District of Columbia maintains separate schools for the races," Dr. Norton said after criticizing efforts that have been made to "becloud the real issues by raising the race question." He added: 3-31-44

"Our A. & M. College at Auburn has received federal money each year to maintain a school for whites. Our land grant A. & M. College near Huntsville (for negroes) receives federal funds annually.

"Senate Bill 637 itself provides for states to continue to maintain separate schools for the races."

Sparks said "we deplore and resent efforts on the part of New Dealers, crackpots, reds, pinks or whatever you may call them undertaking to impose upon the South a system which they have evolved in some kind of theory of world racial relations. These theories dispute the lessons of history and make common what God made distinct."

Dr. Norton introduced figures showing that Alabama has 2.7 per cent of the nation's children and only 1.07 per cent of its taxable wealth, and said the State must have federal aid "if our schools are ever to compare favorably with the average of the nation."

Sparks, reviewing educational advancements in the State, made these citations:

Alabama is spending a larger percentage of its total income on education than all but four other states.

State School Fund Doubled

At the present level of appropriations, the Sparks administration, during its four years, will spend approximately $99,240,000 for education—double the expenditure of any other administration except the one for 1939-43, when the expenditure was $68,207,668. 3-31-44

In exploring proposed changes in Alabama's educational system, Sparks declared "we should analyze . . . the possibility of consolidating local administration of education, (and) we should, perhaps, have an appointed agency in the State's government to administer education, rather than an elected superintendent."

Dr. Norton reported that the average teacher salary in Alabama had climbed from $327 per year in 1913 to $893 annually in 1943.

The superintendent said he had "faith to believe that the intelligent and courageous leadership of Senator Lister Hill will prevail in the national Congress, and that one of these days we shall have federal aid."

C. L. Martin, superintendent of Sylacauga schools, and C. A. Donahue, school superintendent at Gadsden, have been nominated for president of the education association. The election will be held tonight.

/ Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Functional Education

The annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association is scheduled to meet in Atlanta Thursday and Friday, April 13th and 14th, as the guest of the Gate City Teachers' Association. The theme of the Convention this year will be "Education for Living in A Democratic World." The topic is both timely and vital. The tremendous impact of the war, together with its sharp focus upon the rights of the common man, makes the topic all the more timely. 4-11-44

Meeting here close on the heels of the history-making Supreme Court decision, invalidating the Texas White Primary, the Georgia teachers face a grave challenge which they certainly cannot ignore in this decision. Granted that Negroes are going to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them in this decision, we anticipate that many of them will need instruction in many phases of the significance of this opportunity. In commenting upon the far-reaching effects upon the decision, Dr. Aaron Brown, President of the Alabama State College, in a communication to this paper, struck a fundamental and vital note. Dr. Brown said: "The recent Supreme Court decision reflects the immediate obligation on the part of schools and colleges to develop functional citizenship. Adult forums and classes in this matter should be started at once in every section of Georgia." 4-11-44

Atlanta University, operating under a grant from the General Education Board and in cooperation with the National Urban League and a number of Negro colleges in southern and border cities, is conducting a survey of Negro business and business education in Negro colleges. The projected study, we presume, is a recognition of the wide difference between the teachings in courses of business administration in our colleges and the practical application of that teaching in the conduct of Negro businesses.

Little by little our Negro colleges are beginning to sense the wide difference between theory in the class rooms and practice in after-school days. That is as it should be. Talking and teaching Wall-Street economics and Washington politics in the class rooms, no matter how brilliant it may sound, can have no real meaning to students if these are not translated into practical common sense application to daily living of our citizens. Therefore, we hope most sincerely that the teachers who gather here this week will not only talk about education for living in a democracy, but that they will be encouraged to begin an active campaign to make this education a functional matter in their class rooms.

Some Children Can Adjust Selves To the City's Public High Schools

PM- New York, N.Y.

5-8-44

One Girl Says She Prefers It to Private Classes

By Evelyn Seeley

PM Exclusive

Here are the stories of some children, accustomed to the individual attention of private school, who *did* adjust to public high school—although with some difficulty—and who *liked* it.

"It's been a great experience for me," said Malan Swing, 15, now in her second year at Julia Richman. "I've had a fuller life now than most kids."

Two years ago, for economic reasons, she turned from Lincoln School (pop. 400) to Julia Richman (pop. 5550). She and her parents "simply chose the high school that was most convenient," across town from her home at 15 W. 67th St. She hated it at first, as she sat day after day waiting for an admission interview. She hated it for a full term—the big (not crowded) classes of 35, the crowds, the loud talk. She hated to be ordered about in the halls by the student marshals, being called "Miss" by everyone. She jumped when the bells rang, got lost in the great distances and bewildered by the two bridges, felt strange standing in the aisle reciting. She felt strange and lonely and often wanted to cry.

Lincoln Helped

"Without Lincoln I couldn't have done it," said Malan, who is blonde, straightforward, unselfconsciously young and fresh. "Being at Lincoln gave me enough of what I needed to stand those first stretches."

What she needed was poise, self-confidence—"at least on the surface," security, and a sense of responsibility toward the group—"even a huge group like this."

After a while she got into the "Leaders' Club," a "swell batch of girls" who help lead the gym classes. The prevailing formality between teachers and students broke down once in a while, as in the case of the gym teacher, a warm friendly person who "calls you by your first name quite soon and most of them don't know your first name until you're senior."

She got used to the survival-of-the-fittest bus ride across town to school, to the "unhonorable people" who got ahead of you in the half-hour wait in line for the cafeteria lunch. And the food is wonderful—a 17-cent plate of meat or fish, green vegetable, mashed potatoes, bread and butter and milk, with ice cream 6 cents and homemade cake only 8. 5-8-44

Changed Attitude

"I used to do public schools a great wrong—I thought all the kids who went to them were poor and different, just as now I find public school kids think private school children are all rich and snobbish. (Actually, plenty of Julia Richman girls have swell fur coats and plenty of them are snobbish.) All kids, I guess, are more or less the same and want the same things."

Malan's feeling for democracy goes so deep that she has no desire to get into Julia Richman's "Country School," a special small school of 400 chosen for grades, personality and character and special individual needs.

"It would seem to be setting yourself up above the rest," she said.

Malan thinks it has been good for her to meet a wider cross-section of girls—girls of different economic groups and different sorts of homes whose fathers are in a wide variety of occupations.

No Effect or Prejudices

She's not sure Julia Richman affects one's prejudices as to race to any great extent. She thinks she had no race prejudice when she came, having lived for a long time on the edge of Harlem and worked in a nursery for colored children at Lincoln. She spent Summers at the camp of a Jewish settlement where her mother taught, and met a wide racial variety in the home of her musician parents.

"In school everything's pretty good. It's about one-third Jewish and there are many Irish, many Catholics, some Negroes and a few Chinese and everyone mixes. If once in a while some girl hesitates to sit next to a Negro girl, the rest of us look down on her and she gets over that pretty quick.

And No Boys

"But in the lunch room and out in the street on the way home after school, the racial groups separate the same old way and it's just the same as out in the world."

The thing Malan misses most, after Lincoln, is the fun and social life. At Lincoln you hardly ever hurried right home after school—there was basketball or dramatics or something; at Julia Richman the marshals shoo you out promptly at 3. At Lincoln there were boys.

"We have absolutely no chance to meet boys at high school. We're supposed to have a brother high school with which we have dances, but I've never heard of a dance except in senior year."

The lack of school spirit, she thinks, is partly the girls' fault—they're self-centered or they don't care or they haven't had "the experience in group work we had at Lincoln." 5-8-44

"Yesterday was one of those rainy days and we sat around the lunchroom after lunch just griping," she told me. "The only cheerful things to look forward to seemed to be college, where you'd have boys and fun, or getting married. We were saying how we had no teams or traditions or school spirit. It seemed to us there would be nothing to remember. But I guess there will be."

Another Case

As for Sammy Deitsch, 15, red-haired and freckled, who used to knew Malan at Lincoln, he thought high school—last year at the High School of Commerce—was great stuff.

S. L. Deitsch, their father, sent Sammy and Frances to public school last year because it seemed to him they had too many rich friends. He also thought maybe they'd work harder. Sammy made new friends in the public high school—"same as he'd known," it seemed to him. His mother said "there were never such nice children in this house as when Sammy went to public school."

And Sammy, lost in the huge place for a long time, liked it because he got on the school paper, cut classes and "hung around the shop" where he was assistant business manager.

Frances, at Julia Richman, found no similar spot to settle in and actively disliked it.

Their mother reluctantly took them out, put them this year into Birch-Wathen, a small friendly co-educational private school, because she felt their education was slipping.

Didn't Work Out

"They didn't work at public school either," she said. "And they spent all their time climbing stairs or walking across. And when I tried to find out about their progress, their teachers had so many students they could only tell me after a written test."

In the big Deitsch apartment at 151 Central Park West Sammy and John Saril, his chum and classmate at Birch-Wathen, broke up a jam session when I came in. Sam has a wonderful set of drums, John plays the clarinet.

John, who went to public school all his life up to now, thought high school was fine stuff. They had a swell swing band. But that wasn't the only reason.

"I'd still be going to the Bronx High School of Science if it wasn't for the trip," he said. "It took 45 minutes to get up there and the last two years I'd have had to be there at 8. My mother thought I ought to change. 5-8-44

"It's nice having girls at Birch-Wathen but I liked it all right at Bronx High. I didn't hand Joan of Arc so much, where I went before. It was awfully beautiful but it always seemed you couldn't use it. To ride in one of the four elevators you had to have one leg or a bad heart, I figured. And if you spilled anything—Wow! It was like living in a house that was too clean.

Treated Like Adult

"Bronx High was practically falling apart, but they treated you like a grownup. You gotta shut up in the halls, but everywhere else you could be yourself. They had a lot of clubs and several bands and there was plenty to do all the time."

Sammy and John hadn't thought much about whether going to public high school makes you democratic or not. Sammy said probably it did and John said, "Guess it does—Look at me, I'm democratic."

But Frances, Sammy's sister, came in with a strong opinion on that subject.

"Public school can make you just the opposite," she said. "You see the Irish kids scrapping with the Italian kids and everybody yelling the other guy down. You see everybody sitting with his own gang at lunch. Is that democratic?

"It's a place like Lincoln that makes you democratic. Maybe you don't see all the people in the world but you learn about them and you feel right about them. I mean you understand how they are and why. You really are democratic—underneath."

U. S. School Aid Does Not Mean Races Mingle, Norton Declares

News-Birmingham, Ala.

4-16-44

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Statements being circulated by the opposition to Sen. Lister Hill in his campaing for a second term in the U. S. Senate that federal aid for education will result inthe admission of Negroes to the white schools of Alabama were branded false and unfair here Saturday by State Superintendent of Education E. B. Norton who called upon the school authorities of the state to condemn such statements and inform the people truthfully.

"No political campaign or other situation should give license to the stirring of prejudices and hatreds among the people" the educator asserted and issued the following statement to the press:

* * *

"AS SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION for the State of Alabama, I consider it my duty to denounce the current misleading and utterly false statements which are flooding our state to leave the impression thta we are imminently threatened with some federal directive to accept Negroes in any of the white schools or institutions of Alabama.

"No political campaign or other situation should give license to the stirring of prejudices and hatreds among the people.

"The statement that the United States Office of Education has called upon Southern white colleges to 'open their doors' to Negro students is utterly false. No Alabama institution has been called upon to do any such thing.

"I WISH ALSO TO UTTERLY CONDEMN the unfair and untrue statements to the effect that Southern educators and statesmen who work for federal aid for education have advocated or will condone the mixing of races in our schools. This idea has been openly publicized and also quietly circulated in the current political campaign for the U. S. Senate to such an extent that I deem it necessary to ask school authorities throughout Alabama to be alert to condemn such statements from whatever source, and to inform our people accurately and truthfully concerning the long successful participation of the federal government in educational enterprises without encroachment on local and state control of schools, and without the silghtest threat to the maintenance of separate schools for the races. 4-16-44

* * *

"AUBURN, THE UNIVERSITY OF Alabama and high schools throughout the state have received federal funds for specialized types of education for many years without any of the dire results predicted by the opponents of federal aid.

"City and county boards of education in Alabama spent approximately $2,000,000 of federal money last year in vocational education and the special training of war workers. In no instance was a Negro enrolled in a class with a white student."

For More Negro Ph.D.'s

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

With reference to the speech of Anna Vivian Brown before the Kentucky Negro Education Association, we need more intellectual Negroes in Kentucky; then we wouldn't have so many weaklings. 4-16-44

I am not an educator and have no master's degree, but I have good old common horse sense. I learned to work with my hands at an early age, like thousands of other Negroes, and we have been producing ever since this has been a United States and will continue to produce. When the war broke out, colored men were the first to be hired in the higher brackets of skilled labor. Not all of them are talking about it, because not all of any race are skilled workmen. In Kentucky we had enough skilled Negro labor to offer according to the Negro population. Some of them were pushing a broom before the war and are still pushing one and like it because that is all they know.

I have been across the state of Ohio from Cincinnati to Cleveland and I think the situation of the Negroes in Kentucky is far better than in Ohio; for we do enjoy the power of our vote. As for trade schools, the Negroes in Kentucky have always taken advantage of all opportunities offered them. Yes, we can build a house, and anything any other race can build, and we can also fix a leaky sink. 4-16-44

What we need in Kentucky are more Negro Ph.D's. You have yours, let other Negroes have theirs.

I like to hear Negro folk songs. I will never forget the trouble I've seen and still see. I think we need no one to come from the good state of Ohio, where conditions are not much better, to criticize conditions in the good state of Kentucky. We are having enough trouble now. I do not believe in pressure groups any more than I believe in mixed schools, for I know and all other Negroes know that it never has worked and never will work.

I believe that equal opportunities can be obtained by building Negro schools equal to those of other races quicker than they can be obtained by any other method in Kentucky. 4-16-44

Even if we do obtain equal opportunities by mixed schools, it won't be in harmony because too many children will be denied the opportunity to attend the other race's school on account of their background. So, after all, what have the Negroes gained?

Louisville. R. RAGLAND.

Says Colleges Suffer From Traditionalism

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

5-11-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. —"Institutions of higher learning for Negroes suffer from too much absorption in the past," declares Walter R. Chivers, chairman of the Morehouse College sociology department and visiting professor at Hampton Institute this year, in the Spring issue of THE EDUCATIONAL RECORD, published by the American Council on Education.

Stating that the tendency blindly to follow traditions is still strong in the majority of these institutions, and that their guiding philosophy in the past is always right Prof. Chivers points out that this constant preoccupation with the past tends to set up in Negro college graduates a rigid mental conditioning and imperviousness to the ever-widening range of academic professional and vocational opportunities.

"The fault to be found with this system," he says, "is displayed in the meek, humble, inelastic, inoffensive, and nonaggressive personalities of an alarming number of Negro college graduates."

A tendency to promote mechanical intelligence to the relative exclusion of both intellectual and social intelligence is also deplored by Professor Chivers, as well as the aloofness of Negro colleges toward the underprivileged masses and the life of the communities surronuding them. 5-11-44

The fundamental obligation of a college, according to his article, is to establish minimum standards of intellectual and social intelligence, with 'mechanical intelligence added in the case of vocational institutions.

Voice of the People

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Suggests Armstrong Type Of Education

Editor, Journal and Guide: On June 10, I read the following in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, which I think on daily, because it seems to me to be in line with a noted educator who said soon after the depression all educational institutions should examine their philosophy of education. 8-26-44

"In 1911 there were 17,978 committals, in 1942 the number had soared to 104,981, an increase of more than 500 per cent in 32 years. Just think of 104,981 in city and county jails on June 30, 1942. I am sure this includes all who are in prison. These figures are from one who knows, an expert, a member of Virginia State Parole Board, R. B. Devine."

To remedy this deplorable condition, I am going to suggest more of that kind of education which General S. C. Armstrong had in mind for the masses of my race; also Washington, i. e, "of all our work, that upon the heart is the most important," a lesson this world needs to learn today more than anything else.

8-26-44

—FRED C. KIMBO

Proffit, Va.

18h-1944

The Book Of The Century

Journal+Guide-Norfolk, Va.

RECENTLY there came from the press of The Southern Education Foundation, Inc., a book entitled "Education for the Needs of the Negro in Virginia," by Dr. Fred M. Alexander, Supervisor of Secondary Education and of Negro Education in the Virginia State Department of Public Instruction. 3-4-44

In several respects the contents of the book comprise the most remarkable social study ever made of the Negro population by any public official in any Southern State. It not only deals in a thoroughly scientific manner with education, it encompasses the whole stratum of the social and economic deficiencies which retard the processes of education in their relation to Virginia's minority group.

A large part of the book is devoted to the documentation of facts, but the most remarkable thing about the volume is the statement of the author's philosophy of race and education and citizenship as stated in the rather extended introduction. 3-4-44

Here Dr. Alexander explodes all of the myths concerning the non-educability of Negroes as well as some of the time-worn myths of a superior race. He says that "It would be very difficult to destroy any civilization in which the total population enjoyed a high level of cultural development." He points to the relation between ignorance and crime, poverty and disease, asserting that "society is laying the foundation for rising crime costs when it neglects children in their early and tender years." Continuing with this advanced doctrine he is sure that "the state pays dearly, in later years, when it fails to see that every child has an adequate home, an adequate school, and adequate training during the early years of its life."

Dr. Alexander's book is replete with examples of neglect of the Negro youth of the State by political sub-divisions which deprive Negro schools of their proper share of school funds. Citing the provision under which each county receives a flat sum from the State for each teacher unit, white and black, the author shows that in 1938-1939 these funds were so manipulated that "sixty-four counties in the State not only expended no local money for Negro instruction but also profited from State money received on account of the number of Negro pupils in average daily attendance."

This volume is indispensable to everyone who has anything to do with education in Virginia. It should be carefully studied, not only by the teachers and those interested in Parent-Teacher leagues, but it should be read by every city and county superintendent and every school board member in the State.

"Education for the Needs of the Negro in Virginia" 3-4-44 immeasurably heightens the stature of the author. He performed a prodigious amount of work in the course of his survey, meanwhile rendering a significant service to the State. Much can be said also, for our State Department of Education, which undoubtedly approved the publication of such a volume, which if read by those in social and political control in Virginia is bound to improve educational opportunity and social attitudes in the State.

Advances Made In Negro Education Told By Knight

Observer—Charlotte, N.C.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1—Dr. Edgar W. Knight, Kenan professor of education in the University of North Carolina, today told the members of the graduating class of the Fayetteville State Teachers college that "Your state of North Carolina has made more progress in improving and extending educational facilities for its Negro citizens and in developing and maintaining harmonious racial relations than any other state in the union. This high record, of which all of us are proud, has been made by the state's native and enlightened leadership of both races and not by the demagogue, the professional uplifter or radical from within or without the state." 6-2-44

President J. W. Seabrook of the college presided over today's graduating exercises and conferred degrees upon 88 candidates.

Tracing the history of the education of the Negro in North Carolina since the beginning of the educational awakening after 1900, Dr. Knight said that "during these years no southern state has been so well blessed in its leadership as has North Carolina. And its record of friendly and helpful racial relations will be continued and continuously improved if these problems are left to our own people of both races without interference from those visionary agitators who would entice our state from its historic culture and destiny. The only certain way to continued racial good will in North Carolina lies in intelligent understanding and co-operation between the whites and the Negroes," he said. 6-2-44

"Racial relations have been and still remain among the most pressing problems of American life," Dr. Knight said. "They are national in their scope, and the South has no monopoly on them. But North Carolina has worked so diligently through its own native leadership to try to solve these problems that its record in promoting cordial co-operation and mutual respect in common tasks is excelled by no other American commonwealth if, in fact, it has been equaled by any other state. Here is a great heritage for the youth of this state, and especially the educated youth of both races, to pass on and increase for future," he said.

Equal Participation A Must

Tells Our Colleges To Work With Masses

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-4-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"The post-war philosophy of Negro colleges, whether private or tax supported, must emphasize and promote the interests of the masses even more than of the privileged classes," Walter B. Chivers, visiting professor of sociology at Hampton institute, told the Post-war Planning Group of the college recently in an adress on "A Philosophy of Post-War Education." 3-4-44

Professor Hampton, who is at Hampton on leave from his duties as head of the sociology department at Morehouse college, pointed out that the great masses of people become increasingly important as the present global conflict continues. He said that the Russian and the Chinese people have performed more successfully than the gigantic war machines of the West because the common peoples of these two great countries are important to their civilizations. 3-4-4

WITH, RATHER THAN FOR

The roles of the Negro colleges, he declared, "must change from those of detached advisers and critics to those of equal participants—they must work with the masses rather than at or for them.

"Faculty members," he continued, "must become identified with the churches and the common man, the trade union and other activities of equal significance. Students must be infiltrated into the world outside of the college campus."

Dixie's Colleges Asked to Take Negroes as Students

Tribune—Washington, D.C.

3-11-44

Recommendations that white colleges in the South make their facilities available to Negro students to help develop leaders able to attack the difficult problems of the Southern region are contained in a four--volume report by the United States Office of Education, this week.

The report presents the findings and recommendations of a national survey of higher education among Negroes undertaken in 1939, at the request of Congress. Completion of the survey was announced by John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education.

He said that the survey was timely because of the expected increase in college among Negroes after the war and the demand for Negro leaders and professional workers.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education in the Office of Education and associate director of the survey, wrote Volume 4, containing the recommendations to Negro and white colleges and to governmental agencies.

He emphasized that the inadequacy of higher educational facilities for Negroes is one sympton of the inferior social and economic position in which the race has been held by the white majority.

Suggestions to Whites

He said further that the survey has shown the necessity of providing equality of educational opportunity to Negroes in the interest of the national welfare "for it has well been said that as a people half-slave and half free was a threat to the union so also it may be said that a people half-ignorant and half-educated is a threat to democracy.'

Among the suggestions submitted by Dr. Caliver to white universities was the proposal that they make their facilities available to Negro scholars and research students, co-operate with Negro universities in a joint program for better race relations, and promote research into problems peculiar to the South. 3-11-44

Ignorance Breeds Tensions

"Better race relation must be predicated upon the lessening of race tensions," said the report. "These tensions result from prejudice, which in turn grow out of ignorance, misunderstanding, and misguided emotions. Lack of knowledge, suspicion, and confusion must be supplanted by information, enlightenment, and guidance.

The duty for eradicating race prejudice rests with the educated white majority, says Dr. Caliver, who recommended:

That white educators increasingly assume the responsibility to inform their group in general of the economic significance and social implications of providing for Negroes, on all levels, equality of educational and occupational opportunities.

Dr. Caliver also urged that State, Federal, and private funds be provided to assume equality of educational opportunities for Negroes. A recent bill for educational purposes has been pigeonholed in Congress because Southern Congressmen opposed a provision earmarking part of the funds for Negro education. 3-11-44

LET'S WATCH OUR SCHOOLS

Defender - Chicago, Ill.

A recent declaration of policy by the new principal of Du Sable high school deserves the hearty commendation of all right thinking people of the community. 3-11-44

Meeting with members of his faculty, he ordered a "tightening-up" of scholastic requirements for graduation, giving as his reason, "the desire to turn out students as competent as any which graduate from other Chicago high schools."

Too often principals and teachers assigned to Negro communities drop their standards and attempt to excuse their own deficiencies with the time-worn alibi, "Colored children can't learn." As a result when these youngsters are forced to compete for jobs or meet the standards of first-class colleges, they find themselves woefully incompetent.

Public education is the greatest bulwark we have against perpetuation of second-class citizenship. Herein lies our opportunity to develop these skills and gain the necessary mental equipment to take our place in modern society—for it must be remembered, that we are a poor race and cannot afford the luxury of private school training. 3-11-44

Any public school educator who fails to set high standards for us and does not demand that our children meet rigid requirements, does us a disservice. We must support those who do and demand removal of those educators who don't.

Cooley Says Education Vital to Lasting Peace

7-15-44

News + observer
Raleigh, N.C.

Congressman, Addressing School Heads, Also Points to New Rural Life

Durham, July 14.—(AP)—Declaring that rural life in the post-war period must offer an equal chance at educational, recreational and cultural facilities and vocational training, Congressman Harold D. Cooley of Nashville spoke at the final session yesterday at Duke University of the sixth annual summer conference of North Carolina county and city school superintendents, sponsored by the State Department of Public Instruction.

"Your profession," Cooley told the superintendents, "is in a better position to aid in the cause of permanent peace than any other profession in the country, for with education will come a better understanding of both national and international problems."

New Rural Status.

Cooley declared that rural life in the post-war period must attain a new status, with the removal of its discomforts and disadvantages. Better schools, roads, transportation, and an increase in rural electrification will be demanded by rural peoples, and particularly must they have enlarged educational advantages, he said. 7-15-44

Pronounced one of the best conferences of state school superintendents in some time, the sessions were presided over by Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, State superintendent of public instruction. Approximately 150 superintendents were present.

Good schools are productive of better race relations, the superintendents were told earlier yesterday at a symposium on Negro education. Eleven county superintendents participating on the symposium, outlining their experiences in consolidating Negro schools and solving other problems relating to Negro schools, declared that invariably the betterment of such schools results in improved race relations.

In the wake of consolidation schools follows higher standards of instruction, new pupil achievement, and a growing pride in schools by white and Negro alike, it was declared.

Will Take 85 Years To Bring Negro Schools To Standard Of White

Jackson, Tenn, Sun

NASHVILLE, July 13.—(AP)—Bringing negro schools up to the standards of white schools, at the present rate of progress, wil require 85 years and the expenditure of $150,000,000, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education and dean of Howard University, asserts.

Speaking before the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University here yesterday, Dr. Thompson termed negro educational opportunity a barometer of race relations both North and South. 7-13-44

If equalization of standards is achieved an increased annual expenditure of $50,000,000 will be required to maintain it, he declared.

In some sections of the country, negroes are being legally forced into separate schools with less adequate facilities, he said, and in other instances that they are being illegally segregated in areas where segregation is prohibited or the state remains silent on the matter.

"Negro teachers, with 80 per cent as much training as whites and 30 per cent more children to teach, receive only 50 per cent as much salary," he said. 7-13-44

He also stated that in 1940 nine states had a per capita educational expenditure which was 212 per cent "greater for whites than for negroes."

White Colleges Urged To Open Doors to Negroes

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Recommendation Is Made By Office Of Education

3-8-44

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The Office of Education of the United States recommended Tuesday that white colleges in the south make their facilities available to Negro students to help develop leaders able to attack "the difficult problems of the southern region."

It also suggested that state governments act now to provide equality of educational opportunities for Negroes on both the college and grade school levels.

The Office of Education further recommended that the Federal Government participate in developing first-class university education for both the Negro and white races "wherever in the country it cannot be done from other public or private sources."

The recommendations were contained in a four-volume report of a congressionally sponsored survey of higher education among Negroes

Publication of the report was announced by Commissioner of Education John Studebaker, who said the survey was timely because of the anticipated increase in college enrollment among Negroes after the war" and the demand for Negro leaders and professional workers."

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, associate director of the survey, wrote Volume Four, containing the recommendations to white and Negro colleges and to governmental agencies. 3-8-44

The survey, Caliver wrote, has pointed out," the necessity of providing equality of educational opportunity to Negroes in the interest of the national welfare; for it has been well said that as a people half-slave and half-free was threat to democracy."

"Cooperation was the keynote of the recommendations. Negro colleges were urged to develop co-operative relationships with high schools, white colleges in the south, other Negro institutions and community agencies.

'Learning Has Its Roots in Scholarship' Says Mrs. Constance Ridley Heslip in Address to Hampton Institute Students

Call - Kansas City, Mo.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — "Learning has its roots in scholarship. The best life is one where scholarship is continuously growing. It is necessary for you as students to read conscientiously. It is a 'must'," Mrs. Constance Ridley Heslip, of Toledo, O., told an audience in Ogden Hall Monday night. 3-10-44

She spoke on the annual Scholarship Night program of the college during which Miss Orra Nelson of Hampton was awarded the Phyllis Wheatley society Scholarship cup and a $25 war bond for having achieved the highest academic average among the senior women at the college, and Tom Casey of Wall, Pa., and Mrs. Pearl Barnette of Lynchburg, both members of the junior class, were welcomed into the campus chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu, intercollegiate honor society. During the exercises, also, the first and second honor roll students for the first semester were presented and the Alpha Kappa Mu song was sung.

Miss Nelson, the daughter of Charles A. Nelson, a Hampton Institute employee, and Mrs. Nelson, is a pre-medical student and a former president of Alpha Kappa Mu at the college. She was formerly acting president of the Student Council and is vice-president of the college choir, active in the Student Christian Association, and a member of the college chapter of the Beta Kappa Chi science society.

Speaking on "Scholarship As Preparation For Life," Mrs. Heslip urged the students to stay on the job, develop good scholarship and applicable techniques, and prove themselves capable along with students of other racial groups, for "advancement is the reason for scholarship." 3-10-44

She asserted that this is the only way in which Negro students can hope to adjust themselves in a system where they are continuously set apart in every department of life and are almost forced to lead double lives.

Being isolated from other racial groups is advantageous in that there is a certain protection in developing leadership and presenting a unified front, but too often the leadership is assumed by the weak-kneed, and not the strong, who do not put forth their best effort to further the interests of the group. On the other hand, isolation concentrates too much attention upon the group and serves to restrict individual freedom.

Mrs. Heslip urged also that Negroes always be on the alert for opportunities and channels which present themselves; never to sit down and be content and not make an effort.

"The pattern of democracy is the goal toward which the minds of Negroes must be set and race relations is simply the method which must be used to attain this goal. Be prepared to excel. The picture is grave but not hopeless."

Other participants were: President Ralph E. Bridgman; Dr. Paul E. Baker, acting dean of instruction; Chaplain C. A. Chazeaud, of the Hampton staff; Miss Georgia Atkins, Newport News, president of the campus chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu who introduced the speaker; Misses Constance Jones and Barbara Ann Baker, Tallahassee, Fla.; and Miss Geneva Wells, Norfolk, who served as pianist. 3-10-44

The program in Ogden Hall followed the induction of the new members into Alpha Kappa Mu and a banquet in their honor in Holly Tree Inn on the campus.

18h-1944

U. S. Head Of Education Tells Bankhead Negro School Story Unfounded

News- Birmingham, Ala.
3-26-44

Senator Is Advised By Official Of U. S. That Incorrect Interpretation Is Applied To Report Released By Special Committee

From News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Sen. John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, was advise Saturday by Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. commissioner of education, that press reports that a special committee of the Office of Education had recommended that Southern educational institutions fo white students throw open their doors to Negroes was erroneous an unfounded.

Dr. Studebaker told Sen. Bankhead that a serious misinterpretation had been printed in some newspapers with respect to the survey of the higher education of Negroes and that he regarded it very unfortunate since the report made no such recommendation but on the other hand recommended only that higher institutions of the South cooperate with the heads of the Negro colleges and use their facilities in the best way possible to raise the standards of the Negro colleges.

SEN. BANKHEAD

Sen. Bankhead said that he was highly pleased to receive this information and intimated that he had been somewhat disturbed by the report. He pointed to the fact that Tuskegee Institute is the outstanding educational institution for Negroes in he United States, is a pattern for other sections, that the Negroes of Alabama are well pleased with it and are satisfied.

* * *

DR. STUDEBAKER SENT SEN. BANKHEAD a statement from Fred J. Kelly, director of the survey of higher education of Negroes by the United States Office of Education, in which it was pointed out that no such recommendation had been made. The statement of Mr. Kelly on the subject follows:

"As director of the survey of the higher education of Negroes which has just been completed in the U. S. Office of Education with a special congressional appropriation, I wish to clear up a question which has been raised by recent erroneous newspaper accounts of the survey. On March 7, the Office of Education gave out a news release concerning the survey. Based upon this release, one of the press associations distributed a story having the following as its leading sentence: 'The U. S. Office of Education Wednesday called upon the white educational institutions of the South to open their doors to Negro scholars.' 3-26-44

"This is an unfortunate misinterpretation. Nothing in the news release justifies any such statement. No such recommendation is made in the survey reports.

"The news release from which the story was written carries this paragraph under the heading of recommendations to white persons and their instiutions of higher learning in the South: 'That, to develop qualified leaders, they work out ways and means of making their facilities available to Negro scholars and assist in providing opportunities, facilities and leadership for the development of research among Negroes'.

"The paragraph from which that recommendation was taken is found on page 49 of Vol. IV of the survey. 3-26-44

* * *

"SOME UNIVERSITIES in the South are already doing just what is recommended above. They are cooperating with colleges for Negroes in helping to supply teaching staff to the Negro schools for courses which could not otherwise be offered in the Negro institutions, in supplying library books, and supervisory assistance to Negro colleges, and in many ways taking an interest in strengthening the work of the Negro institutions beyond what would be possible with their own facilities alone.

"I am offering this statement in the hope that those who are genuinely interested in the progress of education in the South will not be misled by the wholly false statements or other misinterpretations in the press. 3-26-44

"We invite as wide reading and study as possible of the volumes of the survey of the higher education of Negroes, particularly on the part of persons of both races who come into closest contact with the problems of race relations. We believe the recommendations are constructive and will tend to build up goodwill between the races."

The Question of the Week.

Informer- Houston, Texas
1-8-44

Should the Government Help Pay For the College Education of Soldiers Who Want to Go to School After the War?

YEA

I think that the Government should do everything it possibly can for young men who were taken out of school to go into the Army. A great number will need every possible inducement to return to school as there will be slight differences between their ages and those of the young people whose schooling had no interruption.

Sgt. B. F. Stewart.

—•—

I can think of no better way for the Government to spend money that will be spent somehow and anyhow. The paying of the tuition of some young people who will return will be their salvation, and, if done, will make men of some who would otherwise be social parasites.

Mrs. T. D. Ackiss.

—•—

Of course it should pay their tuition, as well as subsidize any schools or industries in which skills might be taught. Post war adjustment is harder for the man who has been in the Army than for the man who has been out of it. The service man rightly feels that someone should help him get back into a job and normal living. The more provision that is made for schooling for these fellows, the fewer headaches society will have, and the fewer heartaches the returning men will have.

R. E. Jones.

NAY

First I must ask you who the Government is? It is you and millions of others just like us. Well you know that paying for the education of all of the demobilized service men who may choose to go to school is pretty talk, but costly doing. It would be a noble gesture but we just couldn't stand it with income tax, and all the other kinds of tax that we must continue to pay in order to pay the price of being or having been at war.

Mrs. Agusta Thompson.

—•—

The cost would be prohibitive, I believe that the NYA and CCC were fine ways of helping to do something very worthwhile for young people who needed help, and if anyone will need some kind of help after the war, it will be the returning young men. Even so, the tax burden would be more than we could stand up under in light of the fact that Mr. Taxpayer will not be making as much after the war as he is making now. Some few sources of revenue are not what they used to be due to shortages in various raw products. 1-8-44

A. B. Sterling.

—•—

I cannot think of a way in which it would equitably distributed in this section. The proposed bill which would have given Federal aid to public schools was not viewed broadly by some men who could have helped in passing it. I am not selfish, but I would be afraid to be enthusiastic over the benefits that I should like for us to receive should such act pass.

Better Academic Training For Non-Whites Is Urged

Courier- Pittsburgh, Pa.
1-8-44

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—That the city offers greater educational advantages than rural districts was brought out last week in a report by the census bureau when it urged better academic training for non-white groups. While the boys and girls in the cities have been able to get somewhat more schooling during the last 50 years than their country cousins, the federal agency, under the direction of J. C. Capt, revealed that of 85,000,000 persons who were 20 years of age or more when the census was taken, about 3,000,000 or 3.4 per cent had never completed as much as one year of formal schooling. Nearly 9,000,000 or 10.5 per cent, had completed one or more years of college. 1-8-44

Capt's report revealed that the white pouplation attending school had a consistently higher educational attainment at each age than the non-white population, the differences between the medians increasing from one-tenth school year at the age of seven to two years at the age of 24. Farm areas show the greatest difference between the educational achievements of whites and non-whites, while in the urban districts the average educational achievements betwon whites and non-whites is least, he contends.

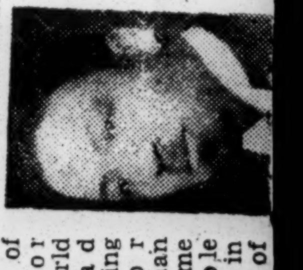
Survive Or Perish

Journal-Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By GORDON B. HANCOCK —

1-1-44

Installment III



IT has been said of old that education is the best defense of a nation. That nation or race that lags behind in the race for education will in time perish in competition with those that forge ahead. While education is not the only fact of national survival, it is one of the major ones. If World War I had done nothing more for America than to reveal some deplorable conditions in the matter of

our national literacy, it would have done a great good.

DR. HANCOCK

In our swift pursuit of the dollar we had almost lost sight of the unlettered thousands who were born and bred in ignorance and in ignorance died. World War II is likewise revealing conditions of illiteracy that are shocking to those of finer sensibilities.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS BELOW STANDARD

The Negro's educational status is in many instances shamefully below that of the whites and therefore below our national standard; for even among whites there are many below this standard. That the general level of literacy has risen since World War I, is a highly gratifying matter; but that illiteracy had not been entirely blotted out during the inter-bellum days is a challenge to every upright citizen of this country.

More of our youth are going to high school and to college; but while many of them are denied opportunities commensurate with their abilities both they and their state and nation lose. A government report reads: "Forty-two per cent of all white inductees into the Army of the United States in the past two years are high school graduates or have had some college training, whereas only nine per cent of the men in World

War I had reached a similar level."

We read further: "Educational attainment, the study indicated, was highest among the whites and lowest among the Negroes with other racial groups (mainly Indians and Orientals) occupying an intermediate position. Very great gains in education in the last two decades, however, have taken place in the Negro group. Among Negro men age 35 to 44, only 13.0 percent had received one year or more of high school education, while among Negro men aged 21-24, 26.2 percent had attended high school.

INCREASES SHOWN

Data on the educational status of Negro selectees in the present war, when compared with similar data from the last war, also show a great increase. Sixty-three percent of the Northern selectees and 33 percent of the Southern Negro selectees, have attended high school as compared with 14 percent of the Northern Negro draftees and 3 percent of Southern Negro draftees in the last war."

These figures on their face are encouraging but beneath them is the ominous realization that educational facilities and oportunities for Negroes are in too many instances lamentable. Not only is the Negro standard far below the white standard in the South but the white standard in the South is too far below the standard of the nation. 1-1-44

A FEDERAL OBLIGATION

While sectional pride may have its good points, when this pride stands in the way of national progress it is time to take serious stock of such pride. There are many reasons for believing that the South will not be able in the reasonably immediate future to successfully and adequately finance its educational program. To hold the nation back by unwarranted resignation to the slow tempo of one of the nation's weaker sections strikes one as sheer folly.

It was highly desirable that the $300,000,000.00 Federal Grant recently proposed for education throughout the nation should have become a part of the legislation of this Congress. Of course Negroes should have shared more largely in it even as the South would have shared more largely than other seotions of the United States. Negroes would have benefitted indirecly even if none had been spent directly on Negro education.

Some Negroes are big enough to see that whatever helps the white South helps the Negro even though there are too many whites who cannot see that whatever helps the Negro also helps them and the South. There is a no more lamentable picture in the Twentieth Century world than that presented by certain whites who refuse to be helped because they fear such may also help Negroes.

SOUTH SHACKLED

Such spirit shows as nothing else can. what great handicaps are shackling the South. The only hope in the promise is in the awakening that is gradually **going on in this same South.**

Pursuit Of Democracy

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Truth Over Freedom: We Must Combat Racism Through Our Schools

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

2-26-44

IT is seldom that methods of racial indoctrination in American educational institutions become a subject of general interest and debate. Whenever such an issue is drawn, it is, therefore, especially important that we understand and respond intelligently to the underlying philosophies of the conflict of opinion. The Negro press last week reported as a news item the action taken by President George N. Shuster of Hunter college in warning his 500 teachers that he would prefer charges against them for referring to Jews and Negroes as inferior people, linking Catholicism and Fascism, speaking against the war effort, or asserting that the Russian government is superior to our own. In a searching editorial analysis, PM's brilliant liberal, Max Lerner, on leave from the faculty of Williams college, labeled Dr. Shuster's letter as capable of greater harm to the freedom of teaching than of good in the creation of a better society.

HOW SHALL WE CHOOSE?

This divergence of opinion between two liberals on how to combat, educationally, certain ideologies which threaten the fabric of democracy, poses a confusing dilemma for the Negro. Shall we applaud Dr. Shuster's militant crusading or join with Dr. Lerner's defense of a larger freedom? Those whose freedom has been anywhere restricted may attain a reverence for it beyond their own interests. Thus they will make an unselfish choice of freedom for all and wait patiently for the truth about themselves to follow in its wake. Is it wiser to insist on the teaching of truth or to preserve freedom to teach anything? 2-26-44

I THINK the answer lies in our changing concept of liberalism. By the end of the 19th century it had come to mean tolerance; an ability to survey all ideas and not only to accept or reject at will, but also to refuse to choose among them. This mental fence-sitting, when carried to sufficient lengths, results in inaction, paralysis and ultimately intellectual and social chaos. While the liberals are saying "yes" and then again "no," the illiberals consolidate thought and deed and create a society after their own pattern.

LIBERALISM MUST TEACH EQUALITY

In the last decade or so, liberalism has acquired, by redefinition, a new vigor. It has begun to mean responsible choice of a system of ideas and the courage and forcefulness to translate them into action. The academic recognition of truth is not enough; truth must be implemented by positive steps which will include all men within its protection. Liberalism has come at last to be the weapon with which reaction is fought.

IT would seem to follow that if reaction teaches that Negroes and Jews are inferior, then liberalism must teach that they are not. More s required than an aura of freelom in which the idea MAY be aught. If it is in danger, if some art of the shining shield of truth ; being destroyed, then it MUST e taught.

FAVORS TRUTH OVER FREEDOM

Racial and religious hatred are fatal weaknesses in a democracy fighting for its existence. Their cancerous spread among the American people must be halted if our political ideology is to survive the threat of rival ideologies. The chief conduit of our culture and heritage is the public school system. Major reforms must begin there if all the people are to be reached. As Alexander Pope has said, "'Tis education forms the common mind . . ." Perhaps the difference in Dr. Shuster's position is that he addressed himself to the problem negatively. Instead of saying that his teachers must teach the truth about minorities and political philosophies, he has warned them not to teach lies.

I CANNOT find it in my mind or heart to criticize him for the stand he has taken and I think that Dr. Lerner is splitting hairs to do so. Such a refinement of thinking among liberals is pretty esoteric and renders them ineffective in the face of the solid front characteristic of dogmatism and prejudice. Perhaps I add to the confusion by attempting to weigh the merits of these two points of view, but I risk the discussion because the problem involved is not academic with us. As responsible citizens of our various communities, we must decide where to align our support—with the educators who zealously would fortify their programs in our favor, or those who indiscriminately open the doors and let us take our chances. The gravity of the situation, the defense of democracy itself, makes me opportunist enough to choose in favor of truth.

Tells how so. education suffers from dual system

Tribune- Los Angeles, Calif

Hampton—"It is ridiculous for a section of the country which has the lowest per capita expenditure for education in the entire country to divide this small amount for the maintenance of parallel systems," Atty. Leon A. Ransom, professor of law at Howard University, declared in a recent speech at Hampton Institute. 6-26-44

Presenting a review of the application of the Gaines decision at the closing session of the 5th annual meeting of the Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes, Atty. Ransom cited the tremendous wasteful duplication of manpower, tax funds, and physical equipment involved in the efforts of some southern states to maintain the principle of segregation which the Supreme Court decision upheld while outlawing discrimination in state-supported facilities for education on the graduate level.

"The burden of maintenance of those separate schools is too much to carry," he continued. "At best the level of education in these states is below par. If equally divided, the funds will reduce the level of education even further.

"Either both Negro and white schools must suffer equally in efficiency, if they are to remain 'equal' in fact, or even 'substantially equal,' or, inevitably, the Negro school must become completely inferior. If the present low standard for whites is maintained, the Negro level must stand far below, and the whites have no hope for the future for improvement. What price—segregation?"

In the case of Lloyd Gaines, the Supreme Court laid down the principles that if a state undertakes to furnish educational facilities to its citizens it must furnish such facilities to all alike, regardless of race and color; that a citizen may not be "exiled" from his native state, by means of a scholarship grant, to obtain elsewhere educational opportunities offered to other citizens within the state; and that the right to such opportunities is individual and cannot be measured by the numbers who apply or be restricted or defeated by arguments of inconvenience.

SEGREGATION PRESERVED

With the exception, to some degree, of Maryland, and of West Virginia, which now admits Negroes to its state university for graduate and professional instruction not provided in the Negro state colleges, southern states have sought three alternatives to preserve the principle of segregation, according to Attorney Ransom 6-26-44

Enormous expense and waste of tax funds are attendant upon the solution sought by the states of Missouri and North Carolina, both of which attempted to establish separate graduate schools for Negroes in certain professional fields, Atty. Ransom said. The schools are at present closed down for lack of enrollment, but if just one Negro applies for admission the coming fall, he or she is entitled under the law to the costly establishment of equal instructional facilities within these states.

A second solution, that of having the state utilize for individual Negro students the facilities of private institutions, raises thorny legal questions, also, according to Attorney Ransom. The third, the proposal of a regional university financed proportionately by several southern states and offering to all Negro citizens the same instruction given to white citizens in the various states, ignores the "exile" rule of the Gaines decision and raises difficult problems of administration, such as finance and control.

In conclusion, while pointing out that only the alternative adopted by West Virginia is really sound, ending segregation, discrimination, and the philosophy of racial superiorities and bi-racial economy, Attorney Ransom stated that this alternative also means the end of the dual school system for whose maintenance the association of business officials met. He asked: 6-26-44

"Are we as Negro educators willing and courageous enough to admit that we are gradually working ourselves out of the American picture as a separate racial group, and willing to sacrifice personal ambitions for group achievements?

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"Equality of Education"

Bee-Chicago, Ill.

3-19-44

FOR many years our educational facilities, notoriously in the South, have been a small fraction of what they should be especially for Negro children. Indeed in all section of the nation segregated school systems exist, and possibly excepting Washington, D. C., the set-up is not only separate, but woefully **unequal.**

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That such a recommendation needs immediately to be utilized none will deny who is conscious of the need for unity and an enlightened attitude regarding the obligation of extending democracy to all of its citizens, especially at this time.

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18h-1944

Banner Stand on Negro Use of White Colleges Cited in House

March 16, 1944 Nashville, Tenn., Banner

Washington, March 16—Taking as his subject, "Enough of This," Rep. Joseph R. Bryson of the Fourth South Carolina District, today in the House called attention to and read the editorial in THE NASHVILLE BANNER of March 8, which had the same heading.

"What this editorial in THE NASHVILLE BANNER says about the educational advantages in Tennessee for Negroes is equally applicable to my own state of South Carolina," said Mr. Bryson.

Quoting from THE BANNER article, he said:

"To 'recommend' that white colleges in the South make their facilities available to Negro students, the U. S. Office of Education must first ignore the fact that the finest Negro colleges and universities in the world exist in the South; public institutions, publicily maintained, and open to any Negro student qualifying for environment . . . Not the least of these are in Nashville and environs . . . THE BANNER has spoken before of the effrontery of those who seek by establishing control of education in federal hands to dominate the policies of the educational system."

Turning to South Carolina, the Congressman said his state "has two very fine colleges for Negroes and they are satisfied with them. There are colleges for Negroes at Orangeburg and also at Columbia in which vast sums have been invested and which have made a great contribution to the education of Negroes of our section and where the Negroes are satisfied with the opportunities afforded. THE NASHVILLE BANNER justly says: 'Enough of This.'"

Negro College Report Is Explained

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
March 17, 1944

Washington, March 17—(UP)—John W. Studebaker, commissioner of the U. S. Office of Education, said today that his office believes that white educational institutions in the South should take "an interest in improving the work of Negro institutions," but does not recommend that white colleges and universities open their doors to Negro students.

Studebaker amplified a recommendation made March 7 in a report on a national survey of the higher education of Negroes. The recommendation was that white educational institutions in the South "work out ways and means of making their facilities available to Negro scholars and graduate students, and assist in providing opportunities, facilities and leadership for the development of research among Negroes."

"This recommendation," Studebaker said today, "was intended to suggest the more widespread use of means which are now being used by some universities in the South which cooperate with colleges for Negroes by supplying to these colleges teaching staff for courses which would not otherwise be offered in the Negro institutions, in supplying library books and supervisory assistance, and in other ways taking an interest in improving the work of Negro institutions."

The report's list of recommendations for "action by white persons and their institutions of higher learning in the South" follow:

"1. That institutions of higher learning for white persons join with similar institutions for Negroes in developing a constructive program for better race relations. . . .

"2. That, in order to develop qualified leaders to attack the difficult problems of the southern region, the institutions of higher learning for white persons (a) work out ways and means of making their facilities available to Negro scholars and graduate students; and (b) assist in providing opportunities, facilities, and leadership for the development of research among Negroes, particularly on problems peculiar to the South.

"3. That white educators and laymen actively cooperate with Negroes in planning and executing projects designed to (a) improve their health status; (b) increase their occupational opportunities; (c) develop recreational facilities; (d) improve their living conditions; and (e) increase their civic participation.

"4. That white educators assume increasingly the responsibility of pointing out to the majority group in general the economic significance and social implications of providing for Negroes, on all levels, equality of educational and occupational opportunities.

"5. That the majority group, under the leadership of the higher institutions of learning, examine continually, critically, and fairly the relation between Democratic ideals and their practices with respect to the consideration and treatment of Negroes."

Andalusia, Ala., [illegible]
April 6, 1944

Figures Show Prog Of Alabama's Schoo In Last 30 Years

Montgomery — Evidence of Alabama's progress in education in the last 30 years was given in figures recently announced by Superintendent of Education E. B. Norton, comparing 1943 with 1913.

In 1913 there were 9,486 teachers in Alabama public schools, of whom 73 percent held certificates which could be secured by examinations upon completion of the eighth grade. In 1943 there were 19,433 teachers, 89.3 percent holding certificates based upon two or more years of college training.

The average teacher salary was $327 per year in 1913 and $893 in 1943.

The value of public elementary and high school property climbed from $7,800,000 to approximately $60,000,000 during these thirty years.

The State contributed $2,105,568 to support of public schools for the fiscal year ending in 1913 and $17,000,000 for elementary and high schools during the year ending in 1943, increased to more than $18,500,000 for the current year. Local district and county taxes provided about $1,000,000 for education in 1913 and $9,000,000 in 1943.

Alabama negro high schools in 1943 enrolled more students than the total high school enrollment, both white and negro, in 1913.

Equal Education For Negro Urged

Atlanta, Ga., Journal

WASHINGTON, March 7.—(AP). The United States Office of Education recommended Tuesday that white colleges in the South make their facilities available to Negro students to help develop leaders able to attack "the difficult problems of the Southern region."

It also suggested that state governments act now to provide equality of educational opportunity for Negroes on both the college and grade school levels.

The Office of Education further recommended that the Federal Government participate in developing first-class university education for both the Negro and white races "wherever in the country it cannot be done from other public or private sources."

The recommendations were contained in a four-volume report of a congressionally sponsored survey of higher education among Negroes.

Publication of the report was announced by Commissioner of Education John Studebaker, who said the survey was timely because of the anticipated increase in college enrolment among Negroes after the war "and the demand for Negro leaders and professional workers."

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, associate director of the survey, wrote Volume Four, containing the recommendations to white and Negro colleges and to governmental agencies.

The survey, Caliver wrote, has pointed out "the necessity of providing equality of educational opportunity to Negroes in the interest of the national welfare; for it has well been said that as a people half-slave and half-free was a threat to the union, so also it may be said that a people half-ignorant and half-educated is a threat to democracy."

"Co-operation" was the keynote of the recommendations. Negro colleges were urged to develop co-operative relationships with high schools, white colleges in the South, other Negro institutions, and community agencies.

Charge Failure To Read Reason For Resentment

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
3-16-44

Southerners Up In Arms Over Suggestion

By HARRY McALPIN
Correspondent Atlanta Daily World and NNPA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A controversy, born of misunderstanding, misinterpretation and failure to read the contents, has developed here over the report by the Office of Education on its survey of the higher education of Negroes, issued as result of being charged by Congress in 1939 with responsibility of studying this subject.

Reports in the daily papers that "Southern Colleges are Urged to Accept Negroes as Students", has brought a blast from Congressional sources, a denial from the Office of Education, and an endorsement from a Maryland college president. 3-16-44

Rep. Overton Brooks (D) of Louisiana—who apparently has not read the report but has seen the newspaper headlines—condemned Dr. John W. Studebaker, Office of Education commissioner, for an effort to bring about "forcible co-mingling of students of the two races in the South, which is unthinkable."

STATES RIGHTS RAISED

Brooks declared that such a move is one toward a "mongrel race", and a federal invasion of education, "last citadel of States' rights".

"Such a course is intended to break down barriers which have stood between the Negro and the white races since the birth of the Republic to the present time", he said. 'It has for its ultimate purpose social equality and the producing of a mongrel race in the United States."

A spokesman for the Office of Education has pointed out, however, that the report does not go to the lengths referred to by Rep. Brooks. It is claimed that the recommendations have been played up in newspaper headlines in a misleading manner as well.

No recommendation, the office points out, is made for the admission of colored students to Southern white colleges. The recommendation which has led to this interpretation, it is pointed out, is part of the suggested action by white persons and their institutions of higher learning in the South. 3-16-44

URGE NEW MOVE

Placing " a heavy responsibility" upon the majority group in America, the report says "higher educational institutions for white persons in the South have an excellent opportunity to take the initiative and point the way through gradual and orderly progress toward the realization of the four freedoms and the principles of the Atlantic Charter for all mankind."

"By seizing ths opportunity and by setting up demonstrations of interracial cooperation in the achievement of common goals", it says, "they will make a real contribution to world understanding and peace". 3-16-44

As a beginning in this direction, the report recommends 'that in order to develop qualified leaders to attack the different problems of the southern region, the institutions of higher learning for white persons (a) WORK OUT WAYS AND MEANS of making their facilities available to Negro scholars and graduate students; and (b) assist in providing opportunities, facilities, and leadership for the development of research among Negroes, particularly on problems peculiar to the South." 3-16-44

REPORT BACKED

President Stringfellow Barr of St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., commenting on the recommendation, said: "I cannot see how any American can possibly disagree with this recommendation. Quite aside from the question of justice to individual citizens, our country cannot afford the luxury of igonrance in any group of its citizens."

Racial prejudice in the United States can best be ended, he declared, not by outlawing segregation, but by "honestly" providing equal educational opportunities for all persons, regardless of race.

The report suggests federal aid in the equalization of educational opportunities. Such a bill was before the Congress during the first session of the 78th Congress, but was defeated by trickery engineered by Republican Senators led by Senator Taft of Ohio through an amendment submitted by Senator Langer of North Dakota.

STILL IN COMMITTEE

Senator Langer's amendment deflected the support being given the measure by Southern Senators, when it proposed that the funds of the individual states be regulated by federal action to provide equal distribution to whites and Negroes. The Senator admitted, later, that he had not read the bill and did not know it contained adequate safeguards for the equitable distribution of federal funds, which had been accepted by the Southern supporters of the measure. 3-16-44

Senator Taft, however, knew of these provisions in the bill. He nevertheless pushed Senator Langer's amendment, and after it passed, moved immediately to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education. It is still reposing in committee.

Survey Urges Whites to Aid Negro Studies

PM - New York, N.Y.
3-8-44

Education Office Calls Half-Educated a Threat to Democracy

By CHARLES A. MICHIE
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 8.—A people half slave and half free is a threat to the U. S. A., and a people half educated and half ignorant is a threat to democracy, a survey just published by the U. S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, says. The report refers to the place of Negroes in the Nation.

It adds that restricted opportunities for education among Negroes, the economic and social factors responsible, the loss in manpower and recommendations for action are very important.

Proposals

On the timely and crucial problem of race relations, it urges that various things be done by both Negro and white institutions:

¶ That they collect as much information as possible about Negroes and techniques of race adjustment experiment and activities, and disseminate this information to both Negroes and white persons.

¶ That they co-operate with other colleges to develop union library lists on the Negro and race relations and arrange inter-library loans.

¶ That those which have not already done so, inaugurate the scientific study of the Negro and other races and their contributions to American and world culture as a part of the regular curriculum.

¶ That they recognize their special responsibility to this minority group and co-operate with other community agencies to develop minority group strategies in attacking inter-racial problems, to encourage civic responsibility and participation and to remove the stigma of inferiority. 3-8-44

Suggestions to Whites

Recommendations to white persons and their institutions of higher learning in the South:

¶ That they join with similar Negro institutions to develop a constructive program for better race relations in line with the suggestions made to Negroes.

¶ That they assume increasingly the responsibility of pointing out to the majority group the economic significance and social implications of providing equally of educational and occupational opportunities for Negroes.

The following recommendations are among those made to Negroes and their institutions of learning regarding their educational programs:

¶ That they study the socio-economic factors in the life of their regions, states and communities and apply the findings and conclusions to their programs.

¶ That they co-operate with high schools, white institutions, and community agencies to co-ordinate and expand educational facilities, and improve conditions for Negroes.

Recommendations to state and Federal governments:

¶ That states take steps to prosteps to assure that equalization funds of their state reach the source for which they are intended.

¶ That state take steps to provide equality of educational opportunity for Negroes. 3-8-44

¶ That the Federal Government participate in developing high-grade university education for either the Negro or white race or both, wherever in the country it cannot be done from other public or private sources.

The national survey of the higher education of Negroes was undertaken in 1939 with funds granted by Congress in answer to a request by the Assn. of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and many other educational leaders. The directional staff for the survey included Dr. John Studebaker, director of the U. S. Office of Education; Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education; Fred J. Kelly, chief of the Division of Higher Education of the U. S. Office of Education, who was director of the survey, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the Education of Negroes, of the Office of Education.

LIMITS PLEA TO AID NEGRO IN COLLEGES

TIMES - New York, N.Y.

Head of Office of Education Says He Asks South to Give Help, Not Open Doors

3-17-44

WASHINGTON, March 16 (U.P.)—John W. Studebaker, commissioner of the United States Office of Education, said today that his office believed that white educational institutions in the South should take "an interest in improving the work of Negro institutions," but did not recommend that white colleges and universities open their doors to Negro students.

Mr. Studebaker amplified and explained a recommendation made March 7 in a report on a national survey of the higher education of Negroes. The recommendation was that white educational institutions in the South "work out ways and means of making their facilities available to Negro scholars and graduate students, and assist in providing opportunities, facilities and leadership for the development of research among Negroes."

"This recommendation," Mr. Studebaker said today, "was intended to suggest the more widespread use of means which are now being used by some universities in the South which cooperate with colleges for Negroes by supplying to these colleges teaching staffs for courses which would not otherwise be offered in the Negro institutions, in supplying library books and supervisory assistance, and in other ways taking an interest in improving the work of Negro institutions." 3-17-44

The recommendations for "action by white persons and their institutions of higher learning in the South" were as follows:

"1. That institutions of higher learning for white persons join with similar institutions for Negroes in developing a constructive program for better race relations.

"2. That, in order to develop qualified leaders to attack the difficult problems of the southern region, the institutions of higher learning for white persons (a) work out ways and means of making their facilities available to Negro scholars and graduate students; and (b) assist in providing opportunities, facilities and leadership for the development of research among Negroes, particularly on problems peculiar to the South.

"3. That white educators and laymen actively cooperate with Negroes in planning and executing projects designed to (a) improve their health status; (b) increase their occupational opportunities; (c) develop recreational facilities; (d) improve their living conditions, and (e) increase their civic participation. 3-17-44

"4. That white educators assume increasingly the responsibility of pointing out to the majority group in general the economic significance and social implications of providing for Negroes, on all levels, equality of educational and occupational opportunities.

"5. That the majority group, under the leadership of the higher institutions of learning, examine continually, critically and fairly the relation between democratic ideals and their practices with respect to the consideration and treatment of Negroes."

Officials Deny College Report

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 3-9-44

By HARRY S. McALPIN
(Washington Bureau, of the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Published reports that the Office of Education's survey of the higher education of Negroes had recommended that southern colleges accept Negroes as students were denied here Wednesday by a spokesman for the department. The report which is a forward looking document, recommends "as a beginning" in the direction of interracial cooperation in the achievement of common goals, that "the institutions of higher learning for white persons (A) work out ways and means of making their facilities available to Negro scholars and graduate students; and (B) assist in providing opportunities facilities and leadership for the development of research among Negroes, particularly on problems peculiar ~~to the~~ south." 3-9-44

It was pointed out that this is being done already in North Carolina. The general trend in the south particularly in educational circles is toward an acceleration of the process of equalizing the educational opportunities for Negroes. This is demonstrated by the recent action of the Kentucky house of representatives, the recommendation of the education committee of the Missouri constitution convention and by the recommendations for equality of opportunity made to the general assembly by the Governor of Virginia.

Cooperation was the keynote of the recommendations of the survey. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, associate director of the survey is the author of this recommendation, it was learned.

Colleges Urged To Teach Interests Of The Masses

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga 3-4-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"The post-war philosophy of Negro colleges, whether private or tax supported, must emphasize and promote the interests of the masses even more than of the privileged classes," Walter B. Chivers, visiting professor of sociology at Hampton Institute, told the Post-War Planning Group of the college recently in an address on "A Philosophy of Post-War Education."

Professor Chivers, who is at Hampton on leave from his duties as head of the sociology department at Morehouse College, pointed out that the great masses of people become increasingly important as the present global conflict continues. He said that the Russian and the Chinese people have performed more successfully than the gigantic machines of the west because the common peoples of these two great countries are important to their civilizations.

WITH RATHER THAN FOR

The roles of the Negro colleges, he declared, "must change from those of detached advisors and critics to those of equal-participants—they must work with the masses rather than at or for them.

"Faculty members," he continued, "must become identified with the churches of the common man, the trade-union, and other activities of equal significance. Students must be infiltrated into the world outside of the college campus. 3-4-44

DEVELOPING SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

"This is and will continue to be the laboratory for training in effective citizenship. It offers the only real opportunity for developing consciousness in young people while they are in the primary stages of preparing to live.

"It really makes not the slightest difference as to whether or not the emphasis of the institutions are upon vocations, professions, or arts and sciences, their students must be exposed to the socializing influences that keep men and women human.

"There is no valid reason why a mechanic should not be trained in appreciation of the fine arts, the practices, subtleties, and strategies of the labor movement, and to enjoy intellectual gymnastics. Neither is there valid reason why a student of sociology should not have experience sweating in cotton or tobacco fields."

KENTUCKY OKAYS BILL TO PERMIT RACES TO STUDY TOGETHER

[illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.
3-16-44

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky House o. Representatives voted Saturday 41 to 38 to authorize the teaching of whites and Negroes together in graduate and professional courses of institutions of higher learning in the State.

The measure, introduced by Charles W. Anderson, Jr., of Louisville, Negro Republican member of the General Assembly is now ready for action by the Senate.

Passage of the bill would permit the mingling of the races in educational institutions for the first time in forty years, when the United States Supreme Court upheld a law of the State which ousted Negro students from Berea College.

3-16-44

18h-1944

Schools In Va.

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — College presidents from all over the state met here last week to discuss the status of Negro education in Virginia. All agreed that the state is "making an honest effort to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes and whites," and that the Old Dominion could take just pride in the fine colleges for Negroes already established here. 3-18-44

up of a recent recommenda-

The meeting was a follow-tion of the U. S. Office of Education that state governments "act now to provide equality of education for Negroes on both the college and grade school level."

Dr. J. Earl Moreland, presiden of Randolph-Macon's Men's col lege at Ashland, said:

"I think it is the obligation c our states in the south to mak available on the post-graduate level educational facilities for Negroes, particularly in the field of medicine.

"I think the bill passed by the general assembly to do this by utilizing the facilities of Meharry Medical college in Nashville is a wise one."

COULD TAKE PRIDE

He said he felt Virginia coul take "just pride" in the "very fin colleges for Negroes it now ha notably Virginia Union Universit at Richmond, the State Colleg for Negroes in Petersburg an Hampton Institute, which occup places of distinction in the fielc of education." 3-18-44

Dr. John E. Pomfret, presider of the College of William ar Mary, spoke also on the plan send Negro medical students fro Virginia to Meharry as well passage by the general assemb of a bill to established a junic college for Negroes at Norfolk.

The education heads said nothing concerning the recommendation of the office of education that white colleges in the south make their facilities available to Negro students. Dr. Julian A. Burrus of VPI said he had not seen the recommendations and so refused to comment.

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, state superintendent of public instruction said: " Virginia is making steady progress in providing equal opportunities for Negroes both on the college and school levels." This, he added, is exemplified by the Meharry bill. 3-18-44

He explained also that the survey made within the last year, indicated that more than half of the counties in Virginia have equalized Negro and white teacher salaries or are making plans to do so.

THE LIVING SOUTH

Chicago Defender, Ill.

By HAROLD PREECE

9-9-44

Gowns and Overalls

NOBODY'LL EVER catch me throwing off on schools and school marms. No sir!

You see I was a big kid, 11 years old, with my toes dew poisoned and my legs full of sores from West Texas alkali water, before I ever got any closer to a schoolhouse than a hound dog gets to a coon hole on a high bluff.

It was so hard for me to get an education that I'll never forget my first year in the John B. Winn Public School at Austin, Texas. I'd just lean back in my seat, while the cool breeze blew through the window, thinking how the hot sun of West Texas was raising blisters on my two cousins, Morris and Dorris, bent-over cotton sacks instead of books.

There I'd sit with my blue back speller while my teacher, Miss Laura, would say:

"Now, Harold, you'll have to learn how to spell those words, and write them down in your copy book if you want to be President of the United States."

Well, I never got to be President of the United States. But, later on, I was elected president of the sixth grade literary society; and I thought that was just the first step toward the big job which Mr. Roosevelt is holding down so well.

Today, southern school marms are beginning to talk a different language from what they talked when I was a kid, according to my ex-school marm wife. I'm repeating what she heard them talking when she visited the 41st annual convention of the American Teachers' Association held at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial college in Nashville, a couple of weeks ago.

Lots of southern teachers are saying, "Johnny, you'd better learn those spelling words if you ever want to be president of UCAPAWA or an organizer for the United Steel Workers of America."

I believe that if Miss Laura had told me something like that, I might have made up a couple of fine words for old Professor McCallum's blue back speller.

But there are some mighty fine new words of a fine new future for Dixie in the 14 resolutions passed by those teachers from 22 states—most of them from Dixie—who attended the ATA convention.

Did you think that teachers were shy, timid folks content to have two dollars less in their pockets because they had two dollar words in their mouths? Well, the fight that our teachers have been waging for salary equalization all over the South showed a lot of us that people with college degrees don't have pasteboard backbones.

The teachers who attended the ATA convention, showed by these resolutions, that they are moving up to the front lines in the South's battle for democracy. They demonstrated by their courage, by their deep devotion to democracy, that the scholars in their black caps and gowns are beginning to make common cause with everyday folks in blue jumpers and overalls for that great new world lengthening its shadow across the plantations and coves of Dixie.

"As a minority group and as a predominantly laboring group," declares the twelfth of their 14 resolutions, "we must ally ourselves with the great force of organized labor."

"Trained Negro labor leaders are greatly needed, and the schools must meet these needs."

Now, there are conservative white and Negro educators down here in Dixie who will say that teachers have no business meddling in such things as labor unions and that it's alright to train a boy to be a preacher or doctor but that training a boy to organize workers is a prescription of a different medicine. They will bring up Booker T. Washington's attitude toward unions, forgetting that the great founder of Tuskegee had to deal with a jim crow labor movement and not with the CIO which says that a worker is a laboring man before he is a white man or a black man.

Must Train Leaders

THE SOUTH'S schools must train the leaders in every field of thought and activity. They must train ministers who will preach the religion of Jesus instead of the religion about Jesus. They must train doctors who will not be content to get fat and buy office buildings, but who will lead the people in the fight for public hospitals and rural health clinics. They must train mechanics and skilled workers of both colors for the factories whose coming spell economic and industrial democracy in this land where King Cotton trembles on a crumbling throne. They must train farmers who will junk the bull tongue plow for the tractor. Finally, they must train organizers to build the associations and unions of the people which give life to the letter of democracy which will build democracy upon the solid rock of the people rather than upon the shifting sands of philanthropy and charity.

9-9-44

But the schools must do more than train all these new leaders from all these millions of young-uns down here in Dixie. The ATA believes that the schools and their teachers have to back up legislation which will give the boys and girls opportunities to be placed in their chosen life jobs once they have finished that "Training and placement are two sides of one whole; we cannot expect to succeed in one and, at the same time, fail in the other" — this is the ringing resolution of economic independence for the South's people, passed by the South's teachers.

I think, too, that Booker T. Washington would have chimed an "aye" when the eleventh resolution was read. For that resolution declared:

Equality of Opportunity

"IN A DEMOCRACY, every man should have equality of opportunity to be trained to work, to be employed in all types of work, to be paid in accordance with his ability to do the work and to be upgraded on the job. Economic freedom is one of the Negro's greatest problems which today needs a solution.

"To uphold this right and to bring a solution, experience has shown that we must have a permanent and effective federal agency which will be on the alert to see that democratic principles prevail. In the light of this experience, we urge the continuance of the Fair Employment Practices Committee."

And with the deep integrity of those who fight for the people because they teach the people, our friends of the ATA also went on record for the abolition of the poll tax and for the passage of the federal anti-lynching bill. They declared that "Negroes should be given an opportunity to play a significant role in the formulation and implementation of policies affecting the post-war world.

Nearly Fifty Alien Students At Fisk U

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-4-44

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—More than 47 students from different islands of the Caribbean sea, Central Africa, and 20 States in the Union are enrolled for courses in the Department of Social Sciences at Fisk university, it is revealed by Mrs. Minerva H. Johnson, administrative assistant of the department.

Of the students who have registered in social sciences, there are three lawyers and businessmen from the Republic of Haiti. They are Franck Legendre, of Les Cayes, a student of anthropology and sociology; Max L. Etheart, of Port-au-Prince, a student of education, sociology, and public finance, and Clement Jumelle, of Saint-Marc, a student of economics and sociology. Each was a practicing attorney for six years in Haiti before coming to the United States last summer for further study. They came to Fisk university through the Institute of International Education and the State Department in Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTER OF STATESMAN AT FISK

Miss Luce Duvivier, for a number of years a school principal in Jeremie, daughter of a former Haitian ambassador to the United States, is also pursuing advanced study. 3-4-44

Students from other foreign countries are Miss Elaine Engwall from the Congo; Charles Meed, of Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, and Miss Rena Thorbourne, from Panama City, Panama, who also came to Fisk through the Institute of International Education and the State Department in Washington, D. C.

HAITIAN PROFESSOR

The course in social psychiatry is being offered by Dr. Louis P. Mars, professor of psychiatry at the School of Medicine in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Dr. Mars is also a public health officer.

Dr. Edwin W. Smith, former president of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and a retired missionary with more than 40 years' experience in Central, East and South Africa, is special consultant at the Institute of African Studies.

Informants at the Institute are Miss Fatima Massaquoi, a Vai from the Republic of Liberia; Ramodoena Motsi, a Bechuana from South Africa, and Ako Adjei, a Ga from the Gold Coast, West Africa.

3-4-44

AFRICAN RESEARCH

The teaching of Vai and research in other African languages is under the direction of Dr. Mark Watkins, professor of Anthropology and sociology, and a specialist in linguistics.

Speaking on the importance of the work that is being done at the Institute of African Studies, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of the university, said, "The time has come when we Americans must realize the value of African cultures s an important part of our general liberal arts education in the ame way as we study the cultures of Europe."

181-1944

Negro Colleges Unite In Drive For Funds

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

3-25-44

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of Negro education, twenty-seven of the leading privately-controlled Negro colleges and universities are pooling their resources and energies to raise $1,500,000 for their current maintenance in a nation-wide fund drive through a newly created organization, the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week.

Walter Hoving a prominent New York merchant and chairman of the national board of the United Service Organizations has accepted the national chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign committee. This fund campaign committee will be interracial in character. Mr. Hoving said that he would name the members of his national committee within a few weeks. The campaign for $1,500,000 will be conducted by local committees throughout the nation. The drive will terminate at the end of May.

3-25-44

A number of prominent persons of both races have joined the sponsoring committee of the United Negro College Fund among whom are C. C. Spaulding president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; Will W. Alexander vice president of the Rosenwald Fund; P. B. Young Sr., Robert Ogden Purves, Bishop Lorenzo S. King, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. M. S. Davage, William J. Schieffelin.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, expressed his enthusiasm for the project, by saying that the United Negro College Fund sponsoring committee was convinced that the step is one of the most important undertaken in the history of Negro education.

Rosenwald Fund Officials in Haiti

12-8-44

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

PORT-AU-PRINCE HAITI — (ANP) — Dr. Edwin R. Embree, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Fred Wale, officials of the Julius Rosenwald fund of Chicago, arrived here last week. Travelling under the auspices of the Coordinator of Inter-American affairs, the trio is expected to visit various parts of the island and to advise on phases of the agricultural and rural education program. 12-8-44

They were met by Dr. Max Bend who has charge of an English speaking experiment in the local school system here. The group will return to the United States before the New Year.

Hoving Named Chairman Of College Fund Drive

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

3-25-44

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund campaign which has set up offices here as the first step in the raising of $1,500,000 for the endowment funds of twenty-seven Negro colleges has secured the services of Walter Hoving as chairman of the campaign committee.

Hoving who is president of Lord and Taylor, one of New York's large department stores is also the chairman of the national board of the USO.

Describing the campaign as one of the most forward-looking steps taken by Negroes he said that he would name the members of his national committee within the next few weeks. The drive will be conducted by local committees throughout the country.

Colleges that will benefit by the fund are: Tuskegee institute, Hampton institute, Risk university. Howard university, Atlanta university, Bennett college, Bethune-Cookman college, Clark college, Tillotson college, Tougaloo college, Virginia Union university, Atlanta university School for Social work;

3-25-44

Wiley college, Dillard university, Gammon Theological Seminary, Knoxville college, Lane college, LeMoyne college, Lincoln university, Morehouse college, Morris Brown college, Philander Smith college, Samuel Huston college, Shaw university, Spelman college and Texas college.

Dem. Education Plank Condemned

Afro American

Baltimore, Md. 8-19-44

NEW YORK — Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, one of the two colored women principals in non-jim crow schools, this week branded the Democratic party's plank on Federal aid to education and administered by the State as being of doubtful benefit to colored people.

Mrs. Ayer

"Advances in the South in recent years," Mrs. Ayer said, "have been due to measures instituted by the Federal government and administered by it for all. The States have acted as obstructionists in these Federal measures."

Federal Power Weakened

If the plank which advocates Federal aid should be adopted, she said the vast power of the government will be nullified by the evil practices of the South educationally and continued ignorance and illiteracy will result. 8-19-44

Mrs. Ayer said, "Colored people can be sure that the hate felt by many Southerners would nullify proper uses of Federal Funds," as she advocated Federal administration or control of such aid.

Rosenwald Fund Annual Report

World — Memphis, Tenn.

Americans, especially colored Americans, should in no wise underestimate the significance and gravity of the problem posed by the National Conference of Christians and Jews nor that contained in the annual report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Warning against the storm clouds of hate which "came into being" after the first World War the Rosenwald Fund, which since 1917, has expended nearly 19 million dollars mostly for the improvement of Negro education and health, "is now turning its attention to race relations," while the National Conference is seeking to raise one million dollars to fight post-war injustices, and to "provide the ounce of prevention which may save our land the pound of grief." 12-1-44

The Rosenwald Fund report, perhaps America's most unbiased and critical evaluation of racial relations, gives a comprehensive summary in the form of a balance sheet, laments the rising tide of intolerance manifested in Anti-Semitic attacks in New York, Boston, Chicago; the zoot suit clash with Mexicans in Los Angeles, Manhandling of Japanese-Americans in the Mid-west and East. "But the chief victims, it continues, "were Negroes: riots in Detroit, Beaumont and Mobile, outbreaks in Newark and Dayton, violence in all kinds of public carriers throughout the South."

The report sound an encouraging note: "Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them. Politically Negroes have gained stature and power. Police and the courts "have moved far toward democracy during the war years.

We repeat, there is much in the report that is encouraging and commendable. But too, there is a sad note, which our teachers, ministers, and all others having to do with child-training, should heed: "Negro youths in Northern cities turned to violence, with 200 separate teen-age gangs, vicious and violent, looking for trouble in Harlem; colored hoodlums having mauled white passengers on trolleys and subways in Brooklyn." 12-1-44

In brief then, here we have the National Conference of Christian and Jews on the one hand, seeking funds to avert post-war violence which his most certain to come, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund on the other, shifting its interest and funds from the education and health of Negroes to that of bettering race relations. The far sighted wisdom of both of these reports should be recognized by all post-war planners. We also commend them to the considerate judgment of all Negroes North as well as South

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Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,615,513 in Two Years

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

11-25-44

Edwin R. Embree, President, Considers Expenditure as Gain for Democracy

CHICAGO (ANP) — In the review of the Julius Rosenwald Fund just issued, President Edwin R. Embree reports that during the past two years, 1942-44, the fund expended $1,615,513 on its programs in education and race relations.

The largest single payment was $617,000 to Dillard University in New Orleans, in completing the fund's efforts to build up this and three other university centers for colored people.

The others are Howard University in Washington, Fisk University and Meharry Medical College in Nashville and the group of colleges in Atlanta.

$185,000 for Fellowships

Other expenditures were $336,000 for the preparation of white and colored teachers for rural schools; $226,000 for race relations; $185,000 for fellowships for 43 colored persons and 31 white southerners.

Another $94,000 was used to conclude payments on the colored health program officially ended in 1942.

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations during recent years, Mr. Embree lists the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations. 11-25-44

Making Most of Opportunities

"The balance," he states, "is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have colored people been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

After discussing the hopeful signs — in employment, growth of unions, rising political power, education, civil rights defended by the courts, the spread of interracial organizations, new opportunities in the armed services, etc. Mr. Embree concludes:

War Experience Valuable

"In spite of continued segregation and discrimination, the training and experience in the armed forces have been tremendous. A million colored people — practically all the young men of the group between 18 and 30 have been given an education far beyond any school or college.

"They have been well housed and well fed. Their health has been safeguarded and their strength built up. They have been trained and disciplined — for the most part in wholesome fashion.

"They have seen other parts of the country and of the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have sensed wide horizons and have had some warming experiences of respect and admiration as they moved over America, through the Pacific and in Europe.

Old Status Impossible

"Coming back from such experience, the whole young male population of the race will never again fit into the serfdom of southern feudalism or into second-class status in northern industrial cities. It is too late ever again to keep colored people 'in their place.'

11-25-44

"If we wanted that, we should never have drawn them into war production nor called them to the tremendous education of the armed forces.

"We now have the problem — and the opportunity — to build colored people, with all other citizens, into a common working force, which may then produce the highest standard of living ever known by any people, into a common culture, which will be enriched by the wisdom and ingenuity of this race as it has been by their art and music; into a common social and political order which may then become a true democracy."

Educators Arrive Safely In Liberia

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Jackson Davis and T. M. Campbell, American educators, arrived here last week. They will cooperate with the American Agricultural mission arranged by the U. S. Department of State at the request of the Liberian government, before leaving for other West African countries where they will cooperate with the colonial governments, mission schools, and native people on the problems of mass education and rural science.

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The tour is backed by the Phelps-Stokes fund and will take the men to the Gold Coast, Nigeria, the Cameroons and the Belgian Congo. Davis and Campbell will be joined by Miss Margaret Wrong and Handley Hooper of Great Britain.

181-1944

Anna T. Jeans

Jeanes Teachers Of South Carolina Map Program At Meeting

Age - New york, N.y.

5-27-44

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Thirty-one Jeanes Teachers of South Carolina met in annual session at South Carolina A and M College last week to evaluate work done during the year and to formulate plans for another year.

Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation and Miss Shellie T. Northcutt, special Jeanes Teachers were distinguished guests at the session.

The South Carolina State Department of Education was represented by J. B. White, Director of Certification; J. H. Hope, Superintendent of Education; Mrs. M. E. Hite, assistant Director of Certification; J. P. Pelton, State Agent of Negro Schools and W. H. Schiffley, Assistant State Agent.

Three members, Mrs. Corrine White, Marion County; Misses Floy O. Mitchum and Helen D. Hagin, Spartanburg and Dilton Counties, respectively, were elected delegates to the Regional Jeanes Conference held at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

The following officers were elected to serve the group for the next two years. President, Cathrine Boyd, Beaufort County; vice-president, T. F. Hammond, Saluda County; secretary, Mrs. Corrine White, Marion County; treasurer, Miss Martha Wright, Lexington County; Editor, Mrs. Cathrine B Johnson of Oconee County.

John P. Burgess, an honorary member of the Jeanes Association and who is now associated with the State OPA, was present and gave valuable information concerning the work of the OPA in South Carolina. Miss Trudelle Wimbush, a former Jeanes Teacher and now instructor in Rural Education at State A. and M. College, also spoke at the session.

5-27-44

A committee to revise the State Constitution was appointed as follows: Mrs. Elise Jenkins, Richland County; Mrs. Cora Green, Orangeburg County; Mrs. Mary Dunmore, York County, Miss Trudelle Wimbush, State College; and U. S. Gallman, Newberry County.

181-1944

Federal Funds

WHY NOT FEDERAL AID FOR OUR SCHOOLS?

THE Press and Standard is convinced that at this time efforts should be made by our educational department of the state government, to secure federal aid for our schools. Just a few days ago Judge Waring of the Federal court in Charleston, decided a case tried before him in which he ruled that we must pay equal salaries for equal service, irrespective of race. This will mean that South Carolina must provide for paying millions of dollars more for education in South Carolina. If negro teachers are to get the same salaries as white teachers there will have to be provision made for paying the additional money. Federal aid for our schools will provide this money.

February 24, 1944

The argument is made that this will necessitate admittance of negro pupils to white schools in South Carolina. We think not. We have been receiving Federal money for paying portions of the salaries of teachers of agriculture and home economics, and there has been no mixed race classes in these subjects in any school in the state. There need be none if Federal aid is secured for other school subjects. Neither the whites nor the negroes desire mixed classes. The white people of the South will not stand for this, and we have no fear of any attempt to compel it. Walterboro, Press & Standard

The Press and Standard opines that it is going to be necessary to conduct strict examinations for white and negro teachers to ascertain their fitness for teaching. There will need to be set up standards which will recognize ability and experience, and fix proper pay for the standards. This will doubtless cause an increase in the amount of money needed for paying negro teachers, and a decrease in the amount of money needed for paying white teachers. We cannot say that this will work any hardships, and we believe that it is fair. Equal pay for equal service should prevail.

Norton Denies Race Mixing In School Is Near

Advertiser- Montgomery, Ala.

4-16-44

Calls On Education Authorities To Help Refute Charge

Elbert B. Norton, superintendent of Education in Alabama, has called upon the school authorities of the State to condemn and refute statements made by the "Big Mules" of Birmingham and their associates, the Republican national committee, to the effect that Federal aid for education will result in the admission of negroes to the white schools of Alabama. Mr. Norton brands these "Big Mule" and Republican statements as false and unfair.

"No political campaign or other situation should give license to the stirring of prejudices and hatreds among the people," the educator asserted, and issued the following to the press:

"As superintendent of education for the State of Alabama, I consider it my bounden duty to denounce the current misleading and utterly false statements which are flooding our State to leave the impression that we are imminently threatened with some Federal directive to accept negroes in any of the white schools or institutions of Alabama. 4-16-44

"No political campaign or other situation should give license to the stirring of prejudices and hatreds among the people.

"The statement that the United States Office of Education has called upon Southern white colleges to 'open their doors' to negro students is utterly false. No Alabama institution has been called upon to do any such thing.

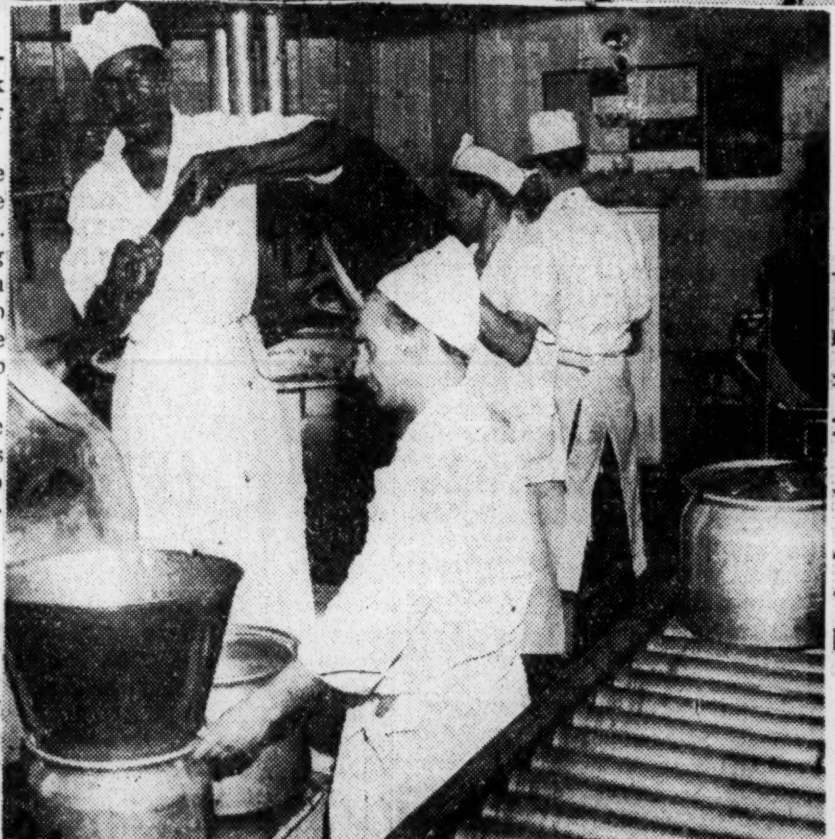
"I wish also to utterly condemn the unfair and untrue statements to the effect that Southern educators and statesmen who work for Federal aid for education have advocated or will condone the mixing of races in our schools. This idea has been openly publicized and also quietly circulated in the current political campaign for the United States Senate to such an extent that I deem it necessary to ask school authorities throughout Alabama to be alert to condemn such statements from whatever source, and to inform our people accurately and truthfully concerning the long successful participation of the Federal government in educational enterprises without encroachment on local and State control of schools, and without the slightest threat to the maintenance of separate schools for the races. 4-16-44

"Auburn, the University of Alabama and high schools throughout the State have received Federal funds for specialized types of education for many years without any of the dire results predicted by the opponents of Federal aid.

"City and county boards of education in Alabama spent approximately two million dollars of Federal money last year in vocational education and the special training of war workers. In no instance was a negro enrolled in a class with a white student."

House Hatchet-men Seek to End Lunches for 50,000 City Kids

Daily Worker- NewYork, N.Y. 4-3-44



Dressed in spick and span white uniforms and white caps, these women (top) are making sandwiches for school kids who will be devouring them at noon the same day. Luncheon menus prepared by dieticians are wholesome and varied. Some 75,000 sandwiches are made daily to feed the kids serviced by the Department of Welfare's School Lunch Program. Employes of the Department of Welfare's school lunch program (lower picture) pour hot steaming soup into large aluminum containers. Tagged and sealed tightly, the soup starts its journey to schools throughout the five boroughs.

By Helen Fitzgerald

The House of Representatives unsheathed its hatchet again last week to chop off the appropriation for the school lunch program.

If it furthers the welfare of the people—cut it out—seems to be the motto of most of the Congressman. In this instance on the chopping block was a school lunch program which has furnished hot lunches to about five million school kids for the past five years. The vote was 136 to 54 against. 4-3-44

Fortunately, this does not write finis to the program—the scene has now shifted to the Senate where two bills are pending in the Senate Agriculture Committe.

How does the Child Nutrition program operate in New York City where 50,000 school kids get hot lunches daily? Children of working mothers in the low income group are given preference; principals of schools decide what children are eligible, Lunches are also available to those who can pay 10 cents or 50 cents a week.

A visit to the Three-story plant covering 30 square feet in Long Island City reveals a modern spick and span building, run efficiently and smoothly under the strictest sanitary conditions.

SWEET SMELL OF CELERY

This efficiency and the resulting benefits to the children which hot lunches provide are something Dorothy K. Zeman, assistant director of the Dept. of Welfare's Division of School Lunches is proud. Project director is A. Maguire.

The food purchased by the Department of Markets is of high quality, and yesterday afternoon the sweet smell of fresh celery pervaded the large orderly room where countless men and women, dressed in white uniforms and caps worked. They were in process of preparing celery sticks for the following day's lunch. At other long tables, workers sat storing huge piles of plump, white dried beans. The beans after sorting would be washed and end up as bean soup, cooked in mammoth steam kettles.

The menus prepared by dieticians are varied and wholesome. A typical lunch consists of hot soup (8 oz.) sandwich, bread and butter, fruit, fresh or stewed. And, of course, milk. When soup is ommitted, two sandwiches are included with a piece of raw vegetable—celery sticks, pieces of carrot or green pepper. At the present time, 534 public and parochial schools are serviced.

Preparation for the day's lunches begins at 4 A. M.

The large containers for soup are sterilized as are all utensils used for milk. At the schools, utensils are also boiled each day. All equipment, mixing machines, steam kettles are scrubbed and kept clean at all times. Employees who prepare, distribute and serve the food number 1,100. For making sandwiches alone, 127 men and women work for three and a half hours starting at 6 A. M. 75,000 sandwiches are made during that time. 4-3-44

In the cooked food department, 62 persons work, 19 handle fruit, 18 work in the commissary. Such a detail as writing tags and orders requires eight people. A complete unit in itself, the project has its own garage, warehouse and maintenance dept. where repairing of school equipment is done. A graduate nurse is in attendance at the plant for first aid or other emergencies.

Huge two way conveyors carry the food to the second and third floors and then back down to the first floor when it is ready for the trucks. Thirty trucks distribute the food timed to arrive at schools not later than 11:30 A. M.

An attractive Workbook has been written especially for workers. It contains all the information which the workers will need to help them do a good job.

FEDERAL SUBSIDY

The federal subsidy pays approximately 9 cents of each lunch and the present appropriation expires at the end of June, at which time the whole program will fall by the boards, if our legislators are not convinced of the program's worth.

Now, more than ever this program is needed—for mothers busy at their war jobs do not have the time to prepare lunches. Teachers have found that children are more alert and receptive to teaching when they've had adequate and nutritious lunch. 4-3-44

Whether or not you are a parent, you can do something to keep hot lunches for kids. Take out your pen or pencil and write a letter to your congressmen and senators today.

On The Wrong Foot

4-1-44

That was an excellent debate which was staged Thursday at the second general session of the A. E. A. convention when Gov. Sparks took the position that federal aid to education tends toward the federalizing of our school system, only to be answered by State Superintendent of Education Norton who quoted verse and chapter to disprove the governor's contention. This was the old story of a fear going up against a fact.

Age Herald-B'ham, Ala.

That is not to say that Gov. Sparks is unsympathetic with the advancement of the schools, nor is it to say that, by and large, he is disposed to be an illiberal person. His heart is very definitely in the right place. But, like some others, he looks askance at federal aid, on the theory that no good can come out of Washington. He is persuaded that federal aid is merely an entering wedge, a foot in the door, in anticipation of an intrusion upon local autonomy. Also, he regards federal aid as the prelude to interference with respect to the racial question.

4-1-44

How wide of the mark he is on both scores Dr. Norton showed, first, by reading from the measure under discussion, and secondly, by interpreting the express declaration on non-interference as providing greater protection of states' rights than the laws setting up many federal services against which neither Gov. Sparks nor anyone else would dream of objecting.

FEDERAL SCHOOL AID

To the Editor of The News: News B'ham, Ala.

It is not my intention to "feud" through your newspaper with anyone who does not happen to agree with me on a subject which has been debated by far more informed persons than I.

However, I do feel the need to clarify a few points. On April 1, your paper carried an editorial on federal aid resulting from Governor Sparks' and Dr. Norton's discussion at an A. E. A. session, and I must emphasize to Mr. W. C. Kelley that that was the "inspiration" of my letter. There was no significant "timing" to my letter or any political motives involved. I am committed to neither the Hill nor the Simpson camp, and the opinion expressed—an "exhibition of hostility" if you choose—was purely personal, dictated by no one and for no one. Surely there are persons who have opinions that do not originate in political propaganda or party dogmas. 4-24-44

In denouncing federal aid to education because federal aid presupposes federal control, I based my assumption on past records and opinions of competent authorities. Perhaps there are just as able authorities on the other side of the fence, but how about past records? Between the years 1862 and 1890, many defeats of putting the burden on the federal treasury were recorded: 1862-1863, bills for a bureau to provide education for freedmen. Then in every Congress through 1884 a bill for permanent federal aid was defeated, despite constant recommendations by various presidents. Such bills have been opposed by both major political parties as shown by refusals to enact such in the 49th Congress with a Democratic president and House and in the 50th Congress with the Republicans victorious. The last attempt in the 51st Congress died in committee. In 1924 "the bill for creating a federal department of education was defeated because the majority of Congress feared that its creation would lead to federal control." (Congressional Digest, September, '34, Page 194.)

In an editorial of April 17, The News states that "the demand for that (local control of education) is too strong in human feelings to be overridden." How about the strength of our human feelings on the segregation issue? Everywhere there is a breakdown and an overriding of our feelings on this matter, and it is hardly wise to count too much on our "human feelings" on the local control of education question. Creeping coercion sets in regardless of human feelings.

I am familiar with the text of the Hill-Thomas bill, but I challenge anyone to prove that the granting of these monies will not carry a degree of federal interference through logrolling, through pressure groups, and the usual channels that inevitably present themselves. 4-24-44

I conceded that our educational system has marked inadequacies, but it is not yet proven that many of these same inadequacies would not exist under a federal aid policy. Equalization or apportionment of educational opportunities among the 48 states, in my opinion, is impossible without centralized authority and even then not thoroughly probable. Hence, with the evils that I consider attendant on federal aid, I cannot condone such a plan.

While we are a nation, "one and indivisible," the sectional differences based on geographic, social and economic factors, make it imperative that the states be the dominant authority in affairs that constitutionally belong to the states.

MRS. PHILIP J. BARRANCO.
1316 Fourth Avenue, Bessemer, Ala.

Sparks Against Federal Aid In Education

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fears Interference By Bureaucrats; Norton Takes Opposite View

3-31-44

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 30.—(AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama asserted tonight he was unalterably opposed to federal contributions to the state's educational system because they would result "inevitably in federal interference."

Addressing the Alabama Education Association, the state executive declared in a prepared speech that promises that such would not be the case are "believed only by the unsophisticated."

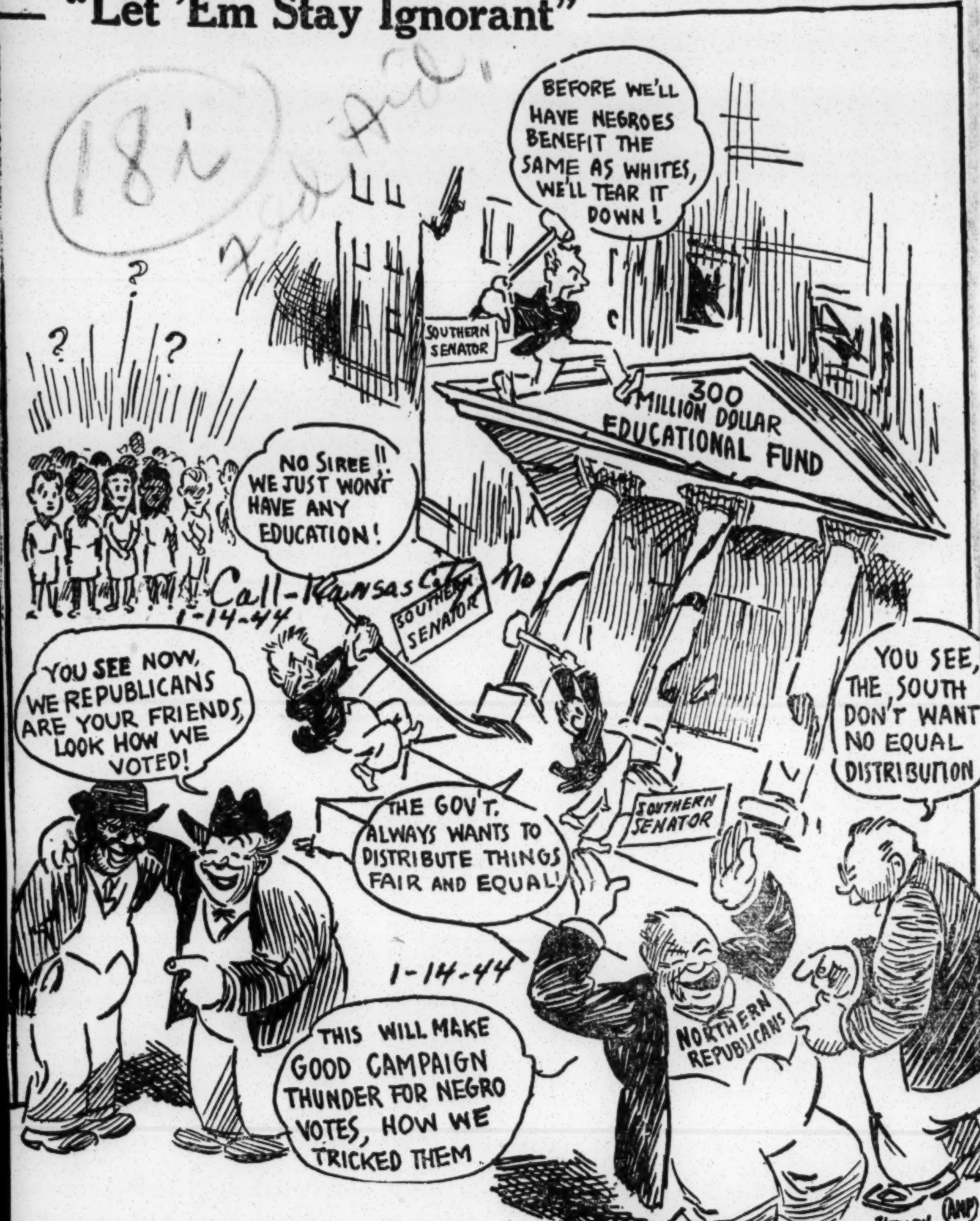
"Experience denies and disputes such a promise," Sparks asserted. "Inevitably there would be interference with local autonomy which has been builded upon necessity, upon experience and upon the best interests of the white and colored races."

"We of the South," he added, "are fixed in two things. First, there shall be absolute racial segregation, and second, there shall be no social equality."

Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, who followed Sparks in addressing the assembled teachers, strongly endorsed federal aid for education, especially that provided under Senate Bill 637, of which Senator Hill (D), Alabama, is a co-author. 3-31-44

Quoting from a section of the bill barring federal employes from exercising any control or supervision over a participating school, Dr. Norton declared in his prepared speech that "this bill provides more specific and rigid safeguards to local and state administration ... than have been thrown around the state's rights in any of the federal laws providing funds for land grant colleges (and) the extension service."

"Let 'Em Stay Ignorant"


BEFORE WE'LL HAVE NEGROES BENEFIT THE SAME AS WHITES, WE'LL TEAR IT DOWN!
SOUTHERN SENATOR
300 MILLION DOLLAR EDUCATIONAL FUND
? ? ?
NO SIREE!! WE JUST WON'T HAVE ANY EDUCATION!
SOUTHERN SENATOR
YOU SEE NOW, WE REPUBLICANS ARE YOUR FRIENDS, LOOK HOW WE VOTED!
YOU SEE, THE SOUTH DON'T WANT NO EQUAL DISTRIBUTION
THE GOV'T. ALWAYS WANTS TO DISTRIBUTE THINGS FAIR AND EQUAL!
SOUTHERN SENATOR
THIS WILL MAKE GOOD CAMPAIGN THUNDER FOR NEGRO VOTES, HOW WE TRICKED THEM
NORTHERN REPUBLICANS
HENRY-BROWN- (ANP)

18i

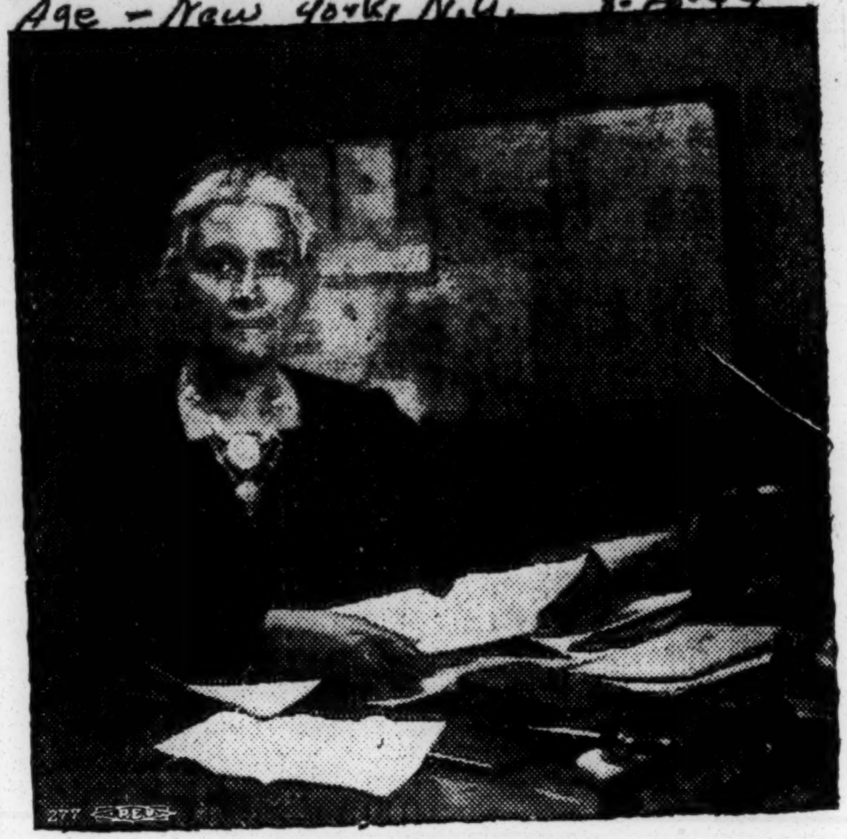
Fed Aid

Call - Kansas City, Mo
1-14-44

1-14-44

Denounces Democrats' Educational Platform

Age - New York, N.Y. 8-26-44



Mrs. GERTRUDE AYER

Democratic Party's Educational Plan Meets Rebutal By New York Elementary Principal

Age - New York, N.Y.

8-26-44

Mrs. Gertrude Ayer, prrincipal' in the local public school system, and one of the two Negro women in the United States holding such positions, except in jim crow schools, this week branded the Democratic Party's plank on Federal aid to education as being doubtful benefit to Negroes.

It will be recalled that the Democratic plank calls for "Federal aid to education administered by the States without interference from the Federal Government."

Active in the field of education for many years, Mrs. Ayer has won national attention for her work and study, and her counsel and opinion of educational and social matters have been eagerly sought by city, state and national officials.

"Advances in the South in recent years," Mrs. Ayer said, "have been due to measures instituted by the Federal Government and administered by it for all. The States have acted as obstructionists in these Federal measures."

8-26-44

If the Government policy should be established in line with the platform, it simply means that the vast power of the United States Government will be put behind the evil practices of the South with respect to education, and continued ignorance and illiteracy among Negroes will be the result.

Mrs. Ayer said that "Negroes can be sure that the hate felt by many Southerners would nullify proper uses of Federal funds. The will of the Democratic Party to treat the Negro fairly will have to be expressed in much stronger and surer terms than those expressed in the 'educational plank' if the Negro in the South is to profit.

"I am for Federal aid to education, if and only administered or at least controlled by the Federal Government.' 8-26-44

The adoption of the plank was viewed as a virtual sellout to the South, which has consistently denied even fair educational opportunity to Negroes, while at the same time condemning the Negro as being inferior.

Library Gets Grant to Aid Negro Collection

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

A $14,500 grant by the General Education Board has just been made to The New York Public Library to enable it to develop special projects in Harlem. 6-27-44

One of the projects provides for the purchase of books on current developments in Africa to strengthen the holdings of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature.

Bennett College Adds Another

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

An extended health service to reach adjacent communities has been made possible at Bennett College, Methodist seminary for girls at Greensboro, N. C., through a grant of $21,310 from the General Education Board to cover a three-year period. 8-15-44

During 18 years the annual Home-making Institute held at the college has made available to a larger community its finding in health, home and family life. When the new projetct is set in operation in September, a full-time community worker will direct it and call upon all of the resources of the college, making available the maximum facilities and personnel.

The program, it was stated, has a two-fold objective to give Bennett students an understanding of how a knowledge of health can function in the community and to make the community more aware of health problems.

8-15-44

With this sum for expansion of an already high ranking American institution, Bennett may go forward in its search for the finest and best in practical education in good faith and high courage. We can scarcely imagine a Negro institution doing as fine a job of training as Bennett. None is doing a better job.

13i-1944

Randolph Fund

Grants Announced By Randolph Fund

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — The first series of grants by the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund were announced today by Mr. Lawrence Rogin, secretary of the Fund. The recipients of the grants are:

11-3-44

Howard university, for a conference on race relations in the industrial field.

The League for Industrial Democracy, for a study of post-war problems in the field of race relations.

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The National Sharecroppers Fund, two grants: one for a survey of special aspects of the race relations problem in the South, and the second for an investigation of involuntary servitude of Negroes in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and elsewhere.

The American Labor Education Service, to publish a pamphlet based on the experiences of this organizatioin which will aid unions in meeting race relations problems.

11-3-44

The A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund was set up to encourage activity of an educational nature to improve race relations, at the presentation of the annual distinguished service award of the Workers Defense League to Mr. Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, May 2, 1944.

Mr. Randolph is chairman of the fund; Dean Harry J. Carman of Columbia college is treasurer. Other trustees, in addition to the officers, are: Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Rev. Laurence T. Hosie, Mr. Howard Kester and Miss Layle Lane.

11-3-44

181-1944

Rosenwald Fund

By ELLIE ALMA WALLS

Informer Houston, Texas

THE ROSENWALD FUND IN TEXAS:

2-12-44

In 1913 Julius Rosenwald began contributing to Negro Education in the rural South by building decent school houses. In 1917 he created the Rosenwald Fund which he administered until 1928 at which time it was reorganized under a president and board of directors. During the period 1917 to 1936 this fund expended $18,236,083 of which $4,039,051 was spent between 1917 and 1927 for Negro school buildings. In 1932 the building of schools was discontinued and other aspects of "the well-being of mankind" were centered on by the board administering the Rosenwald Fund. During the period when school building was emphasized, Texas was given 527 buildings having a pupil capacity of 57,330 and costing $2,496,521.

Since 1927 one of the purposes of the fund has been to strengthen a few private Negro colleges and to discourage the makeshifts. Wiley College in Marshall, Texas received a grant of $22,500 between 1928 and 1936. Texas has also shared in Rosenwald expenditures for Negro health, for fellowships for teachers, for library services, for race relations, and for teachers' homes. In 1926 there were in Texas 260 Rosenwald School buildings, 11 teachers' homes, and 8 additions. In 1931 there were 518 buildings including 455 school houses, 21 teachers' homes, and 32 shops. There were 29 rooms added to Rosenwald houses making the total number of projects 547. These were in 80 counties. One county, Bowie, had 43 buildings while six counties had twenty or more.

We do well to keep alive the memory of such a benefactor.

18i-1944

Southern Education Foundation

The Union — Cincinnati, Ohio

Washington, D. C.—The Southern Education Foundation, Inc. announced the award of the second James Hardy Dillard Memorial Scholarship of $200 to Albert Westley Spruill, graduate of the Tyrrell County Training School, Columbia, N. C. 7-20-44

This Dillard Memorial Scholarship is granted annually by the Southern Education Foundation to the best applicant completing the four years course of a school that at some time received aid from the John F. Slater Fund as a county training school.

First alternate was awarded to Melba Louise Chloe, R. F. D. 3, Manassas, Virginia, who graduated from the Northern Virginia Regional High School and who plans to attend Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan.

The first award of the James Hardy Dillard Memorial Scholarship was made in 1943 to Calvin C. Wanser of Delaplane, Virginia. On the basis of a highly creditable record during his freshman year at Hampton Institute, Wanser has been awarded by the Southern Education Foundation, Inc. a James Hardy Dillard Memorial Scholarship of $100.00 for use during his second year at Hampton.

The committee of the Foundation members making the awards consisted of President David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., Professor Josias Morse, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. and President Arthur D. Wright of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc., Washington, D. C. 7-20-44

18j-1944

Colored High Graduates Hear 'Things We Are Fighting For'

Courier-Journal - Louisville, Ky.

1-21-44

Events on the program of the commencement exercises of the Central Colored High School at Halleck Hall last night were directed toward development of the there, "The Things We Are Fighting For."

Ten of the eighty-two graduates held a discussion on the theme and Thomas Daniels delivered the salutatory on "The Meaning of True Patriotism." Castella Burnley gave the oration, "The Meaning of True Democracy," and the valedictory, by Annie Burton, was entitled, "What America Means to Me."

Dr. J. K. Long, assistant superintendent of Louisville public schools, presented the diplomas, and Dr. Atwood S. Wilson, principal of Central, awarded the following medals: 1-21-44

Alumni scholarship medal to Annie Burton; Louisville Defender medal, Thomas Daniels; faculty citizenship medal, John E. Maddox; Louisville Leader medal, Wesley Thomas; Bourgard award in vocal music, David Gadson; Bausch and Lomb honorary science award, Annie Burton; American Legion Auxiliary award, Jane Wright; Kiwanis Club athletic award, John Rhodes, and band awards to Henry Ritchie, Harvey Springer and Gwendolyn Vaughn.

253 GRADUATED

January 15, 1944

AT PARKER HIGH

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

Parker High School, Birmingham high school for Negroes, Friday night graduated a class of 253—82 boys and 171 girls—with Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of Birmingham Public Schools, making the presentation of diplomas. Dr. Banks, in the absence of F. D. McArthur, president, Birmingham Board of Education, also made the principal address.

A Senior Class Forum on "Problems Confronting Birmingham Negroes in Postwar Planning" highlighted the night's exercises. Taking part in the forum were Robert Hughley, Lillie Grant, Rose Marie Ellington, Alice Perry, Gloria Jones, Ida Hatcher, Mary Brewer and Howard Ragland.

Music on the program was furnished by the Parker High School choir. Invocation was given by the Rev. J. B. Calhoun, pastor, St. James A. M. E. Church, Pratt City, and the benediction by the Rev. Levie Satisfield, pastor, Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, Ensley.

Officers of the graduating class were Walter Chavers, president; William Bell, vice president; Mary E. Brewer, secretary, and Gertie Evans, assistant secretary.

Four Orators Chosen In First Semi-Final Of Negro High Schools

News-Birmingham, Ala.

3-1-44

The first of the semi-finals in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham-News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County was held at Hooper City High School Tuesday night, at which time four contestants were selected to compete in the county finals Friday night.

The four selected Tuesday night are, in alphabetical order, without regard for ratings given by the judges:

Wiley Daniels, Jr., of Parker High School; Leon Hall, of Immaculatta High School; James E. Holmes, Hooper City High School, and Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High School.

Other contestants Tuesday night were Eugene Shuttlesworth, Rosedale High; Louise Gordon, Powderly High, and Sterling Wallace, Muscoda High.

The following will compete at Dunbar High, Bessemer, Wednesday night: Clara Louise Doaty, Praco High; Alfonso Overstreet, Fairfield Industrial High; Robbie Louise Dortch, Westfield High; Marzella Berry, Ullman High; Annie Jones, Dunbar High and Bernice Mason, Brighton High.

Four To Be Selected

Four contestants will be selected from Wednesday night's contest, for the county finals, to be held Friday night. 3-1-44

E. Paul Jones, supervisor, county schools, presided at Tuesday night's contest. Judges were A. D. Shores, attorney; Mrs. C. L. Shepard, librarian, Miles College, and L. K. Shivery, Boy Scout executive. Timekeepers and ballot compilers were E. O. Jackson, editor, The Birmingham World, and W. H. Hollins, president, N. A. A. C. P.

The contest at Dunbar High Wednesday night, will be presided over by Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor, county schools. Judges will be the same as for Tuesday night, with the exception that Dr. H. R. Hughes, president, Daniel Payne College, will serve in the place of L. K. Shivery, who will be on the timekeeping and ballot-compilation committee.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, will preside at the county finals to be held at Parker High, Birmingham, Friday night. Judges for Friday night will be Dr. J. F. Drake, president, Alabama A. & M. College, Normal; Dr. N. P. Tillman, Department of Speech, Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Prof. Saunders Walker, head of the Speech Department, Tuskegee Institute.

Hours Are Given

The doors open on all of these occasions at 7 p.m. A music program by students of the school where the contest is held is given at 7:15 p.m. The speaking contest starts at 8:20 p.m. The public is invited and there is no admission charge. A special section will be reserved for white visitors at the Parker High contest.

Scholarships will be awarded to county finalists by Tuskegee Institute: A. & M. College, Talladega College, Miles College, Daniel Payne College and State Teachers College, all of Alabama, and Morehouse College, Atlanta. The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World." 3-1-44

The oratorical contest committee is composed of E. Paul Jones, chairman; Mrs. McKinney, C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham schools, and Paul L. Ware, principal, Praco High School, now in the Army.

All of these contests are directed by Artemus Calloway, Age-Herald-News oratorical contest director.

County Finals Judges For Negro Schools Oratory Tilt Named

News-Age Herald Birmingham, Ala.

Judges for the county finals of the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County will be Dr. J. F. Drake, president, A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.; Dr. N. P. Tillman, head of the department of English, Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Prof. Saunders Walker, head of the speech department, Tuskegee Institute.

This contest will be held at Parker High School, Birmingham, Friday night, March 3 and will be presided over by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery.

Judges for the elimination competitions to be held at Hooper City High, Tuesday night Feb. 29 and at Dunbar High, Bessemer, Wednesday night, March 1, will be announced, as will be members of the timekeeping and ballot compilation committee. Members of the timekeeping and compilation committee will serve for all three contests.

E. Paul Jones, supervisor of county schools, is chairman of the oratorical contest committee, having been elected to take the place of Paul L. Ware, principal, Praco High School, now in the Army. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, county school supervisor, and C. W. Hayes, supervisor, Birmingham schools.

The competing schools, with their representative and dates for their competition are to be announced.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World." 2-20-44

Each county finalist will receive a scholarship and a cash prize. The scholarships will be awarded by Miles College, Daniel Payne College, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama State Teachers College, A. & M College and Talladega College, all of Alabama, and Morehouse College, Atlanta. The cash prizes will be awarded by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald.

The public is invited to all these contests. There will be no admission charge. A special section will be reserved at the Parker High contest the night of March 3 for white visitors. Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director, will attend and direct all of these contests.

Frank Buck To Talk At Negro Schools

News-Birmingham, Ala.

2-11-44

Frank Buck, the man who "brings 'em back alive" will present a series of lectures Friday at the Parker High School and at the Fairfield Industrial High School for the benefit of the Negro Boys Club, Girl Reserves and the Negro Boy Scouts.

Mr. Buck, who last appeared in Birmingham in 1938 when he brought Gargantua here with Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus, plans to give talks on his experiences in the jungles. 2-11-44

The big game hunter who had a home in Singapore, has definite ideas on the war with Japan. He says that we should "clean up the Japs before they can further strengthen themselves at home."

He sees a great need for wild animals in the country's zoos in postwar days, and said he planned to return to the wilds as soon as conditions permit. He has been around the world 23 times and has crossed the Pacific Ocean 46 times.

From Birmingham he will go to Camp Rucker to address the soldiers there.

Negro Oratory Finals Under Dr. H. Trenholm

News-Age Herald B'ham, Ala.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president, Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, will preside over the county finals of the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County.

This contest will be held at Parker High School, Friday night, March 3.

Judges for this contest as well as presiding officers and judges for the elimination contests to be held at Hooper City High and Dunbar High, Bessemer, the nights of Feb. 29 and March 1, will be announced soon.

All of the county finalists will receive college scholarships. These will be awarded by State Teachers College, Tuskegee Institute, Miles College, Daniel Payne College, A. & M. College, Talladega College, all of Alabama, and Morehouse College, Atlanta.

The Birmingham News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

Winners Announced In County Negro Schools Oratory Finals

News-Birmingham, Ala. 3-5-44

The oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County came to an end for this year with the holding of the county finals at Parker High School.

All county finalists will receive a scholarship from one of the Negro colleges, cooperating in this activity. These colleges are Tuskegee Institute, Talladega College, Miles College, Daniel Payne College, Alabama State Teachers College and Alabama A. & M. College, all of Alabama, and Morehouse College, Atlanta. The News-Age-Herald awarded cash prizes to finalists.

Friday night's contest was presided over by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president, State Teachers College. 3-5-44

There were eight contestants. First place was won by Wiley E. Daniels, Jr., whose subject, "The Postwar World—America's Time for Greatness."

Second place was won by Benjamin Porter, Warrior Negro High School. Third place was won by Alfonso Overstreet, Fairfield Industrial high School. The oration of Daniels follows: 3-5-44

Augusta To Erect Negro High School

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

AUGUSTA, Ga. (ANP)—The erection of a high school to care for 1,500 Negro students in Richland County was proposed by Richland County Supt. S. D. Copeland in outlining postwar school expansion before the board of education.

Augusta, third largest city in the state, has no high school facilities for Negroes. 2-19-44

The proposed school, Supt. Copeland said, should include shops for vocational training; training of women in home economics, and an academic department that would provide for Negroes to prepare for the study of law, medicine, teaching, and other professions.

70 NEGRO STUDENTS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Age-Herald-B'ham, Ala.

BESSEMER, Ala., May 31—At the Dunbar High School for Negro students, graduation diplomas were awarded Wednesday night to 70 students. This included 17 students who also received vocational certificates. 6-2-44

Dr. J. F. Drake, president of the A. & M. College at Huntsville, Ala., delivered the baccalaureate address, and special music was presented by the Glee Clubs and Senior Class Chorus. The superintendent and members of the Board of Education also took part on the program. 6-2-44

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga. 2-3-44

In Theory And In Practice

The most beneficial and constructive social accomplishment by any individual during the past week is, we believe, the gesture by Prof. R. E. Cureton, instructor at the Booker T. Washington High School, when he accompanied 100 of his students of the Social Science department of the school to the County Courthouse for the purpose of having their names placed on the official voters' rolls.

The lesson, which was the culmination of a class project at the school, is not only a practical attempt to correlate theory of government with the practice, but it goes even further. It is an incentive and a stimulus which will be the means by which other students and teachers can go. It serves as a fitting starting point upon which colored Atlantans may seek to enroll the thousands of others who should have been registered already. And it emphasizes too, the great importance of our civic organizations lining up all teachers to carry on effective campaigns in making those they train to become vote-conscious. 2-3-44

This paper commends the pride and practical leadership of Mr. Cureton in this project and urges that his efforts be continued, to the end that more 18-year-olds be sought.

HIGH SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES GRADUATE 292

Post-Birmingham, Ala.

5-18-44

Programs Held Last Night And Today; Others Set For Friday

The eight Negro high schools in the Jefferson County system are graduating 292 seniors this week. Programs were held last night and today and others are scheduled for tomorrow.

Candidates for diplomas are:

Brighton High School

Erma Rocena Abram, Mary Ruth Brazlerley, Emma Jane Barron, Mary Francis Carter, Pauline Cannon, Annie Lois Cauthen, Carrie Collins, Essie Evelyn Cox, Mattie Mae Cunningham, Claudie Mae Crump, Jessie Mae Evans, Ernestine B Gray, Margaret Pike, Vivian Delores Hays, Weedie Mae Hersey, Agnes Levert, Alfa Mahone, Mildred Mahone, Catherine McCal, Alma E. McCalin, Ora Belle McCarthy, Imonell Nevels, Bernice Phillips, Helen B Rowser, Mary Louise Russell, Annie Sue Stanton, Carrie Sutton, Dearie Tannehill, Essie Ray Tucker, Odessa E. Tucker, Betty L. Williams, Phemenia Banks Jr., Harold Boglin, Wixie Dean Jr., Willie Lee Henderson, Milton James, Joseph B. Thomas, John W. Johnson, Eugene Ward, Walter Watson, Leola Kindred.

Hooper City High School

Octavia Anderson, Irene Burnett, Edward Birchfield, Samuel Brewster, Polly Brown, Erma Gene Bryant, Mary Catherine Clark, Frances L. Cunningham, Fanie Mae Ford, Quintella Gordon, Levie Giddens, Marion L. Green, Hubert W. Griffith, Willie Bell Grissett, David Grissett, Clarence Harrison, Barbara Mae Hawkins, Beatrice Heard, Walter E. Henley, Erskine Hillary, Rosa Lee Hillson, James E. Holmes, Eurydice Horne, Geraldine Jackson, Algie Lee Jackson Jr., Earlene Jer[illegible]ns, George I. Johnson, Geneva V. Jones, Hattie B. Jordan, Bertha L. Larkins, Ida Mae Long,

Thad Martin, Clenard McCarns, Verdie Bell McWilliams, Dorothy James Melton, Mabel Louise Mitchell, Ruby Lee Moore, Jewell E. Nash, Mattie C. Rayland, Della V. Rembert, Jack Richardson, Armentha Ridley, Rayfield Rogers, Carrie Bell Scott, Vivian Sims, Nettie Mae Smiley, Alonzo Spruce, James Currell Spruce, Jesse E. Stancil, Ruth M. Stevens, Sallie Mae Wallace, Sallie Washington, M. Frances Williams, Mary Jane Wilson, Juanita Wilson, Fred Wood Jr., Lula M. Woodruff, Laura Wright.

Muscoda High School

Edward Croom, Sterling Wallace, Exie Lee Hall, Mary Horne, Gonzelle James, Rosetta Moss, Irene Pacely, Virginia Warmley.

Powderly High School

Athlene Austin, Madie Avery, Sadie Cannon, Pernella Carpenter, Ruby Churn, Geraldine Culpepper, Irene Dobynes, Elizabeth Edmonds, Ida Edwards, Catherine Grant, Cornelia Hillman, Noami James, Doris Johnson, Gwendolin Johnson, Inez Jones, Viola Long, Mary Murray, Carrie Ramsey, Norma Rutledge, Hannah Shearer, Fletcher Shepherd, Willola Hicks, Loueaster Coleman, Artie Wyatt, Jimmie Conners, David Craig, William Hill, Clarence Huggins, Jonathan Nabers, Alphonso Thompkins, A. Z. Holloway.

Praco High School

Clara Allison, Mary K. Doaty, McKinley Mitchell, Benjamin Murphy, Juanita Pryce, Bertie Robinson, Maggie Skipwith, William Skipwith, Maria Vance, Beatrice Woolen. 5-18-44

Rosedale High School

George Benefield Jr., Anderson Corley Jr., Roland H. Crowder, Walter Hall Jr., David R. Jerald, Kern H. Rash, John P. Ricks, Frank M. Thompson, Luthelma J. Beard, Veda K. Carrol, Dorothy M. Davis, Phyllis V. Golston, Lena O. Harris, Cassie M. Johnson, Dorothy J. Jones, Rubye L. Maxie, Queenie E. Maxwell, Theodores Mitchell, Kathleen B. Moore, Lena M. Pickett, Dorothy L. Pinkard, Alverna A. Nelson, Sarah E. Ricks, Emma B. Sanford, Nazareth Treadwell, Annie M. White, Virginia P. Williams, Lillye P. Young.

Warrior High School

Eugene Allen, Thomas Allen, Herman Cook, Steve Davis, Frank Elliott, Hosey Johnson, Cyrus Parks, Benjamin Porter, Gertha Lee Bolden, Estella Brantley, Dorothy Brantley, Mary Campbell, Loudene Davis, Pnikie Floyd, Gussie Gladden.

Westfield High School

Essie Adams, Ruby Adams, Eunice Alexander, Evelyn Baker, Geneva Beavers, Essie M. Blye, Gilda Bone, Noval Bone, Minyon Brautley, Erma Buchanan, Frances Buchanan, Laura Buchanan, Louise Bufford, Callie Burts, Edna Burney,

Juanita Butler, Hazel Christian, Willo D. Clark, Emma Clay, Ruby Cooke, Frances Cooper, Myrtle Curry, Jessie Daniels, Jewel Davidson, Dollie Dixon, Louise Dortch, Marie Fulgham, Marion Gadson, Materia Gay, Evelyn Gay, Irene Germany, Carrie Gibson, Nettie Grant,

Annie N. Harris, Viola Hicks, Bertha C. Huby, Ozell Hill, Kindleness Hilton, Sarah Johnson, Lillie Jones, Grether Keith, Eunice King, Leona Lewis, Lettie Little, Mildred Lowery, Eddie Lynn, Jennie Marshall, Sadie B. Melton, Bernice Miles, Willie P. Miles, Mildred Morgan, Inez Morrow, Louise Oden, Velma Owens, Pearl Parker, Muggie Robinson.

Mildred Ryce, Collonia Scott, Ethel Simmons, Evelyn Simmons, Lillie Smith, Lena Smith, Marion Solomon, Della Tipton, Leotha Tubbs, Juanita Underwood, Ethel P. Wallace, Dorothy Wallace, Ruby Wallace, Arletta Washington, Mary Washington, Pearl White, Annie B. Woods, Artelia Woods, Johnnie M. Wright. 5-18-44

Sudie Jackson, Daniel Bentley, John L. Cannady, Edward Cox, Willie J. Greene, James Greene, Japheth Hall, Milton Hill, Willie J. Holley, Robert Huby, Robert Jordan, Richard L. Lewis, Roosevelt Lilly, Russell Lowe, John Marshall, John Mays, George D. Thomas, Leroy Turner.

Borough High Stages Negro Week Confab

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

Students, Faculty Survey Bedford-Stuyvesant Section of City

3-11-44

To celebrate Negro and Brotherhood Week, the Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, is sponsoring an essay contest for its students, invited prominent Negro speakers to address special assemblies on Wednesday, and sent a delegation of students and faculty members to visit Bedford-Stuyvesant sections of Brooklyn on Thursday, March 2, to familiarize themselves with living conditions there.

Henry Craft, executive secretary of the 135th Street Branch of YMCA, cautioned his young audience not to blame an entire racial or religious minority for the "misdemeanors, misdeeds, and mistakes" of some individuals of that group. Mr. Craft argued that "if all races or nationalities were given the same cultural, economic, and educational opportunities, all would prove equal."

3-11-44

Miller Speaks

Herbert Miller, executive secretary of the Carlton Branch of the YMCA, also stressed the equality of all racial and religious groups. Since we are all "brothers under the skin because 'out of one blood God created all mankind,'" Mr. Miller argued against racial segregation, whether in peace or war.

The students of the school are in the process of writing essays on topics related to brotherhood, good will, and better understanding among people of different races or religions. These essays will be judged by a committee of the faculty and a prize awarded to the best essay in each term. Some essay topics are: Americans All, To Bigotry No Sanction, Freedom From Fear, and There is No Such Thing as a Super-race.

The delegation which went to the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn visited the Carlton Branch of the YMCA, where Mr. Miller spoke about conditions and problems facing residents of that neighborhood, and then inspected the Kingsboro Housing Project.

Wadleigh, Benjamin Franklin High Schools To Continue Operations; Full Supervisory Staffs Retained

Age-N.Y., N.Y. - July 22, 1944

Harlemites who had expressed concern over the fate of two high schools,—Benjamin Franklin and Wadleigh High Schools, were assured Friday by the Board of Education that the schools would be continued with full supervisory corps next fall despite declining registers.

Under school board by-laws, the assignment of principals and assistant principals depends upon the number of classes on register in a school. In the case of high schools, a drop below fifty classes ordinarily entails a salary cut for the principal from $10,000 to $7,500 a year.

Leonard Covello, principal of Benjamin Franklin, and Miss Margaret C. Byrne, principal of Wadleigh, however, will be spared this salary reduction although their schools have fewer than fifty classes, the school board said. It was explained that the special educational problems presented by these schools warrant retention of the full compensation.

Of the Wadleigh High School, long-established high school for girls at 215 West 114th street, the board said:

"The problems of administration in this school are many and exhausting. In addition, Wadleigh High School maintains the largest evening high school in the city, to the supervision of which Miss Byrne devotes a considerable amount of time and energy. Miss Byrne is handling the problems involved in connection with Wadleigh Evening High School in such a manner as to justify her continuance in that school without reduction in compensation."

Of the Benjamin Franklin High School, built three years ago at a cost of $3,500,000 and now only about one-third filled, the school board said:

"The problems of the school administration are many, and are complicated by the fact that beginning next term, the James Otis Junior High School is going to be housed in the Benjamin Franklin building. The Benjamin Franklin High School operates an evening school and an extensive community program. The pedagogical and administrative problems of the school are sufficient to justify Mr. Covello's continuance in this school without reduction in compensation.."

The school board went a step farther authorizing a full supervisory corps at these schools, including administrative assistants.

Miss. White Woman Donates Pool to Negro School

Informer—Houston, Texas

11-18-44

HATTIESBURG, MISS. (ANP)—The City Federation of Women's clubs, (white) has set aside $500 to be used for the construction of a wading pool at Eureka High school for Negroes here. The additional amount needed for the construction of the pool is to be furnished by the city. Contracts for the construction of the pool have already been let and work is expected to begin at once. N. R. Burger is principal of the school.

18j-1944

No high schools for race in 230 counties — educator

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

7-31-44

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — In 15 southern states there are 230 counties with no high school facilities for Negroes though there are secondary schools for whites in each of these counties.

Five states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, spent $5,055,846 in one year merely to transport white pupils to and from high school, whereas they spent only $1,677,144 on all their Negro high schools for salaries, equipment and facilities.

During the past 30 years, inequalities in educational opportunities between the races has increased more than three-fold.

These and other startling facts were told members of the local Rotary Club in a recent address by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Ohio and the AME Church's Wilberforce University. Declaring that "Democracy's future in America was seriously challenged by these situations," Dr. Wesley pointed out that despite such limitations the Negro had made a "courageous fight toward a more intelligent status in America."

Inequalities of education are reflected in figures for crime, delinquency, maladjustment and social behavior, the educator told white businessmen, adding that it was unfortunate that in the case of the Negro these were placed "to his discredit as a race rather than to the conditions out of which these results arise." 7-31-44

Separate schools, with their resulting inequalities, are being introduced in northern areas as a result of residential segregation, Dr. Wesley warned.

Pointing with pride to the fact that in 1940 there were 40,000 Negro students in collegiate institutions, the educator nevertheless outlined several important inconsistencies in the Negro's training which limit his taking advantage of gainful employment.

Quoting figures from the Dept. of Census, he said that Negroes had three times more clergymen than machinists, while whites had five times more machinists than clergymen; Negroes had 69 times more clergymen than chemists while whites had only 26 times more clergymen than chemists; that Negroes had equally as many undertakers as physicians, while whites had four and a half times more physicians than undertakers; Negroes had 1,000 more undertakers than electricians, while whites had 9 times more electricians than undertakers; that 96 percent of all the U. S. plumbers were white though Negroes owned 670,000 homes in 1930.

New Department Of Training At Booker Washington High

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

8-29-44

The Atlanta Board of Education, through its Superintendent, Miss Ira Jarrell, announces a new department of training to be instituted in the Booker T. Washington High School, beginning at the opening of the school term in September.

This program is known as Distributive-Cooperative-Training and is carried on with the cooperation of the Georgia State Department of Vocational Education. It is a cooperative program with the school and the employer. As outlined, this program will enable the student to spend a half of the day in the classroom in academic study and the remaining half of the day in training on the job under the direction of a teacher who is known as a cooperative teacher. 8-29-44

This program is new to the Atlanta Public Schools and gives a student an opportunity to earn while learning an occupation, and in the meantime allows ample time for academic study toward graduation from high school.

Any students interested in applying for this type of training should register at the school Thursday, August 31 or Friday, September 1 from nine to twelve o'clock. They may also come to the school previous to that time for conference with the Principal.

Trolley Operators Praise Sumner Students For Good Behavior

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS—In contrast to the increasing emphasis on juvenile delinquency, especially of Negro children, Negro high school children on the route of a white trolley car operator, E. N. Wood, 812 E. Taylor avenue, have so impressed him with their good citizenship that he has written a letter in praise of them to the principal of Sumner high school. 11-4-44

The letter follows:

"812 East Taylor Ave.

"Dear Mr. Brantley:

"I am writing in regard to your boys and girls. It has been my job—or I should say my pleasure—each day this year transporting your pupils on their way home. In my 24 years of service, I have been in contact with many thousands of people of all types, some are good and some are not quite as good as I think they could be.

"In my position, operating on the Taylor line, it affords me an opportunity to study human nature. I have been able to see and judge a person's training by his actions. Your boys and girls are the finest that I have ever transported, and one can readily see that these children are getting wonderful training from their teachers and parents. 11-4-44

"We, who are operating the street cars and buses, do not claim to be perfect by any means, but speaking for myself, I cannot tell you how I appreciate the cooperation these boys and girls are giving me and it is a pleasure for me to accommodate them on their homeward trip.

"Sincerely,

"E.N.WOOD."

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MEMORY MUST BE REVERED

Tribune — Savannah, Ga.

The regretful news of the passing of the Rev. Arnold E. Gregory was received in the city Tuesday. His death occurred in Wilmington, Del., where he was pastoring. 11-2-44 For several years he was the minister of The First Congregational Church of this city. He came here at the time when the American Missionary Association decided to discontinue Beach Institute. To have done so would have prevented the colored children from having high school facilities. In the mean time the Congregational church purchased the Beach property. The officers viewing the situation, discussed it with Mr. Gregory who entered in the spirit of it and became determined that Savannah will not be without a high school. With the assistance of Mrs. Gregory and volunteer workers, colored high school students were privileged to continue their studies without interruption. This was through the beneficence of the Congregational Church and the sacrifice of Rev. Gregory and assistants. Within two years the officers of the church were able to induce the Board of Education to contribute toward the pay of the instructors with free use of the building. This continued until a later period when the board selected a principal and took over the school. Through some machination it was removed to the Cuyler school site. The name "Beach" was retained even after efforts were made to change it. 11-2-44 Through the efforts of The Tribune, and action of the committee appointed by the Board of Education the changing of the name was thwarted. The Rev. Mr. Gregory must be remembered for his sacrificial efforts, and the Congregational Church, not forgotten for making possible to save the high school link in the education of the colored children of Savannah.

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Negro Agricultural School Will Celebrate Anniversary

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

11-30-44

Special to The Commercial Appeal

FARGO, Ark., Nov. 29.—The Fargo Agricultural School, five miles north of Brinkley, is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its founding Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30. Floyd Brown, president and founder, was educated at Tuskegee Institute, and is inviting friends of the school throughout the state.

The school is nondenominational and receives the majority of its support from public spirited citizens. The Monroe County Quorum Court and the State of Arkansas have made small grants.

Started in 1919

Brown went into Fargo community in 1919 with $2.85 and with the ambition to establish his school. He was asked why he selected Fargo as the location, and he replied, "I have always wanted to do mission work, and at one time had planned to go to Africa to do missionary work. Trying to carry out the spirit of Booker T. Washington in casting down your buckets where you are, in serving where you can best serve your people, I selected Fargo.

"The majority of the people of the negro race must make their living through physical efforts. All of us can not live in cities, but with the proper training of country life, one can live happier and more substantially." 11-30-44

Twenty-five years ago Floyd Brown went over the state and so convincing was his argument that the people to whom he talked aided him in building his school by making large contributions in money and materials. The Bradley Lumber Co., The Southern Lumber Co., Doodley Lumber Co., Crossett Lumber Co. and others made large contributions in lumber that enabled the school to start a building program the second year of its beginning.

The school does not do college work, but is thorough in its high school curriculum. The school never fights higher education, but believes that the majority of the negro boys and girls would make a greater contribution by being trained in the everyday things of life that will enable them to serve their people in the basic things, such as farming, cooking, sewing, health, religion and the ability to save a part of their earnings.

Neighborliness Taught

During the last 25 years, the school has made many friends for its program among both negroes and white people throughout the United States. The Fargo Agricultural School attempts to practice interracial goodwill, and it believes that many local problems must be solved, if they are ever to be solved in a helpful way by the neighbors who live in these communities. 11-30-44

The school was instrumental in building four miles of gravel road, installing its water system, constructing five miles of telephone lines, and helped to build the electric light line to the school. The school owns 35 acres of farm land, 30 head of hogs, six head of mules, 30 head of cows, 350 head of poultry and a tractor.

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About half of the farm is planted in various crops, and the remainder is used for pasture and timber. The school is operated with student labor. 11-30-44

In the manual training department the boys are taught carpentering, blacksmithing, painting, furniture making and general repair work. In the home economics department the girls are taught how to make mattresses, quilts, rugs, cutting and making garments, cooking, budgeting and preserving foods, laundrying and health.

The school has launched a campaign among the negroes of the state to raise $2000 and will close Thanksgiving Day. It will serve as an expression of their appreciation to the work of the school and its founder. 11-30-44

Last Note Paid

Col. T. H. Barton, president of Lion Oil Refining Co., El Dorado, Ark., made one of the largest cash contributions a few weeks ago. This cash contribution of Colonel Barton paid one of the last notes on a 415 acre tract of land that the school is purchasing.

Speakers for the Thanksgiving Day celebration will be: A. M. P. Strong, Marianna, Ark.; John L. Webb, Hot Springs; P. L. Dorman, Little Rock, and James P. Davis, Little Rock.

Work Will Start Next Week On Negro School Addition

Construction will start next week on a $14,000 addition to the Negro Girls' Training school which will double the present dormitory capacity, R. H. Smalling, contractor, disclosed last night.

Contract for the addition was let to R. H. Smalling's Sons, State Welfare Director A. J. Hartley revealed.

Enough money has been saved in operation of the State Welfare Department during the past year to pay for the addition, Hartley stated.

With the new structure the school, built by contributions from Negro women's organizations over the state, will accommodate 50 girls, he said. 12-8-44

Specifications specify March 30, 1945, as the completion date, Smalling stated. However, it may be completed sooner, he added.

Located near Herbert Smart Airport, the school has 130 acres for expansion, playgrounds and other buildings.

Shower and toilet partitions will be of white Georgia marble, with inside linings of white tile. The main dormitory will have oak flooring with natural finish, and the walls will be of hard-finished plaster, tinted, the color to be decided later. Constructed of brick, the building will be steam heated.

18j-1944

Offices

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

ENSIGN JESSE ARBOR

7-29-44

WARRANT OFFICER
CHARLES B. LEAR

Pearl Harbor Gets 1st Naval Officers

Afro American

Baltimore, md. 7-29-44

PEARL HARBOR.—(Delayed) —The first colored reserve officers of the U.S. Navy to be assigned to duty outside the continental United States have arrived at the Manana Naval Barracks, adjacent to the Navy Yard here.

They are Ensign Jesse W. Arbor, Chicago, and Warrant Officer Charles B. Lear, Canton, Mo., both members of the first colored officer class graduated from the indoctrination school at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, May 1.

"Exemplary Officers"

Lieutenant Commander Grady Avant, USNR, commanding officer of the station, described both as exemplary officers, capable of handling their assignments. 7-29-44

A graduate of Arkanas State College in 1935, Ensign Arbor, 29, prior to entering the service, July 11, 1942, conducted a tailoring estabishment in Chicago. Before being commissioned he was on a mine sweeper along the Eastern coast.

Warrant Officer Lear, 28, a native of Keokuk, Iowa, is a graduate of the high school there and entered the service June 26, 1942, and was a company commander at Great Lakes before entering indoctrination school.

18k-1944

Sharp Advance Made by State In Reducing Adult Illiteracy

Columbia, S. C., State

February 10, 1944

Miss Gray Says Much to Be Done To Complete Job

The twenty-fifth year of adult school operation is being completed by Miss Wil Lou Gray, of the state department of education, and her annual report, now being distributed, supplies many facts and figures emphasizing progress in reducing adult illiteracy in South Carolina.

Percentage is Reduced

The census of 1910 gave the state's illiteracy as 25.6 per cent. By 1920 this had been reduced to 18.1. In 1930 it was 14.9. The 1940 census did not ask the illiteracy question, but the 7.9 listed under the heading "No School Years Completed" would be classed as illiterates. And thus while progress has been constant and impressive, much yet remains to be done if the handicap of a high illiteracy percentage is to be lifted altogether.

In the quarter century that has elapsed since the adult school program was initiated in 1919, the schools have enrolled 263,759 pupils, many of these being parents and grandparents, who were given their first opportunity to learn to read and write their names. For this work the state has appropriated $719,848 or a per pupil allotment of $2.73.

Many Negroes Need Help

Miss Gray stresses the fact that "the major problem of adult elementary education is that of the Negro and especially the Negro in the rural communities This fact was driven home by the graphic findings of the draft boards that for every white person rejected because of illiteracy there were 14 Negroes rejected. Therefore, it was an opportune time to concentrate on a much needed intensive program for the Negroes."

Miss Gray quotes Col. Holmes B. Springs, director of the state selective service, in confirmation of the ratio of illiteracy between the whites and blacks. He recently wrote, Miss Gray says, that "from January through June, 1943, the rejections in South Carolina for lack of education were 2.8 per cent for whites and 28.2 for Negroes."

Thirty-six counties participated in last year's program, with a combined teacher staff of 227. The 4,087 adults enrolled, were nearly equally divided between the two sexes, there being 1,975 men and 2,112 women. One-fourth of these adult pupils were receiving their first schooling, there being 1,021 who entered the first grade. Only 26 had advanced as far as the tenth grade. The ages of the pupils are an accurate index as to the need for such work. Only 707 were under 21 years of age, while 3,380 were beyond 21. The average age was 31.

During the year 558 community meetings were arranged for these pupils and their families and the approximate attendance was 41,359.

Taught To Do Things

Along with their efforts to master the three R's, much attention is directed into channels of new and creative interests. Reports by teachers indicate a wide variety of such as shown by the following excerpts from individual teacher observations:

Bad habit of pouring water around the house has been discontinued....We left for the day school $15 raised through programs by our class....Every pupil made an article for the home, the most outstanding being a kitchen cabinet costing $6.05....The school purchased a sewing machine, a cook stove and a number of other articles.... Pupils have pledged to screen their homes and have built sanitary toilets....Our class ordered 300 baby chicks....We secured bulletins on poultry production and care, and I am offering a prize to the person raising the greatest number.... More gardens have been planted, meat canned and lard prepared for home use....Pupils learned to use leisure time more profitably, for they have been able to read their newspapers and discuss point rationing and facts about the war.... We organized a community canning club, the purpose of which is to help win the victory at home by canning fruits and vegetables raised in the Victory gardens....A Victory garden campaign is on.

State Low in Resources

South Carolina's low economic status is stressed by Miss Gray in explanation of the state's low educational rating. Of this she says:

"The explanation of the state's low educational rating may be found in the fact that South Carolina is a poor state, her per capita income being $300 in comparison with $840 for Connecticut and $554 for the United States average. Along with this small per capita income, South Carolina has 590 children for each 1,000 adults as compared with California's 280, and a United States median of 388. Notwithstanding these facts, in per cent of relative tax-paying ability expended for public schools, South Carolina ranks fifth from the top, the percentage being 90, as against 68 per cent for the United States median and 28 per cent for the wealthy state of Delaware. Without federal aid, South Carolina can never hope to compete with more advanced states."

Basically, though, "it is not money which South Carolina needs," Miss Gray's report continues, "but education, such education as will not only awaken in each citizen his latent possibilities, but will enable him to attain the essentials of a decent life—adequate food, shelter, clothing, health services and education. Only through adult education can the problems of the day of the post-war world be solved since these problems must be faced, not only by children, but by adults."

Training Of Illiterates At Ft. Benning Big Job

World-Memphis, Tenn.

By NAT D. WILLIAMS
Acting Editor of the Memphis World

Corporal Lewis Ossie Swingler—editor of the Memphis World on leave for service in the United States Army, and currently home on his first furlough.....gave a graphic picture of what in his opion is "one of the most significant and impressive aspects of Army life in a special interview for the paper which he started in Memphis fourteen years ago.

Corporal Swingler, when asked to relate what happens at Fort Benning, Ga., where he has been stationed since his induction in December, when a new group of men shows up, went through, step by step, with a description of 'what happens,' and then waxed enthusiastically in his account of what he calls 'a most significant aspect of U. S. Army life relative to the Negro.' 6-9-44

The 'significant aspect' according to Editor Swingler is the great work in overcoming illiteracy among Negro inductees being done by the officers and enlisted men at Fort Benning.

Corporal Swingler, who is a former instructor in Journalism at LeMoyne College, as well as editor of the Mid-South's only Negro newspaper, was most enthusiastic in his appraisal of the work in teaching men, who never before in their lives knew how to sign their names nor to read and write.

He related how in the course of twelve weeks men at Fort Benning teach men the equivalent of four years of elementary schooling. He observed the ecstatic manner and pride exhibited by men, who, for the first time in their lives were able to begin in their own handwriting, letters starting with "Dear Mom"... "My dear wife'.. and "Darling." 6-9-44

The corporal, who, at first was reluctant to enter the Army, and who now, is up to his neck with interest in his work (he is one of the few Negro soldiers serving in an Army public relations office in the U. S. A. assumed the countenance of a man who has been struck with the awessomeness of a cyclne as he related what the Army is doing for the benefit of the entire Negro race in its program of training thousands of illiterates to read and write, in at least an elementary fashion.

He said that at Fort Benning there has been formed a Special Training Regiment to teach illiterate men to read and write. This is entirely outside of the Army's program. The Army is supposed to teach men how to fight. But in Fort Benning, because of the appalling need for literacy of thousands of the men who report there, it has been decided to take 'time out' to give the men academic training ..naturally, to make them better soldiers

The regiment assigned to teach men to read and write to known as the STR (Special Training Regiment.) It is composed of officers, mostly white, and enlisted men, (Many Negro), whose job it is to take care of the taining of some 5,000 Negro soldiers from Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama,, Tennessee South Carolina and Florida.

Corporal Swingler described Ft. Bennings' 'most outstanding characteristic of Fort Benning as its Special Training Regiment....... in my opinion, and naturally, I do not speak for the U. S. Army officials, 80 percent of the men who come to Fort Benning are illiterate .....Fort Benning is the largest reception center for Negro soldiers in the world.....5000 Negro men are now attending classes in the Special Service Regiment there are 375 instructors composing the teaching staff, along with many enlisted men who perform this chore ...enlisted men who have special abilities for the work.

6-9-44

Visual aids, such as 170 motion picture films per week to help teach the men are shown.

The majority of the men are so grateful for what the Army is doing for them until there is no small chore or service which they can perform for their instructors which they will not perform.... this is a far cry from the usual 'gripe' which is generally printed about the lot of Negro soldiers in this army.

NEGRO LITERACY SHOWS INCREASE

Age-Herald—Birmingham Ala.

"Illiteracy among Negroes has been reduced during the last two decades," the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Training Union, declared in his annual message to 8,000 Negro delegates from all sections of the country at the Municipal Auditorium Thursday afternoon. 6.23.44

"When the Civil War broke out, there were 437,000 slaves and 8,390 free Negroes in Alabama, nearly all of whom were illiterate," he said. "The State of Alabama has been successful in its effort to build a strong state college for Negroes at Montgomery as well as generous in its support of the historic Tuskegee College, founded by the late Booker T. Washington to reduce Negro illiteracy."

Appearing on the program Thursday were the Rev. B. L. Matthews, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, Selma, Ala.; the Rev. W. A. Johnson, Chicago; the Rev. J. R. Plummer, Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. J. L. Horace, Chicago, and Lucy E. Campbell.

Officers elected Thursday were the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C., president; O. C. Maxwell, New York City, vice president; A. T. Sims, Wichita, Kan., recording secretary; Matthew Burgess, Chicago, treasurer, and A. F. Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., dean.

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Urges Illiteracy As Race Deterrent

Daily world
Atlanta, Ga.

The following letter, because of its unusual nature is reported from Tuesday's edition of the Columbia Record's "Letters To The Editor' section. As in all such cases the views expressed are those of the writer and in this case, certainly not those of The Record, considered as the "most liberal" daily in the state:

4-18-44

SHOULD GET DOWN TO FUNDAMENTALS

To the Editor of the Record:

The Legislature of South Carolina is now in session to consider ways and means of maintaining white supremacy in this state. There will no doubt be considerable oratory and debate, a few laws will be repealed, and they may ever pass some resolutions, as they did a few months back, and which do no good, that I can see.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when we must get down to fundamentals, if we are to put white supremacy upon a sound and permanent basis.

First, at the root of the whole

trouble are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. As long as these remains in force, I see no way of permanently insuring white supremacy. Anything that we can do will be only temporary and inadequate. Therefore, the most important thing the Legislature could do would be to initiate a movement to have these amendments repealed.

4-18-44

Second, an obstacle even more fundamental to white supremacy is the literacy of the Negro. Our forefathers knew perfectly well that in order to keep the Negro in his place he must remain illiterate. Consequently, laws were passed forbidding the teaching of reading and writing to the slaves, and severe penalties were imposed upon anyone who violated these laws. Our forefathers had a realistic understanding of the situation which we need to adopt. Today we do not have any serious trouble with the illiterate Negro, but only with those who have learned to read. As sure as the Negro becomes literate, he is going to get hold of such things as the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the New Testament, and from these he will gain certain ideas about freedom, justice equality, brotherhood, and democracy, and other such nonsense. Negro schools, if we must have them, should restrict themselves to practical subjects, such as manual arts, home economics, cleanliness, obedience, agriculture, and mechanical skills.

There are only two effective means of dealing with minorities. One is Hitler's method—extermination. The other is—keep them illiterate.

4-18-44

It is time we got down to the root of the problem, instead of wasting so much time talking about "agitators," democratic primary rules, poll taxes, and such incidentals.

T. A. DOAR.

Orangeburg.

18k-1944

4 Finish Harvard Chaplains' School

Afro American
Baltimore, Md. 7-29-44

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Four colored chaplains were among the graduating class at Harvard University Army Chaplain School this week, bringing the total number who have finished the school to nearly 300.

Their names, home State, denomination, and last place as civilian clergy are as follows:

Drue C. Ford, Texas, Baptist, Dallas, Tex.; George F. Lewis, Oklahoma, Disciple of Christ, Montgomery, Ala.; Isaac B. Points, Jr., Alabama, Methodist, Alexander City, Ala.; General R. Woods, Illinois, Methodist, Ogden, Utah.

18k-1944 Illiteracy

Familiar Race Handicap

Times-N.Y., N.Y.

The last census, in 1940, substituted for illiteracy figures the test by years of schooling. For the ages 21 to 34 the persons with less than four years of grade school were about 4 per cent. Probably the men made a better showing than the women, but at that it is plain that the men who left school somewhere around the age of 12 were a higher ratio than the present 2½ per cent of disqualified men in the draft. 6-1-44

It is a further question how far the percentages in the draft were affected by the Negro registrants. Here, of course, we have the old story of special handicaps and unequal opportunity. Four years ago the white persons between 18 and 34 with less than four grades of school were 2½ per cent. In the same age classes among Negroes the rate was over 20 per cent.

18k-1944 International Association of Railway Employes

Negro Union To Represent Rail Workers

Informer — Houston, Texas

4-1-44

MEMPHIS.—(ANP)—The International Association of Railway Employes has acquired collective bargaining rights for hundreds of Negro firemen on the Gulf Coast railroad. it was announced Wednesday by Arthur Lewis, president of the union, one of the few labor organizations in America controlled and operated by Negro unionists.

Negotiations which began last Aug. 24 in behalf of the colored locomotive firemen of the Gulf Coast lines, a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific system, were terminated March 22, Lewis disclosed. The bargaining rights covers firemen on the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico railroad, Sour Lake and Western, the Beaumont, the New Iberia, and Northern.

4-1-44

The new agreement was signed by B. W. Proctor. assistant personnel manager of the Missouri Pacific at Houston, and Mr. Lewis, of the union. Arrangements have already been made to apply for recent national wage increases which are retroactive to April 1, 1943.

The international maintains legal headquarters in Washington, D. C., under direction of Charles H. Houston, chief legal counsel. Other offices are maintained at Memphis and St. Louis.

18L-1944
Mobile, Ala. Register
January 30, 1944

Campaign Opened For Negro School

$50,000 Sought For Training School At Minter

Mobile County residents are being asked to contribute to a $50,000 financial campaign in behalf of the Street Manual Training School for Negroes at Minter, conducted by a special committee of Dallas County white friends of the institution. Funds contributed will be used to replace a condemned building and provide badly-needed new facilities.

The financial campaign to benefit the Street School was launched by white citizens of Dallas County after observation of results obtained by Supt. Emmanuel Brown and his staff of coworkers in teaching trades and farm practices to the negro youth of the state. Founded almost 40 years ago, this rural institution has accomplished a great deal of good among negroes.

The financial campaign in Mobile is now being pressed by a committee of colored leaders.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 12, 1944

In this time of much money, people looking for something useful and fine to do with theirs may be sure of one thing. That is that what makes for better human beings in this age of democracy and machinery is the finest thing any man can do with his money. An example is the present campaign to raise $50,000 for Emmanuel Brown's Street Manual Training School for Negroes at Minter, Ala. You can be on any side you please of the so-called race problem and still know that better human beings among the Negro race is something immensely to be desired, just as it is to be desired among white people. Emmanuel Brown is making better human beings. He leaves to others the conduct of the race quarrel, the decisions as to this or that advance or restraint. For himself, he just goes on making better human beings. He is worth many times $50,000.

"Rochester" Flies 2,000 Miles To Entertain GI's

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 1-2-44

Screen And Radio Star In Visit To Tuskegee Field

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala.—Coming as a belated surprise Christmas gift to the men of this post, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson noted movie star and laugh purveyer deluxe of Jack Benny's radio programs, paid a long-planned visit by plan to Tuskegee Army Air Field Wednesday, Dec 29, when he was accompanied by Leon Rene, well known composer of hit tunes.

Following a chat with Col. Noel F. Parrish, Commanding Officer of this field, the visiting celebrities tour included the Post Hospital, Veteran's Hospital, Service Club and Officers Club. Their visit was climaxed with a special program before a capacity audience of officers, cadets and enlisted men at the Post theatre. In his usual rare form, "Rochester" was a terrific hit with the men as he kept up a banter of comedy and song. He was enthusiastic in his praise of the progress of Tukegee Army Air Field, and promised to encourage such Hollywood stras as Jack Benny and his gang and Lena Horne to visit here.

Mr. Rene played and sang some of his hit compositions, including "When the Swallows Come Back to Capistrano," "Someone's Rocking My Dream Boat," "Sleepytime Down South" and "I Lost My Sugar in Salt Lake City." He is also remembered for his score for the musical, "Lucky Day," and 'Dusty Road," featured by Nelson Eddy in MGM's production, "Let Freedom Ring." A composer of special music for Ann Sothern and Bing Crosby, Mr. Rene's latest hit tune is "From Twilight 'til Dawn," and "Mexico Joe," both destined for the Hit Parade. On hearing TAAF's won "Imperial Wings of Rhythm," he shared "Rochester's" opinion that the orchestra had a terrific "beat" and could boast of soloists comparable if not better than those of professional orchestras. "Chewhaw Special," and original tune of director Sgt. Claude Garvey of New York, they agreed that the song, had possibilities of becoming a top swing number. 1-2-44

Satisfying a long desire to visit the men here, "Rochester's trip to TAAF was actually the result of an invitation 1-2-44 form S-Sgt. Anthony "Tony" Jones, well-known middleweight boxer stationed here, who was formerly managed by the popular comedian. Bombarded by a barrage of autograph seekers, the Hollywood pair had time to eat a hasty GI lunch at General Mess No. 2, before catching a plane for a performance at Gunter Field. Following his visit to Gunter, he boarded a plane in Montgomery winging Coastward where he has a date with the cameras in early January. The personnel of Tuskegee Army Ar Field will long remember him and Mr. Rene as two of the most congenial personalities to visit here.

Negro Trades Schools Urged

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

A proposal that a Negro pre-college trades school be opened at Savannah—and possibly at Albany, too—through a co-operative arrangement between the University System and the State Board of Education is under consideration by the Board of Regents.

J. B. Yingling, of the State Department of Education, made the suggestion yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Regents. Pointing to the school department's enlarged program of trades training, Yingling said better training should be offered to the Negroes of Georgia. 4-13-44

It was his idea that the University System provide quarters for the pre-college program on the campus of the Georgia State College at Savannah, while the Department of Education should operate the school. He said the school could be financed largely through federal funds. Chancellor S. V. Sanford said there are facilities at Savannah, and possibly at the Negro college at Albany, for such a program.

TWO ADVANTAGES

By locating the program on a college campus, Yingling said, the graduates could be fed right into the college student body—and, at the same time, the college could train Negro teachers for the trades program.

Members of the board were reticent about such a plan for fear it might confuse the jurisdiction and programs of the regents and the Board of Education. In discussing the proposal, however, members said they realized the need for broader trades training among Negroes. The matter was referred to the education committee for investigation.

At yesterday's meeting, the regents voted to apply immediately to the Federal Communications Commission for a frequency modulation permit for radio station WGST. 4-13-44

FACULTIES TRIMMED

Chancellor Sanford, in his monthly report, said the faculties of the University System of Georgia have been trimmed to among the lowest, per student, in the nation's universities. Georgia instructors teach an average of nearly 10 students each. There is only one state with a higher load—Texas, with nearly 12 students per teacher. Other universities have from one teacher per student at Johns Hopkins and Yale, upwards to one teacher for 10 students in Alabama. 4-13-44

Through resignations and leaves to enter the armed forces, the University of Georgia at Athens has lost staff members whose salaries total $225,690, Sanford said. Tech has lost teachers whose salaries total $155,550.

These statistics were cited in answer to some criticism that the University System's faculties are overstaffed, with the armed forces taking the student body, Sanford added.

18m-1944

NEGROES TO HOLD LIBRARY MEETING

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

State Negro Library Association to Meet at Shaw, St. Augustine's

The North Carolina Negro Library Association will celebrate its 10th anniversary on Friday and Saturday with programs at Shaw University and St. Augustine's College here.

The principal speaker will be Charlemae Rollins, children's librarian at the George Cleveland Hall Public Library in Chicago, and J. Saunders Redding, 1943 winner of the Mayflower cup.

Mrs. Rollins will speak Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at St. Augustine's on "Building a Better World through Books." She is the author of "We Build Together," a bibliography and evaluation of Negro books for children. She also contributes to many professional periodicals.

Redding, whose book "No Day of Triumph" won the 1943 Mayflower cup, will be the dinner speaker Friday evening at Arcade Hotel. Redding also is the author of "To Make a Poet Black."

Other speakers will be Dr. Susan Akers, dean of the University of North Carolina Library School, who will speak on "Really Simplified Cataloging"; and Marjorie Beal, director of the North Carolina Library Commission, who will discuss post-war planning for libraries.

A panel discussion will be held with the following participants: Dr. John Hope Franklin, author of "The Free Negro in North Carolina," and a recent winner of the Journal of Negro History award for the best review of the year; Dean Cecil D. Halliburton of St. Augustine's College, author of "History of St. Augustine's College"; Thelma Nelson, librarian at Shaw University; and Bette B. Preer, librarian at Highland High School.

On Friday, the college, school, and public library groups will hear papers by outstanding persons in their branches of the profession, and problems common to each respective group will be discussed.

Mayor Graham H. Andrews, chairman of the Richard B. Harrison Public Library board, will welcome the association to the city.

Some items which the planning committee will bring before the conference for discussion and action are a request to the General Assembly to appropriate funds for a State Negro library adviser; means by which better library facilities will be given urban and rural Negroes; raising the professional status of college librarians; raising the salary scale of members of the profession; and encouraging research and the writing of more documents on the Negro in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Negro Library Association is the oldest Negro library association in the country. It was organized 10 years ago at Shaw University by Librarian Mollie Huston Lee of the Harrison library. Last year it had the distinction of being the only Negro library association accepted as a Chapter member of the American Library Association.

LIBRARIANS TO HEAR IRA REID IN BOOK TALK

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
4-14-44

The Librarians Club of Atlanta will present to the public Dr. Ira De A. Reid in a Book Talk in the Spelman College Library on Sunday, April 16, at 4 p. m.

This stimulating and interesting talk will be on "The Negro in American Life" series which includes the following books: "The Myth of the Negro Past" by Melville Herskovits; "Patterns of Negro Segregation," by Charles S Johnson; "The Negro's Share," by Richard Sterner; "Characteristics of the American Negro," by Otto Klineberg, and "The American Dilemma," by Gunnar Myrdal.

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The Librarians Club of Atlanta is a group of local librarians interested in the promotion of reading and library service and this is its first public program. 4-14-44

"The Negro in American Life" series was sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York which, for many years, has been interested in Negro Education and in the study of Negro life. "The American Dilemma" are the concluding volumes of the study and form a major contribution to the study of the Negro in America. Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University, is exceptionally well qualified to discuss this series.

The Spelman College Library is located on the second floor of Giles Hall on the campus.

Carolina Library Association In Tenth Session Feb. 4-5

Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va.
1-29-44

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Negro Library Association is celebrating its 10th anniversary in Raleigh Friday and Saturday, Feb. 4 and 5. Sessions will be held at Shaw University and St. Augustine's College.

The main speakers will be Mrs. Charlemce Rollins and J. Saunders Redding.

MRS. ROLLINS

Mrs. Rollins, children's librarian at the George Cleveland Hall Public Library in Chicago, will speak on "Building a Better World Through Books." She is author of the book, "We Build Together," a bibliography and evaluation of Negro books for children. She also contributes to many professional periodicals and is doing much toward improving the quality of Negro literature which is being read by white and Negro children. Mrs. Rollins will speak at 11 o'clock Saturday, Feb. 5, at St. Augustine's College.

Mr. Redding, who was recently awarded the Mayflower cup for his book, "No Day of Triumph," will be the dinner speaker Friday evening at the Arcade Hotel. Mr. Redding is also author of "To Make a Poet Black," a newspaper columnist, and a contributor to many periodicals.

Dr. Susan Akers, dean of the University of North Carolina Library School, will speak on "Really Simplified Cataloging." Miss Marjorie Beal, director of the North Carolina Library Commission, will discuss Postwar Planning for Libraries.

The following speakers will participate in a panel discussion: Dr. John Hope Franklin, author of the book, "The Free Negro In North Carolina" and a recent winner of the Journal of Negro History award for the best review of the year, "The Art of Book Reviewing"; Dean Cecil D. Halliburton, author of the book "A History of St. Augustine's College," and a newspaper columnist, "As a Layman Views the Library"; Miss Thelma Nelson, librarian, Shaw University, on "Book Parties"; and Mrs. Bette B. Preer, librarian, Highland High School, "Displaying and Exhibiting."

On Friday, the college, school, and public library groups will hear papers by outstanding persons in their branches of the profession and problems common to each respective group will be discussed.

The association is the oldest Negro Library Association in the country, having been organized 10 years ago at Shaw University. Last year it had the distinction of being the only Negro library association accepted as a chapter member of the American Library Association. 1-29-44

PROGRAM AIMS

Some of the items which the planning committee will bring before the conference for discussion and action are: request to the North Carolina Legislature to appropriate funds for State Negro library adviser; means by which better library facilities will be given urban and rural Negroes; raising the professional status of college librarians; raising the salary scale of members of the profession; and encouraging research and the writing of more documents on the Negro in North Carolina.

Librarians in Virginia and South Carolina have been invited to be present at the conference.

Miss Beatrice Riggs, Librarian, Price High School, Salisbury, N. C., is chairman of the program committee.

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28 Libraries Started on Dime and Prayer

By ETHEL M. EATON

Willie L. Buffington stepped up to the post-office window and put his last dime on the counter.

When Willie had been just an ambitious little "poorwhite" boy in the backwoods of South Carolina, struggling to get an education, his greatest inspiration had been a colored schoolteacher called "Uncle Eury" Simpkins, who gave the boy a dollar each pay day out of his own meager $45 a month.

Now a young man, working in a cotton mill to earn money to continue his studies, Willie had found a way to repay Uncle Eury.

With his dime, Willie bought two-cent stamps and, with a silent prayer, mailed this letter to five likely prospects.

Send Book or Stamp

"The colored people here have no books. Good books will do more for them than anything else. I want to start a library for them. Can you send me a book for it? Or if you can't do that, please send me a stamp, so I can write to somebody else."

Four out of the five made no reply—not so much as a stamp. The fifth sent 1000 books. Young Buffington enlisted the colored people of the community to build a cabin to house the gift.

They cut down trees, hewed logs and constructed the building, a single large room with an enormous fireplace. The women upholstered barrels for chairs.

Thus, the first Faith Cabin Library came into being near the little town of Saluda, S.C., in 1932.

Since then, twenty-seven others have been built, in as many additional South Carolina backcountry communities. They house more than 100,000 volumes, covering every field of literature.

The libraries have developed into community recreation centers for the colored folks, with radios as well as reading matter.

Students Contribute

Into them have gone infinite sacrifice and hard work, and generosity on the part of kindly people everywhere.

The student body of Oberlin College in Ohio made one unit possible, and so did students and townspeople at Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N.H.

Still another, the Hobby-Lobby Cabin, came about through an appeal by Mr. Buffington on the radio program of that name.

Willie Lee ultimately worked his way through college, through theological school, from which he received his degree last year. Now at 35, he is one of two white men on the faculty of Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.

His enthusiasm for Faith Cabin libraries is undiminished. For new libraries now contemplated as well as to replace wornout volumes in the existing ones, he needs books and magazines. He has implicit faith that they will be forthcoming.

—From The Saturday Evening Post.

Fisk Librarian Writes Article on Negro Literature

Nashville, ~~Tenn~~, Banner

Arna Bontemps, librarian at Fisk University for the past year, poet and novelist, is the author of the feature article, "Special Collections of Negroana," appearing in this month's issue of the Library Quarterly. 7-13-44

The article is a description of the outstanding collections, private and public, of the writings of Negroes both in the United States and elsewhere, of early antislavery propaganda, and of references to Negro literature.

Bontemps mentions Fisk University as having one of the foremost Negro collections, the basis which was laid by the late Arthur A. Schomburg, who also made the best known of all the collections at the New York Public Library. Willis D. Weatherford's library was later added to the Fisk collection.

Unusual writings discovered in these collections include poetry of prominent Negroes in Spain in the Sixteenth Century; delvings into African cultural origins; the writings of a New Orleans Negro, Victor Sejour, who became one of the most popular dramatists of his period in France; over 2,000 musical compositions by Negroes, and much original abolitionist literature. 7-13-44

Bontemps, 41-year-old Negro who has held two Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellowships, one for creative writing and travel in the Caribbean, has been a free-lance writer since 1934. He was awarded the Crisis Poetry Prize in 1926 and the Alexander Pushkin Poetry Prize in 1926 and 1927. His novels include "God Sends Sunday," "Black Thunder," and "Drums at Dusk." A juvenile, "We Have Tomorrow," is scheduled for publication next year.

SHE'S A LIBRARY EXPERT

18 M

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa

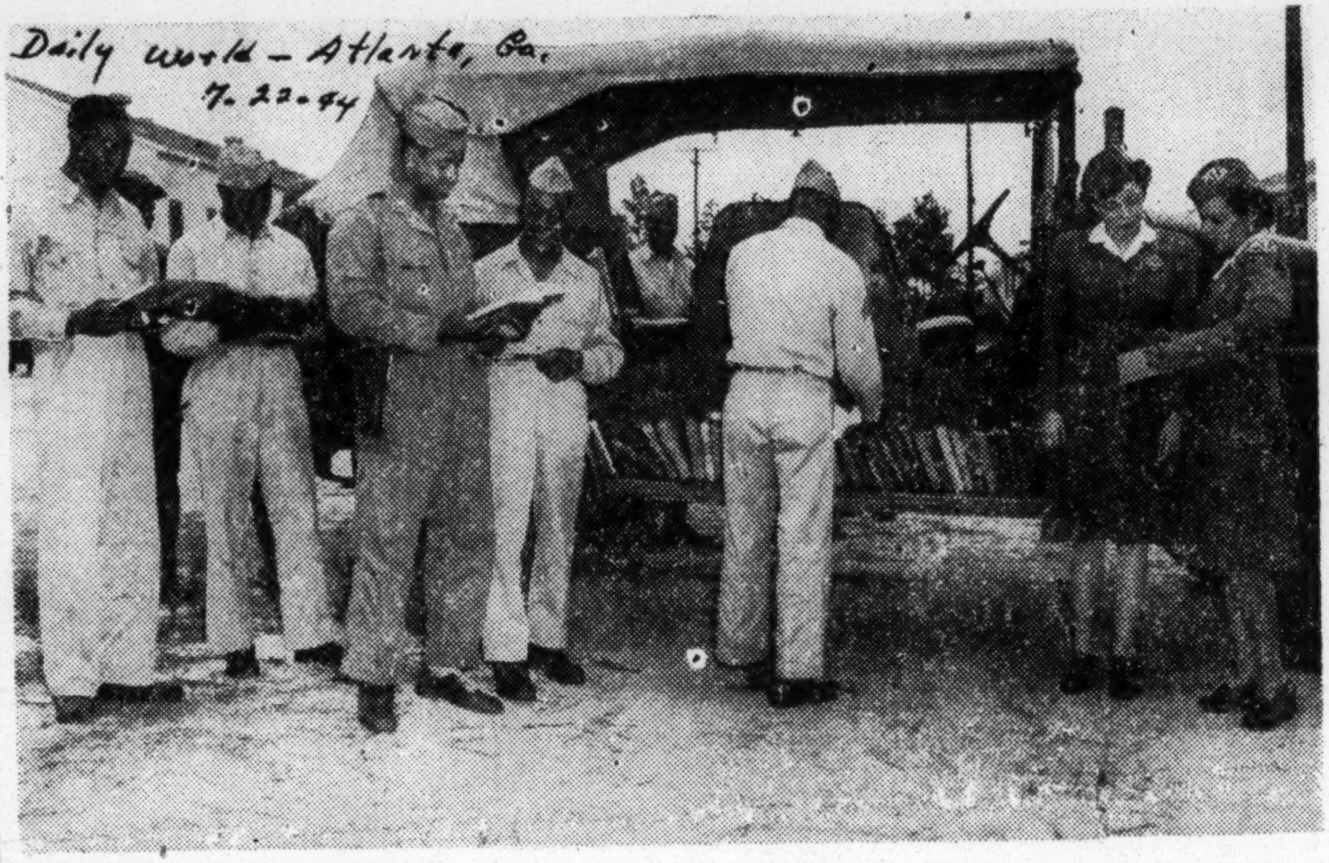
1-29-44

Dr. Eliza Atkins Gleason is aking a notable record as diector of the School of Library ervice of Atlanta university. he has been at the head of the chool since its opening in 1941.

At various times she has been connected with the libraries of Fisk university. Louisville Municipal college and Talladega college. She is a graduate of Fisk, University of Illinois, University of California and University of Chicago.

1-29-44

Interest In Benning Bookmobile Widens



Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

7-22-44

Coinciding very closely with the first anniversary of the Bookmobile, initiated last July 20, 1943, by Mrs. Hazel G. Reed, librarian at Library No. 5, Fort Benning, Ga., was the visit of Miss Mary Frances Slinger in charge of library service for the entire Fourth Service Command, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

7-22-44

Miss Slinger, during her recent visit to the Post, extended her stay an extra day in order that she may avail herself of the opportunity to see in operation the now widely discussed Bookmobile. Mrs. Reed, right end, explains method of operation to Miss Slinger after issuing a number of favorite books to solders of the 3rd Battalion, Truck Regiment.

Impressed with the monthly reports on the Bookmobile, and the wide publicity it has received through the press, on the screen, and in Yank, the GI magazine, Miss Slinger had her first opportunity to witness its operation last week. Miss Slinger and Mrs. Reed were accompanied by Miss Frances Chandler, of the Garrison Library during their trips to the various areas of Harmony Church.

Purpose of the Bookmobile is to provide a library-o-wheels that can move into widely separated areas with favorite books of servicemen. (U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo).

18m-1944

Rockefeller Broadcasts For United Negro College Fund

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-3-44

NEW YORK— In a nationwide broadcast over the major NBC Network Friday evening, John D. Rockefeller, chairman of the national advisory board of the United Negro College Fund, said that there were many people of both races, "who, fully conscious of the colored man's right to fair treatment, of the injustices that have too often been done him, the inequalities to which he has long been subjected, are likewise conscious of the phenomenal progress he has made as compared to other races."

Indicating the background of his interest in the Negro race, Mr. Rockefeller reminded his radio audience that his family had contributed to Negro institutions of higher education for three generations. 6-3-44

Many, if not all, of the 27 private institutions in the Negro College Fund, which are waging a cooperative drive to raise $1,500,000 for their maintenance, he said, have been helped and aided financially by the General Education Board which was established by his father, who had largely in mind the promotion of Negro education.

COOPERATIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE

The campaign offers an unusual opportunity to every citizen, and to industry, Mr. Rockefeller asserted, because it is both cooperative and constructive. Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Several years ago Fisk University, one of the 27 institutions in the United Negro College Fund, indicated its desire to confer an honorary degree upon me. While my relationship to the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation made a declination necessary on the grounds of general policy, I went in person to Fisk to say at its 75th anniversary that there was no educational institution of higher learning in the country from which I would be prouder to receive an honorary degree than from Fisk. 6-3-44

INTEREST IN RACE

"This statement indicates something of my feeling for the Negro race, a feeling which it is not difficult to understand in view of the following facts:

"My maternal grandparents were all their lives the friends and ardent supporters of the Negro.

"Spelman College, one of the institutions in this campaign, was named after my grandmother and has been aided by three generations of her descendants.

"The General Education Board was established and financed by my father, having largely in mind the promotion of Negro education. It was named the General Education Board because it was realized that Negro education could be developed most successfully only as a part of a broad program of education irrespective of race or creed. 6-3-44

"Many, if not all, of the institutions in the Negro College Fund have been studied, helped and aided financially by the General Education Board, a sympathetic but discriminating and critical institution.

"I, myself, have visited and contributed to many of these institutions and have known and counted among my valued friends numbers of their leaders. In the light of these facts I unqualifiedly endorse this campaign and the colleges which it represents."

THANKS NBC

Walter Hoving, national chairman of the Fund, thanked the NBC and the artists on the program for their help and generosity "in this great cause." He explained that active city committees are functioning throughout the country and said that Americans of every race, creed and color have always generously supported American democratic institutions, and that he was sure they would not fail this time.

Artists who participated in the program were Muriel Smith, star of "Carmen Jones," Uta Hagen and Jose Ferrer of "Othello," Canada Lee, and the Coast Guard Quartet. 6-3-44

DR. TOBIAS URGES SUPPORT

On a coast-to-coast hookup of the Mutual Broadcasting Company Wednesday, Dr. Channing H. Tobias told his radio audience that never before in the history of Negro higher education has so great a movement been undertaken as that of the United Negro College Fund, which is conducting its first annual drive this month, to raise $1,500,000.

MEASURE OF SUCCESS

Declaring that the best yardstick to measure the success or failure of a school is to take stock of its alumni, he told of a poll conducted by Edwin R. Embree for his biographical sketches in his recent book, "13 Against the Odds."

Of the thirteen persons selected by the poll as the most outstanding today, only four had not attended one or more of the 27 private Negro colleges composing the United Negro College Fund. 6-3-44

"I could add many other beloved American names to these," Dr. Tobias said. "I ask you to remember this—the colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund have faithfully devoted themselves to producing finer, more capable Negro graduates who help to make our country a better place for living than any other country in the world. Let's not endanger the future of Negro private education by permitting the Negro colleges to suffer financially."

Starts Library Fund

Dr. Z. E. E. CHANDLER

Dr. Z. E. E. Chandler Starts Library Fund For Negro Children

N.Y. Age
10-21-44

PINEY WOODS, Miss.—A year ago Dr. Zilphia Ellen E. Chandler came to Piney Woods School to deliver the commencement address and became so impressed with the educational opportunities offered at the institution she resigned from a lucrative position at Upper Iowa University to become head of Piney Wood School's English Department.

Now as director of all academic instructions, it is her desire to see a small library building in that section of Piney Woods, there being no library in their county of Rankin or the two adjoining counties of Simpson and Smith containing 8,326 boys and girls of school age. Miss Chandler is trying to accomplish this goal through contributions from interested friends throughout the country.

Dr. Chandler is a graduate of the University of Iowa. She has taught in Coe College, Beaver College, Keuka College and Upper Iowa University. She is co-author with J. Hubert Patterson in English Prose.

18m-1944

Public

A Citidal Of Knowledge Of Noble Achievements

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

2-19-44

CITADEL OF NEGRO HISTORY. At the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, West 135th Branch Library, are shown soldiers and civilians in search of facts about the Negro for the approaching NEGRO HISTORY WEEK celebration, February 13 to 20. Left to right are: Sgt. Warren C. Guy checking the records of Negro soldiers in all U. S. wars with Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the collection, and Staff Sgt. William Young. Seated at the table at the extreme right is Leroy Pierce, a merchant seaman, who has just returned from a long trip through dangerous sea lanes. Other inquiring minds are shown at the table. At right is one of the most popular collections at the library, the Eric de Kolb Collection of African Art, representing the genius of East, West, North and South Africans. Standing, l. to r. are: Mrs. Ernestine A. Lipscomb and Mrs. Roberta R. Thompson, staff members of the library, and Dr. Reddick, stooping before a bronze sculpture of an African drummer, the gift of Mrs. John W. Vandercock.

2-19-44

Race Relation Honor Roll

Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y.

Nation-Wide Poll Selects 12 Negroes and 6 Whites Who Made "Worthy Contributions To Boost Inter-racial Unity" During 1943

2-19-44

On Sunday, February 13, the names of the twelve Negroes and the six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1943 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of The New York Public Library.

Each year a nation-wide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of The New York Public Library to determine the twelve Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions), who have most distinguished themselves during the year, and the six white persons (individuals, organizations, or institutions), over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This is a feature of Negro History Week, February 13-20. No attempt is made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "are indeed worthy contributions to democracy in that they demonstrate through action what is meant by unity at home and victory abroad."

Negroes Honored

U. S. ARMY 99th PURSUIT SQUADRON, all-Negro air unit under the direction of Major George Spencer Roberts, for its record in the United Nations' offensive in Italy.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, of Atlanta University, for his election—the first Negro—to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

LENA HORNE, stage and screen star, who is winning glorification as a beautiful American girl broke the stereotyped presentation of the Negro actress.

ROI OTTLEY, for his "best seller" New World A-Coming.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., for his election to the New York City Council—the first Negro Communist to be elected to high public office in the United States.

WINFRED LYNN, for his fight through the courts to abolish Jim Crow from the armed forces.

NANCY AGNES DURANT, 15-year-old student from Alexandria, Virginia, for winning one of the forty awards in the nation-wide search for talent conducted by Science Clubs of America. 2-19-44

CARLTON MOSS, for writing the script of "The Negro Soldier"—outstanding film produced and distributed under the auspices of the United States War Department.

MADELINE MORGAN, for her work in securing the incorporation of the study of Negro life and history in the curriculum of the Chicago Public School System.

J. SAUNDERS REDDING, for winning, with his book, No Day of Triumph, the award of The Society of Mayflower Descendants of the State of North Carolina—perhaps the first Negro to receive an award from a Southern literary society.

KATHERINE DUNHAM, for her success in presenting authentic dances of the Negro in Brazil, the West Indies and the United States.

THOMAS (FATS) WALLER, whose death brought to a close a spectacular career as a creator of popular songs.

Whites Honored

VIRGINIUS DABNEY, Editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, for leading the fight to abolish racial segregation on the street cars, busses and other public carriers of Virginia.

MALCOLM ROSS, for his work as chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC).

THE LATE DR. FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL, of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for initiating and securing the support for the most scientific study yet made of American democracy and the Negro problem—An American Dilemma by Gunnar Myrdal. 2-19-44

CAPTAIN STUART HEISLER, for directing "The Negro Soldier," the best movie film yet produced on the part the Negro has played in the wars of the United States.

THE COOPER UNION FORUM, under the direction of Dr. Houston Peterson, for taking the lead in educating the American public on the history and culture of African peoples. The Forum's 14 lectures by outstanding scholars were attended by more than 10,000 persons.

THE NEWSPAPER PM, for its wise and consistent fight for equal rights for all—irrespective of color, creed or class.

New Tonic For The Blind

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

Once the Atlanta public comes to understand the tremendous opportunity the blind of our city has to become independent and self-supporting, they will pay less and less attention to those beggars who go about the streets crying "help the blind, please." 6-20-44

A word by word picture of this program is contained in the April, 1944 Library Bulletin under the pen of Mrs. Annie L. McPheeters, head Librarian of the Auburn Avenue Branch, Carnegie Library.

The main objectives of the program, states Mrs. McPheeters, are "to enlighten as well as to arouse new hope and courage, to create trends of thought through familiarity with books and their authors, to assist in making social and personal contacts, and to listen to public opinion and views." Through the library service, meetings are held periodically when book reviews and current topics are discussed to create greater interest in and knowledge of books and authors, especially those books and materials designed for the blind.

"The majority of this group are adults, many of whom in spite of their loss of sight," said Mrs. McPheeters, "dislike idleness and inactivity, or standing on street corners with chewing gum or pencils for sale."

Like other able-bodied and normal individuals, said Mrs. McPheeters, these blind want to make frienls and wherever possible, secure work to sustain themselves inspite of their handicaps. They need friendly understanding and contacts with the sighted world.

Fortunately for Atlanta's blind, an association has been formed. Prof. P. J. Woods and Mrs. C. B. Enzer, teachers for the blind, have made considerable progress, it was reported. Twenty-three students are enrolled in the class, which is held at the Auburn Library, with Mrs. McPheeters as coordinator. Mrs. Wallace Van Jackson is also cooperating in the effort. 6-20-44

Nothing should stand in the way of regular and full attendance in these classes by these blind folk save severe illness. For while there are some extenuating circumstances, people now are not as prone to snatch a dime from their pocket books as they once were to aid certain of this class, who have been known to make a racket out of their imagined helplessness. More and more citizens are making their contribution to charity through the recognized social agencies. They do not feel that they should support these organized charities and then be called upon to dish out in piecemeal sums, many times more than that in unorganized charity.

NEGRO LIBRARY GROUP IS JOINED BY 200 PERSONS

Citizen—Asheville, N.C.

Meeting For Election Of Officers To Be Held Soon

4-30-44

Although it still is in embryo stage, so far as organization is concerned, the negro Friends of the Library here already has a membership of 200, with $100 paid in dues.

A meeting to elect officers and otherwise perfect the organization will be held in the near future, Mrs. Irene Hendrick said yesterday. As librarian of the Colored Public library, she has solicited the entire membership so far obtained—and she said yesterday no one has declined to join the organization. The list of the members is on file at the library.

The funds are to be used, she explained, to buy books written by negroes or books about the negro. She hopes to have an alcove in the library devoted to this idea.

Like the white organization of the same name, the negro Friends of the Library seeks to inform the public on what the library offers and on what it needs, and otherwise stimulate interest in and use of the institution. The negroes welcomed the suggestion they form such an organization, and were given the opportunity to become a branch of the white organization; the belief was expressed, however, that the unit would function better as an independent organization, and it will be so operated—except that both the white and negro organizations work in cooperation with and under the general direction of the city library board. The Colored Library, like Pack Memorial, is supported by the city.

The Colored Public library, situated at 39 South Market street, ha about 7,000 volumes, with a circulation of between 800 and 900 monthly. The circulation, however, is steadily growing. 4-30-44

The library emphasizes window exhibits, and is proud of its North Carolina corner, containing objects as well as books representative of this state. Among the former is a mineral collection donated by Henry T. Sharp.

NEGRO LIBRARY 12 YEARS OLD

Journal-Herald
Waycross, Georgia
July 13, 1944

Anniversary Program Will Be Conducted Friday Night.

The twelfth anniversary of the Waycross Negro Public Library will be observed Friday night at 8:30 o'clock, with appropriate ceremonies at the library, corner of Oak and McDonald street.

Dr. Ralph Newton, superintendent of Waycross schools, will deliver the principal address, and Mrs. J. L. Walker and Mrs. E. D. Dimmock will be presented for remarks.

The ceremony will mark the launching of a campaign for funds to make necessary repairs to the library building, and it is hoped that white and Negro friends of the library will bring gifts of books, this book shower being counted upon to add new reading interest for patrons of the institution. July 13, 1944

The public is cordially invited to attend the anniversary program, this invitation being extended to white friends as well as members of the Negro race.

Library Features Negro

Bee—Chicago, Ill.

2-20-44

WE have long felt that the Chicago Public library, and notably, its Cleveland Hall branch, has made praiseworthy efforts to offer Chicago excellent secondary source material for scholarly study of the Negro. These efforts fortnnately have not been unrewarding.

If we are to judge by the fact that the important books written by or about Negroes are usually out on loan, then it must be deeply satisfying to know that at last serious and ever more widening interest is being taken in the diverse studies of the Negro.

That this need for scholarly objective study has long been needed one only has to review the misstatements, outright villification and even clumsily well intentioned inaccuracies that clutter many periodicals, newspaper and pamphlets, to confirm this.

But we are not here going to dilate this point of view, we are simply going to say how much we enjoyed the fundamental "goodwill" that the current Public Library Negro Photo Collection has generated. This is vital for the uninitiated, for it will **beget attention and create interest.** Many people are "picture conscious." Using pictures, therefore, as a primary focus, the interest of many will be intensified in the study of the Negro. 2-20-44

Large noonday crowds last week swarmed around the glass display cases in the Randolph side of the Public Library and demonstrated keen interest in the photo collection of such notables as W. E. B. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson, E. Franklin Frazier, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Arma Bontemps, Marian Anderson, to mention a few.

It could easily be observed that many of our fellow white citizens were both amazed and interested to learn that we have produced so many talented and creative minds in the American framework of culture and progress.

Perhaps many of these persons may become active allies in the future to make future Negro achievements less encumbered by biased, unreasoning denials and prejudices.

$14,500 Grant Given Library To Carry On Project In Harlem

Age—New York, N.Y.

7-1-44

A grant of $14,500 by the General Education Board has just been made to The ew York Public Library to enable it to develop special projects in Harlem, it was announced by Franklin F. Hopper, director of the Library.

One of the projects provides for the purchase of books on current developments in Africa to strengthen the holdings of the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature.

A course of study for community leaders and advanced students is also called for in the grant. This course will be in the form of a series of weekly lectures and discussions on the history, current problems, leaders, mass movements and ideologies of the peoples of Africa, the West Indies and the Negro in the United States. Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, will conduct the course and will present as lecturers some of the leading authorities in the field of Negro studies. 7-1-44

The grant also provides for the expansion of the program of the American Negro Theatre which is located in the 135th Street Branch of The New York Public Library.

18m-1944

Public

Mrs. M. Barrett Jones Urges Negro Library

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

January [illegible] 1944

LENOIR, Jan. 26.—The Woman's club held its January meeting last Friday afternoon at the American Legion home. Mrs. H. W. Courtney, president, presented Mrs. M. Barrett Jones, county librarian, who made a brief talk on the "Need of a Library for Negroes in Our County." The program was in charge of the literature and educational department. Mrs. J. C. Cornett introduced Miss Eunice Query who gave a talk on "Folk Tales in North Carolina." The program was concluded with a solo by Mrs. Herman Payne, accompanied by Mrs. J. E. Broyhill. About 50 members were present.

Thirteen new members were installed in the Business and Professional Women's club Monday night, at the dinner meeting at the American Legion home. The membership and health committees have charge of the program. Miss Atha Culberson, chairman of the membership committee, introduced Mrs. John Jonas, health and science instructor at the high school, who spoke on "Health and Food for Victory."

At the meeting of the Lenoir Service league in the Chamber of Commerce building, plans were made for aiding in the fourth war loan drive by making a house-to-house canvass of Lenoir. Mrs. James O'Daniel, chairman of the home and garden department, as program chairman, presented Mrs. Max Culp who gave recipes and suggestions for conserving points and money in preparing nutritious wartime meals. J. T. Pritchett, chairman of the county drive, was a speaker.

Frankie Mooney and Mary Lou Zook were hostesses to Grace Notes Music club, Saturday afternoon at the Mooney home.

Janice Barger celebrated her eighth birthday Saturday with a party at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Barger. Games were played, under the supervision of Marjorie Abernethy and Sara Anne Powell. Twenty-six friends enjoyed the occasion.

The Mary and Martha Sunday school class of the First Presbyterian church met with Miss Regina Reid Thursday afternoon. Mrs. A. R. Hood presided and the devotionals were led by Mrs. Rufus Gwyn.

Washington Library News

February 14, 1944

Macon, Ga., Telegraph

By KATHERINE M. POWERS

Circulation statistics for 1943 show a slight decrease in the number of books borrowed during the past year, but indicate a greater interest in books of non-fiction. Total number of books borrowed at the main library on Washington avenue: 73,777; total number og pictures: 1,476. The Negro branch of the library, located in the Booker T. Washington Community Center on Broadway, circulated 5,958 books to its patrons, most of whom are children. 5,557 volumes were loaned from the East Macon branch, at the corner of Church and Woolfolk streets. The Bookmobile carried books to the rural sections, including both white and colored schools outside the city limits. Although the bookmobile was not in operation during the first six months of the year, the total number of volumes borrowed from the traveling library was surprisingly large: 25,978. Total circulation of books from the Washington Memorial Library and all its branches and deposit stations: 113,571.

1882 volumes were added during 1943, making a total bookstock of 29,072 volumes.

6,227 new members reported in 1943. Altogether, a very gratifying report.

Colored Library Certainty Here

Portsmouth, Va. Star

By LEE F. RODGERS

The establishment of a library for local colored residents now seems to be a certainty, following favorable recommendation by the City Manager and the appropriation of upwards of $10,000 by the City Council for the construction of the building.

February 6, 1944

The library will be located on South street, next to Fourth Baptist Church, between Effingham and Chestnut streets. The structure will include a large general reading room, and at least two smaller reading rooms, as well as other sections, reports indicate.

The Portsmouth Library Association, an old organization that was responsible for the now closed community library maintained in St James Parish House on Bart street has opened a campaign to raise funds with which to purchase the plot of ground upon which the new library will be built.

The drive is headed by Rev. U. G. Wilson, and will extend through thirty days. First reports by solicitors will be made Monday night, February 14. The corps of workers will be announced this week.

The site of the new library will cost $1,800. The sum of $302.00 has already been paid on the cost, Dr. Wilson stated last week. City-wide cooperation in the fund campaign is sought.

Colored Library Before Solons

[illegible] 1944

Portsmouth, Va. Star

Only matters of a routine nature are expected to come before City Council tomorrow night at its semi-monthly meeting.

It is expected that final plans will be presented for a library for colored residents of the city to be located at the corner of Effingham and South streets at a cost of $9,500, it was announced today by City Manager Arthur S. Owens.

The manager will leave for Richmond tomorrow morning in connection with hearings on an annexation bill now pending before the General Assembly. He is expected to be back in time to attend tomorrow night's meeting.

Colored Library Has New Books on Hand

Augusta, Ga., Herald

Management of the Community Library, 1237 Gwinnett Street, announces the arrival of the following new books:

Hedge Against the Sun, Bentley; The Promise, Pearl Buck; Brown Americans, Embree; Action in the North Atlantic, Gilpatric; They Shall Not Have Me, Helion; The Last Inspection, Lewis; The Trespassers, Hobson; None But the Lonely Heart, Llewllyn; So Little Time, Marquad; The Female of the Species, Zullen; Careers for Girls, Science, by Steele.

George Washington Carver, by Holt, has been constantly in demand, and should come in for consideration on your reading list.

The current issues of "Life", "Liberty", "Service" and the "National Baptist Voice" are on the magazine table.

January 12, 1944

The library is open from 2 to 8 o'clock each day. Story hour each Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock. All books are free.

Negroes Establish Library In Camilla

February 11, 1944

BUY BONDS

One of the latest projects put over by the colored citizens of Mitchell County and a project which is expected to be a great asset to the life of colored citizens in this county is the library recently established in the old grammar school building in Camilla.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise

The library has been open for patrons only on Saturday mornings and every fourth Friday since it was established recently but beginning next week it will be open two days per week, Monday and Thursday, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon.

Various teachers in the colored schools of the county will act as librarian and already the library is well filled with all kinds of books.

The colored library is sponsored by the Colored County Wide Trustee Board. With contributions from the Mitchell County Board of Education, colored teachers in the county, the Camilla Public Library, and individual citizens interested in seeing the library established, the library has been set up and is proving quite an asset to the colored citizens of this county.

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News

March [illegible] 1944

COLORED LIBRARY

The negro branch of the Bulloch County Library is proud to boast of its recent growth of 56 copies of which 90 per cent are professional books, resulting from a long range loan from a Federal Library Association and through the State Department of Education.

Along with these volumes some professional pamphlets and bound periodicals have been included as well as some current ones treating subjects of varied categories.

Through the suggestions of Supervisor Velma Watters, a corner of the library has been set aside for this collection. The pamphlets and periodicals accompany the professional books and are to constitute a materials bureau. This unit is proposed to serve the county teachers in as much as their needs warrant.

To improve the administration of the library and extend the library hours, the English department has recommended three students to serve as helpers each at her respective study period. This plan is expected to prove very helpful in developing more reading interest.

During the month of February several teachers of the county selected and borrowed books of interest to children in addition to those of interest to themselves.

The schools, therefore, represented in this month's circulation are New Sandridge, Spring Hill, Grimshaw, St. Paul, Summer Hill, Preetorius, Pope's Jerusalem, Gay's Grove and Smith Grove.

N. C. Librarians Name Officers

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mrs. Charlemae Rollins, children's librarian of the George Cleveland Hall Public Library of Chicago, told the North Carolina Negro Library association that "the decided democratic trend of children's books published in 1943 was definitely a healthy sign,' at the conference held here last week.

Other speakers at the two-day meetings were J. Saunders Redding, Hampton institute, whose book, "No Day of Triumph," won the Mayflower award; Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee and Dr. Susan G. Akers.

2-17-77

Officers elected by the association were Miss Beatrice Riggs, president; Mrs. Ray Moore, vice president; Mrs. Dorothy Manley, corresponding secretary; Miss Beatrice Underwood, recording secretary and Mrs. Irene Hendricks, treasurer

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Citadel Of Negro History: The Schomburg Collection

Amsterdam News – New York, N.Y.

As the celebration of Negro History Week opens this Sunday, all eyes in New York and the nation are turned to the West 135th Street Branch Library, where the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature is housed in spacious and well-appointed quarters on the top floor of the library on West 136th Street.

2-12-44

Behind this great effort to spread enlightenment about the Negro, there is a growing movement throughout the nation in the study of the Negro—his problems, his history, his culture, his aspirations and his future. Watching the trends, noting their rise or decline wherever such is the case, the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature stands as the citadel and powerhouse from which a nation draws its information on the ancient peoples of Africa and their descendants abroad.

Aids Many Projects

Every day brings news of committees that have been organized, of school boards that are considering "Springfield Plans," the Chicago System, intercultural education and special courses in race relations. In the annual celebrations of Negro History Week, governors and mayors are issuing proclamations labor unions are asking for exhibitions, radio broadcasting systems are putting on feature programs, and libraries and schools are displaying the latest and best books in the field.

With all this wide and deep interest in Negro history there is sometimes the problem of knowing where to go to find the photographs for that exhibit you want or where books on Africa may be found or how the Negro in Brazil is faring. New Yorkers have within their very midst one of the best collections of Negro history and life in the world. This is the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature.

2-12-44

Valuable Collection

This valuable collection of some 20,000 books, pamphlets, rare manuscripts and art objects represents the life-work of Arthur Alfonso Schomburg. At the time of his death in 1938 Schomburg had collected over half of the materials now in the collection which bears his name. His mastery of both French and Spanish gave him an advantage over most of the other collectors of Negroana. His travels through Latin America and Europe enabled him to dig up rare items which were scarcely known to the scholars and writers of this country.

Today the Schomburg Collection holds on its shelves practically all of the works of the majors Negro writers in the United States, and many of the works of the minor writers. It has the best collection of Haitian literature in this country and has much material on the Negro in Cuba, Brazil and Europe. At the present time the collection is strengthening its holdings on the current problems of Africa and the African people.

In addition to the books the Schomburg Collection contains some 3,000 letters and manuscripts—those of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Alexander Duman and many others.

2-17-44

The OWI and the War Department, the Navy and the Farm Security Administration have sent thousands of photographs to this library. These photographs show the Negro soldier in all the main battlefields and show Negro men and women working along side of other fellow Americans in war industries which are producing the materials for the fighting men abroad.

Schomburg's Director

Since Schomburg's death in 1938, the collection has been directed by L. D. Reddick who holds the Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. In addition to his duties at the library Dr. Reddick has found time to teach a course in Negro History and Culture at CCNY, edit the special number of The Journal of Educational Sociology on the Negro in the North during Wartime and contribute numerous articles to popular and scholarly publications. 2-12-44

On the staff of the library are: Mrs. Catherine Latimer, reference librarian, who was the first Negro professional employe in NYPL; Mrs Ernestine Libsbomb, cataloguer and bibliographer, Mrs. Roberta Thompson, secretary of the Collection and John Cosby, page. 2-12-44

The Schomburg Collection is a part of the city budget but does not find its resources ample for its increasing needs. This is why important gifts to the collection are so useful. Recently Eric de Kolb, artist and traveller, presented an important and beautiful collection of African arms to the Collection. This shows the kind of instruments of battle which the Africans through the ages have used in warfare. 2-12

Librarians to Combat Prejudice With Books

Bee – Chicago, Ill.
2-6-44

The story of the Negro's participation in American life will be told more dramatically than ever in the future if the Chicago public library employes have anything to do about it. A list of books, covering all periods of Negro life in the western hemisphere, has been compiled by a special committee of the library employes union as a contribution to Negro history week.

The idea behind the move to make it possible for Americans to know more about what the Negro has contributed toward making this nation a citadel of democracy is to extend American principles of democracy and brotherhood at home. Since librarians have a deep responsibility for intellectual and civic leadership in their communities, they can combat the evils of race prejudice by presenting to the public books that will tell the true story about the Negro. 2-6-44

Books about Marian Anderson and Roland Hayes will be offered to those who are interested in music while the story of modern life will be told in such books as "In This Our Life," by Ellen Glasgow, and "Past Imperfect," by Ilka Chase, "Pioneers of Plenty," by Christy Berth and a full length biography of George Washington Carver by Rackham Holt combines modern scientific theories with fascinating biographical sketches.

While James Weldon Johnson's "Along This Way" and Arna Bontemps' "Golden Slippers" will interest those who love poetry, "Brothers Under The Skin," by Carey McWilliams and "New World A-Coming," by Roi Ottley, present a dramatic picture of colored Americans of today, along a sociological perspective. "Royal Road," by Arthur Kuhl, "Submarine Sailor," by George Folson and two books on the life of Henri Christophe, "Black Majesty," by John W. Vandercook and "Black Fire," by Covelle Newcomb, will furnish a historical background for the reader who loves adventure and action. 2-6-44

Other interesting works are "All American," by John Tunis; "Great Tradition," by Marjorie Allèe and "Shuttered Windows," by Florence Means. The latter two should appeal to girls, while the former, "All American," should be of great interest to boys. Books like "Journey Cake," by Isabel McMeekin; "Sapphira and the Slave Girl," by Willa Cather and the "Crusader in Crinoline," by Forrest Wilson, give a picture of Civil war days and the reconstruction periods. But not without Henrietta Buckmaster's "Let My People Go" and Hildegarde Swift's "Railroad to Freedom," which is the Negro's own viewpoint on the Civil war and slavery in America.

Annual Hobby Show Prize Winners

Amsterdam News – New York, N.Y.
2-12-44

AN INTER-RACIAL GROUP of youngsters whose exhibits at the seventh annual American Hobby Show won high place. Pupils of Junior High School, No. 16, Queens, are shown above with their handiwork. Their hobbies were placed on exhibition at the Hearns Auditorium, 14th Street and Fifth Avenue, last Saturday. Numerous school hobby club exhibits and large collections of other hobbies from all parts of the United States were also on display. 2-12-44

Library Plays Big Part in Harlem Cultural Life

By **EUGENE GORDON**

Daily Worker – New York, N.Y.
6-2-44

The 135th St. branch of the New York Public Library plays a beneficial role in every organization in Harlem. The branch has free movies on Fridays for young people.

It has sub-branches in the Harlem Hospital and in the Harlem River Houses.

It induces the city's best artists and the country's best writers to come and meet the community.

It gives music-appreciation talks.

It carries on inter-cultural work between the Negro people and people of other nationalities and races.

The branch does all this on a budget so slender that you wonder how it does it. **The city budget for public libraries provides one new book a year for 56 persons!**

The branch's weekly movie does not compete with commercial houses, as some theatres once feared. The industry itself classifies the library among organizations which may receive films free. The branch's main auditorium is crowded every Friday evening with youngsters.

A sub-branch in the Harlem Hospital supplements that institution's inadequate collection. Mrs. Dorothy R. Homer, branch librarian, visits the patients to learn their book needs. The children's librarians twice a week conduct a story hour for children in the hospital. Once a week they visit the children's heart-clinic, keeping the youngsters quiet with stories while they await the doctors. 6-2-44

Writers and artists alternate in coming to the branch. One week there will be Marian Anderson or Caterina Jarbor, Negro soprano; next week there will be Lillian Smith, author of Strange Fruit, or Jan Struther, author of Mrs. Miniver. Books about countries and peoples are discussed by their authors or other experts in those fields.

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Annual Report Of Colored Library

H.C. Ledger
Oxford, N.C.

Maude W. Lassiter, librarian Granville Colored Library, in her annual report for the year ending June, 1944, shows a total circulation of 20,702 books and periodicals among 1,010 registered borrowers.

The circulation was divided as follows: adult non-fiction 4820; adult fiction 3410 to total 8230 adult books and 6964 juvenile non-fiction and 5508 to total 12472 juvenile books. June 30 - 1944

Anniversary gifts are acknowledged as follows: Dictionary Stand, Prof. W. H. Cannady and Britannica Junior Encyclopaedia, T. A. Hamme.

The Colored Library has a book collection of 2094 volumes and the following newspapers and periodicals: Carolina Times, Oxford Public Ledger, Christian Advocate, Newsweek, Saturday Evening Post, and Unity, all received as gifts; and Durham Morning Herald, Journal and Guide, Better Homes and Gardens, Good Housekeeping, McCall's, Journal of Negro Life, Pathfinder, Popular Mechanics, Progressive Farmer, State, History of Negro Life, and Time.

The librarian expressed appreciation to the Library Board for making it possible for her to attend the Public Librarian Worship at Shaw University, June 19 to 23. "Our service to you is free, come in and read or take home a book. We have had two successful years' work with your cooperation and may I continue to count on you for I am here to serve you, Monday thrugn Saturday of each week from 2 to 7 p m.

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18m-1944

School

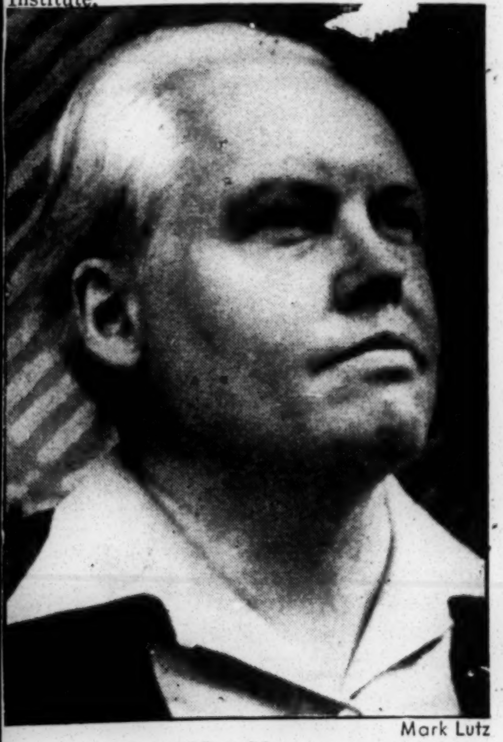
Not to Newcastle

TIME - Chicago, Ill

One way to get Negroes to visit white schools and vice versa is to tempt them. Novelist Carl Van Vechten (*The Tattooed Countess, Nigger Heaven, Peter Whiffle*) has done just that with a scheme involving Yale and Fisk Universities. 3-6-44

Last week Fisk was preparing to install a Van Vechten gift, the George Gershwin Memorial Collection of Music and Musical Literature, which may be the South's best musical library. It includes letters (by Gershwin, Puccini, Humperdinck, Gounod, Meyerbeer—but none by Negro musicians), operatic and other scores, U.S. first editions, a vast heap of recordings, bursting scrapbooks of U.S. musical history. All this can hardly fail to seduce white scholars from Vanderbilt, Tennessee, Chapel Hill and Duke Universities.

At Yale another Van Vechten gift, the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of material by and about Negroes, has already been in place two years. It attracts many Negro scholars, has trebled in size since it was installed. It includes the books, manuscripts and photographs which Van Vechten began accumulating while writing *Nigger Heaven*, the novel which put Harlem on the U.S. cultural map. It includes, too, unique Negro musical material. 3-6-44



Mark Lutz

Carl Van Vechten

He believes in temptation.

White-haired, 63-year-old Carl Van Vechten is as incurable a collector as his own Peter Whiffle. But he usually gives everything away. The New York Public Library has his boyhood hoard of cigaret pictures. Fastidious, unpredictable Van Vechten does not regret having abandoned musical criticism at 33 (because he thought he was getting too fond of Strauss waltzes to be really judicious) or novel writing at 52 (because he had had enough). He is busy with photography, a craft in which he has dabbled since 1895 and of which he is now a top-flight practitioner. His forthcoming one-man show in Harlem will include pictures of Cab Calloway, Marian Anderson, Bill Robinson, Ethel Waters, Claude McKay, Joe Louis.

* The book is published by the Linguistic Society of America and the American Council of Learned Societies for the U.S. Armed Forces Institute.

Donates Gershwin Library to Fisk U.

Tribune-Chicago, Ill.

2-13-44

Carl Van Vechten, noted author and music critic, has donated to Fisk university of Nashville, Tenn., the George Gershwin memorial collection of music and musical literature. The collection includes the personal library of Mr. Van Vechten, books on music, published music, manuscripts, letters, phonograph records, photographs, and scrapbooks.

SIX NEGRO SCHOOLS WILL GET LIBRARIES

Post - Birmingham, Ala.

10-13-44

Six Negro libraries to be established in Negro county schools will be added to the Jefferson County library system, the Birmingham Public Library Board announced yesterday.

Additional funds from the County Commission to the regular county library budget made the expansion possible.

Miss Lila May Chapman, library director, announced that $50 a month will be spent for books for Negro libraries. This will be supplemented by donations from the third district of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Donations of books from any source will be welcomed by these libraries.

N. C. College Gets $35,000 Library

Journal + Guide - Norfolk Va

10-7-44

DURHAM, N. C.—A 30,000-volume law library valued at $35,000, which was the property of the recently discontinued New York Law School, has been acquired for the North Carolina College Law School, Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, announced this week.

The library was obtained largely through the efforts of George Gordon Battle, New York attorney, and a native of Edgecombe County, N. C., Dr. Shepard said.

Mr. Battle, an alumnus of the University of North Carolina and a former assistant district attorney in New York County, persuaded friends to contribute $2 each for the purchase of the books, Dr. Shepard explained.

N. C. State Law School Gets 30,000-Book Library

Chicago Defender Ill.

10-14-44

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — Purchase of 30,000 volumes of the recently discontinued library of the New York Law school was announced here Tuesday by President James E. Shepard of North Carolina State college, who said the volumes would be added to the college's law school.

Dr. Shepard said the college was "deeply indebted to George Gordon Battle, prominent New York lawyer who negotiated the purchase

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War Letters Neded by N.Y. Library for History of This War

afro american

10-9-44

NEW YORK—(ANP) — The Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library is making a nation-wide appeal for letters from colored service men and women to their friends in this country, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator, announced recently.

A depository of the historical records of colored people from all parts of the world, in addition to thousands of books and prints, the Schomburg collection contains hundreds of letters of colored soldiers and sailors of previous wars and of famous personalities.

Thousands of these letters are necessary so that a true history of the colored man in the war can be written," Dr. Reddick said. "Neither the name of the writer nor the person to whom it is sent will be made public without permission.

18n-1944

Negroes Give $100,000 To United College Fund Drive

N.Y. Amsterdam News, -N.Y.

$901,802.18 Given To 27 Colleges

Exactly $901,812.18 was raised for Negro higher education in 27 private Negro colleges in 1944, according to an announcement made by Walter Hoving, National Chairman of the United Negro College Fund. $751,812.18 was received by Fund offices and $150,000.00 went directly to the participating colleges. Mr. Hoving estimated that approximately 71,000 persons contributed to Negro education through the Fund.

How It Started

"One of the most interesting facts about this whole movement," said Mr. Hoving, "is that it was conceived by the Negro President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, in order to meet a growing financial crisis. He called presidents of other private Negro colleges into conference to discuss the idea which they accepted immediately and with much enthusiasm. The plan heretofore, had been that each college had tried to maintain itself by individual fund-raising activities. They were supported to a large degree by Foundations, but with the advent of war many of these Foundations were obliged to withdraw their support, and when students left for the armed services, the whole structure of Negro education was threatened. For this reason Dr. Patterson felt that a concerted drive should be made so that when the Negro men and women returned from the war they would have the facilities of higher education available to them."

Spontaneous Support

Mr. Hoving continued, "The spontaneous support that came from all over the country, from all groups in the population, including labor organizations, is most significant. Corporations gave $228,831.60, Foundations gave $113,055.00, and thousands of persons of small means sent their contributions. Large givers supported the Campaign substantially.

12-2-44

What Negroes Did

"Negroes themselves contributed upward of $100,000.00. Of this amount $35,948.16 came from Negro servicemen, most of them overseas. The 93rd Infantry Division, serving in the Southwest Pacific, contributed $16,846.83; Headquarters 77th AAA Group in the Pacific sent in $6,603.11; the 92nd Infantry Division, Ft. Huachua, Arizona, contributed $4,441.38; the 822nd Engineers Aviation Battalion in the South Pacific sent a total of $1,472.00. Other Groups, Battalions and Companies contributed $5,224.34, and individual gifts from service men and women amounted to $1,360.50. These members of the Armed Forces stated in their communications that they wanted to be a part of this new movement to strenghen the Negro Colleges."

Formal Units

The campaign was organized formally in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Memphis, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Rochester, Washington, D. C., and outstanding white and Negro citizens worked together in promoting the Fund. In addition friends of Negro Education carried on solicitations in 20 additional small communities.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee, and Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich was the National Treasurer.

Members of Fund

The following colleges are members of the Fund; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.; Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.; Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.

The Headquarters of the Fund are located at 38 East 57 Street, New York City.

Negro College Fund Given $500 By Liberty Life

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

6-17-44

NEW YORK—The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company of Chicago, one of the larger Negro insurance companies, headed by Truman K. Gibson Sr., this week sent a check for $500 to the United Negro College Fund, it was learned from Walter J. Hoving, chairman of the fund, at the headquarters, 38 East Fifty-seventh street.

Among other outstanding contributors to the campaign, which enters its third week, are: Marshall Field, $10,000; the George F. Baker Charity Fund, $10,000; Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation, $5,000; the Philadelphia Inquirer, daily newspaper, $1,000; Reader's Digest, $2,500; Warner Brothers, movie producer, $2,500; Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life, $1,500; Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce, $500; Horn and Hardart, $1,000; Pennsylvania Railroad, $2,500; and the Salisbury (N.C.) Chamber of Commerce, $1,000.

6-17-44

Outside of these larger contributors, numbers of checks for $500 have come in from individuals and groups, and public school children

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$901,812 Raised For Race Schools By College Fund

ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta Daily World

12-2-44

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Dr. S. D. Redmond Gives $1,000 To Growing Rust College Building Fund

Atlanta, Ga.

atlanta Daily World

Rust College makes great progress in its $300,00 building fund drive, as Dr. S. D. Redmond gives $1,000.

11-24-44

The school has raised so far $105,000.00 in cash and the Board of Education of the Methodist Church has agreed to give Rust $85,000 additional, thereby making a total of $190,000.00 in sight.

This of course, is a long ways from three hundred thousand dollars, their present goal; but said Dr. Redmond: "We are well on our way."

Dr. S. D. Redmond, a trustee of Rust College, has just raised and reported $2,407.50 in cash and subscriptions.

Of this amount $1,700.00 was cash.

Said $2,407.50 is contributed by the following named persons:

Mr. Rex. I. Brown, $200; Mr. S. R. Redmond, $50; Mr. S. P. McRae, $25; Mr. Willard Johnson, $50; Millsteins Inc., $25; Mr. Walter Johnson, $25; Ferguson Furniture Co., $100; Mr. Isidore Dreyfus, $100; Dr. Leroy Smith, $25; Dr. C. B. Christian, $25; Boston Shoe Store, $25; Mr. A. W. Wells, $5; Mr. Earl Banks, $7; Mrs M. A. Collins, $200; The Vogue, $25; Jackson Lumber Co, $10; Mr. Perry W. Howard, $100; Mr. Wm. Mounger, $10; Mr. Sam Sheomberg, Black and White Store, $100; Mr. R. E. Kennington, $100; McCarty Holman Co., $100; Mr. L. M. Gaddie, $5; Dr. S. D. Redmond, $1,000

Effort is now underway to make Rust College one of the leading schools of the South

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Nat'l Fraternity Pledges $2,000 To Negro Colleges

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

9-9-44

NEW YORK.—The Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, through Augustine A. Austin of New York City, the national secretary-treasurer, has made a pledge of $2,000 to the United Negro College Fund, according to an announcement at headquarters by Walter Hoving, national chairman of the campaign.

Austin, a well known New York realtor, who was the co-chairman of the New York campaign committee for the fund, presented the matter to a recent meeting of the executive board of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity and the pledge was authorized.

9-9-44

There have been donations from individual chapters of Negro college fraternities and sororities, but this is the first such gift from the national office of a fraternity or sorority.

Philadelphia Tribune Pa.

Woman Wills $20,000 To Virginia Seminary

12-30-44

LYNCHBURG, Va.—The Virginia Theological College and Seminary, here. was revealed last week to be the beneficiary of the will of Mrs. Mary Jane Cachelm, colored of Amherst Circuit Ct., Va., who bequeathed the institution $20,000.

The institution is asked, under the will, to take care of the Alexander Wharton burial lot at St. Paul's Church, Glasgow, Va., but this is not mandatory.

Rev. W. H. R. Powell, D. D., pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Philadelphia, is president of the College.

A Colored Judge

Morris Brown College

Tribune — Philadelphia

Gets Memorial Fund

11-18-44 Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. Bessie Landrum Hall, of this city, has established a scholarship fund at Morris Brown College in memory of her mother, Mrs. Ella Thomas Landrum, who was a teacher at Morris Brown College for twenty-six years.

This fund will amount to $51 per year and is to be used for a deserving student in the English Department.

Dillard U. Gets Largest Payment

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-25-44

CHICAGO (ANP)—In the review of the Julius Rosenwald fund just issued, President Edwin R. Embree reports that during the past two years, 1943, 1944, the fund expended $1,615,513 on its programs in education and race relations. The largest single payment was $617,000 to Dillard university in New Orleans, in completing the fund's efforts to build up this and three other university centers for Negroes: Howard university in Washington, Fisk university and Meharry Medical college in Nashville, and the group of colleges in Atlanta. Other expenditures were $336,000 for the preparation of white and colored teachers for rural schools; $226,000 for race relations, $185,000 for fellowships for 43 Negroes and 31 white Southerners, $94,000 for concluding payments on the Negro health program officially ended in 1942.

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations during recent years, Mr. Embree lists the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations.

MAKING MOST OF THEM

"The balance," he states, "is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

After discussing the hopeful signs—in employment, growth of unions, rising political power, education, civil rights defended by the courts, the spread of interracial organizations, new opportunities in the armed services, etc, Mr. Embree concludes:

"In spite of continued segregation and discrimination, the training and experience in the armed forces have been tremendous. A million Negroes — practically all the young men of the group between 18 and 30—have been given an education far beyond any school or college. They have been well housed and well fed. Their health has been safeguarded and their strength built up. They have been trained and disciplined—for the most part in wholesome fashion. They have seen other parts of the country and of the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have sensed wide horizons and have had some warning experiences or respect and admiration as they moved over America, through the Pacific and in Europe.

"Coming back from such experiences, the whole young male population of the race will never again fit into the serfdom of Southern feudalism or into second class status in Northern industrial cities. It is too late ever again to keep Negroes 'in their place.' If we wanted that we should never have drawn them into war production nor called them to the tremendous education of the armed forces. We now have the problem—and the opportunity to build Negroes, with all other citizens, into a common working force, which may then produce the highest standard of living ever known by any people; into a common culture, which will be enriched by the wisdom and ingenuity of this race as it has been by their art and music; into a common social and political order which may then become a true democracy."

College Fund Tops Its $900,000 Goal

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Defender
12-2-44

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NEW YORK—History was made here this week when the first financial drive of the United Negro College Fund reached the $901,812.18 mark and topped the goal of the campaign in its first year. Announcement of the successful completion of the initial campaign came from Walter Hoving, national chairman, who headed the fund-raising activities for 27 private colleges.

The fund organized at a conference of Negro college presidents called by Tuskegee's President F. D. Patterson won the support of leading industrialists throughout the nation. Large contribution also came from Negro soldiers throughout world. Total of $800,000 was distributed this week to 27 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, according to an announcement by W. J. Trent Jr., executive secretary of the fund.

12-2-44

This is the second allotment of funds raised in the 1944 campaign. The distribution was authorized at a recent meeting of the board of directors which was held in Atlanta, Ga.

COLLEGES OPEN UNITED ACTION DRIVE FOR FUNDS

Illinois
Chicago Defender
5-13-44

White Leaders Cooperate In Campaign To Raise $1,500,000

NEW YORK.—The first co-operative effort of Negro and white citizens to establish a national community chest for Negro education began here with the opening of the United Negro College Fund campaign for $1,500,000 at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last Wednesday. The drive, which will continue through May 21, is headed by Walter Hoving, president of Lord & Taylor, as national chairman.

The organization, representing 27 accredited private Negro colleges and universities, will take a "realistic, hard-boiled attitude," Mr. Hoving told an audience of 200 persons, and will take into account the "fact that economically inferior, untrained and unskilled people, whatever their race or color, are a liability to the nation."

Mr. Hoving pointed out that 82 per cent of the graduates of the 27 colleges in the group go into activities "of direct benefit and service to their own people and therefore to the nation — teaching the clergy, medicine and dentistry."

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, said that one of the chief functions of the Negro private colleges is to supply leadership and "an anchorage of deep religious faith" for the Negro during the post-war era in which "he probably will develop much faster than the doors of opportunity will open."

Other speakers were Dr. William J. Trent, president of Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.; Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., and the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate church, Fifth avenue and 29th street.

Campaign headquarters have been established at 38 E. 57th street. Other officers are John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the national campaign advisory committee; Winthrop W. Aldrich, national treasurer; F. D. Patterson, chairman of the college president's committee; William H. Baldwin, John W. Hanes, C. C. Spaulding, Edgar B. Stern, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, national vice-chairman; W. E. S. Griswold and Augustus A. Austin, co-chairmen

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$1,000 Donation To College Fund By Fred H

Defender – Chicago, Ill
6-17-44

Fred Harvey, America's greatest restaurateur, head of the dining car department of the Santa Fe Railroad, owner of a chain of restaurants in Chicago and Los Angeles, has made a gift of $1,000 to the Negro College Fund.

Mr. Harvey employs approximately two thousand Negroes on the dining cars of the Santa Fe lines, in hotels, and eating places between Chicago and Los Angeles. His contribution was made in connection with a drive for financial assistance to Negro colleges

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UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE RAISES $901,812.00

Atlanta Daily World Ga.
12-28-44

TOUGALOO, Miss— President J. L. Cross, of Tougaloos College, who headed the state and regional committee of the United Negro College Fund Drive, in commenting on the success of the effort both locally and throughout the nation this week stated that the amount raised for the Fund was $901,812,00, stating further that in accordance with an agreement reached between the presidents of the twenty-seven participating colleges Tougaloo College will receive the sum of $17,169.18.

In expressing the appreciation of both the National and Local Committees for the cooperation of all the friends in Jackson and throughout the state, President Cross also stated that the United Negro College Fund has been incorporated and that the drive for fund would be conducted each year. 12-28-44

In Jackson, where the campaign was carried on last May and June under a joint white and colored committee, Hon. W. H. Watkins, one of the leading lawyers of the state, was chairman of the white group and Prof. I. S. Sanders, Principal of Lanier High School was chairman of the colored group A total of $2,866.91 was raised of which the colored committee raised $1,007.00. 12-28-44

Other colleges participating in the fund are Atlanta University School of Socal Work, Bennett College, Bethune-Cookman college Clark college, Dillard university Fisk, Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton, Howard, Knoxville college, Lane college, LeMoyne college, Lincoln university, Livingstone college, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Philander Smith College, Samuel Houston college, Shaw university, Spelman college, Texas college, Tilloston college, Tuskegee Virginia Union college and Wiley college.

Raise $34,800 For Wilberforce

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va. 12-23-44

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Declaring that the chains of Wilberforce University must be broken by freeing the institution of its debts, Bishop John A. Gregg announced a total collection of $34,800 at an educational mass meeting held at the Quinn Chapel AME Church in Chicago, This amount came from the Fourth Episcopal District presided over by Bishop Gregg, former president of Wilberforce and now a member of the university board of trustees, under whose leadership the ministers of the AME Churches in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and the northwestern states, and the alumni of that region just completed a three months' vigorous campaign for their portion of the debt redemption of Wilberforce.

DR. WESLEY SPEAKS

At the same mass meeting, and prior to the report on the mortgage drive, President Charles H. Wesley delivered an address on "The Victory of Faith," pointing out that the university was a venture in faith and that it would be a significant historical occasion if we would celebrate the centenary of this venture and of the "Wilberforce Idea" launched in 1844, by paying off the twenty-year old mortgage. 12-23-44

Dr. Wesley also stated that with the assistance of Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, chairman of the board of trustees and presiding Bishop of the Third Episcopal District, $30,000 of the debt was paid off this year. Thus there will be a total reduction of $64,800 in the mortgage debt principle this year, bringing down the mortgage from $119,000 to a balance of approximately $54,200.

At the close of the mass meeting President Wesley announced that the campaign for debt reduction would continue throughout the present academic year 1944-45), and that by the 1945 commencement week in June, it was planned that the entire mortgage would be paid off and the university freed from the financial drain of a heavy property mortgage carried for over two decades.

Local Contributions To Negro College Fund Set At $10,026

Memphis World – Tenn
12-12-44

nouncement from the United Negro College Fund headquarters in New York last week stated that $901, 812.18 was raised for Negro higher education in twenty-seven private Negro colleges in 1944. Walter Hoving, National Chairman of the Fund, added that $751,812.19 was received by the Fund offices and $150,000.00 went directly to the participating colleges. Mr. Hoving estimated that approximately 71,000 persons contributed to Negro education through the fund.

LeMoyne College is one of the participating members of the campaign, and officers of the drive in Memphis were responsible for raising $10,026.00. Of this sum, corporations contributed a total of $3,955.00 an individual gifts came to $6,071.00. Campaign officers in Memphis included:

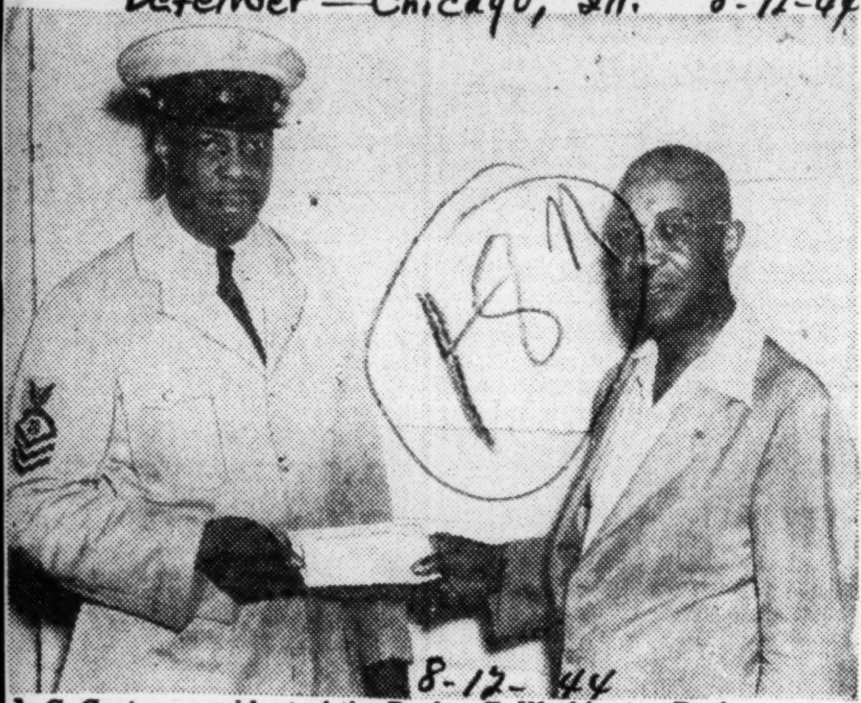
C. Arthur Bruce, chairman, and president of LeMoyne College Board of Trustees; Dr. J. E. Walker, vice chairman, and newly elected member of the Trustee Board, Lt. George W. Lee, vice-chairman; and M. W. Bonner, treasurer.

Dr. Hollis F. Price is president of LeMoyne College.

18 1944

CONTRIBUTES TO COLLEGE FUND

Defender — Chicago, Ill. 8-12-44



8-12-44

A. G. Gaston, president of the Booker T. Washington Business College in Birmingham, Ala., presents his check for $500, the largest amount given by a Negro in that city, to Chief Petty Officer Henry J. Smith, local secretary of the United Negro College Fund Campaign. The quota for Birmingham is $25,000. Mr. Gaston is chairman of the city's fund committee.

Amsterdam News--N. Y., N.Y.
5-13-44

Outlines Role of the Private Negro College

College Heads Speak At Opeining of Fund Drive to Raise $1,500,000

The United Negro College Fund launched its nation-wide drive to raise $1,500,000 during this month at a meeting of officials and other interested persons at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, one of the speakers, p pointed out the value of the private Negro colleges by naming some of their outstanding graduates.

"It is not an accident," he said, "that the most distinguished and the most constructive leadership the Negro race has produced in the 79 years since the Civil War has come out of the Negro private college."

PRODUCE MANY LEADERS

Among the leaders he mentioned as graduates of one of the 27 colleges composing the fund, were Booker T. Washington, Charles H. Wesley, James Weldon Johnson, Walter White, Charles Johnson, E. Franklin Frazier, Mary McLeod Bethune, Justice Hubert Delany and Myles A Paige, Channing H. Tobias, Louis Wright and Mordecai Johnson

Ninety per cent of the presidents of State and land granted colleges for Negroes are also graduates of one of the 27 participating colleges are also in this category.

The financial future of these schools he declared depends upon the increasing support of Negroes themselves, but he added that he hoped the time would never come when "racial lines will be so tightly drawn that money will become segregated--to the extent that only Negroes will be expected to support Negro colleges and omly white persons expected to support white colleges."

Negroes have fought and died for the "holy cause of freedom since the blood of the first American was forfeited to this cause," said Dr. William H. Trent, Sr , president of Livingstone College. "Thus the challenge to the very existence of our form of government, the challenge to the destiny of our nation, finds a portion of its thrilling answer in the articulate response of Negro colleges."

HISTORY OF SUPPORT

The president of Fisk University, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, traced the history of support for Negro education. The first national support, he recounted, came from religious groups, the second from charitable foundations, the third from the State, and the fourth, the present "represents a general interest on the part of the churches, foundations, individual and Federal and State governments."

Walter Hoving, national chairman of the campaign, opened the meeting with the plea that a "relistic hard-boiled attitude must take into account the fact that economically inferior, untrained and unskilled people, whatever their race or color, are a liability to a nation." He pointed out that eighty-two per cent of the graduates of private colleges have gone into activities of "direct benefit and service to their own people--teaching, the ministry, medicine and dentistry."

The other speaker, the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, declared that education would wipe out the "false barrier" of racial misunderstanding.- -R.

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4 Colleges Join United Fund Drive

NEW YORK--With the admission of four colleges to membership in the United College Fund during its meeting in Atlanta on October 2 and 3, the total number of member institutions was increased to thirty-one.

The institutions are Wilberforce University, Ohio: Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Benedict College, Columbia, S.C and Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.

DRIVE ENDS THIS MONTH

Campaign activity in all cities will cease this month when Walter Hoving, national chairman, will make a report on final results Representatives of twenty-four colleges attended the session.

The officers were re-elected They are Dr F D Patterson Tuskegee president; Dr Thomas E. Jones Fisk vice-president; W J Trent, Livingstone executive secretary; Miss Florence Read, Spelman, secretary, and George H. Burchum NYC, treasurer.

Afro-American- Baltimore, Md. 10-14-44

18n-1944

Clark Bequeathed $1,000 By Greene

Atlanta Ga.

Daily World

Clark College became the recipient of one thousand dollars when the estate of the late Mr. Edward H. Greene was settled a few weeks ago.

This amount was made available to the College through the will of the deceased, his interest in Clark College having begun when Mrs. Lottie Carraway, a niece of Mrs. Greene was a student at Clark. Mrs. Carraway who now resides in Chicago lived with Mr. and Mrs. Greene and became their foster daughter. She graduated from Clark in June, 1926. In appreciation of what Clark College did for Mrs. Carraway Mr. Greene made this bequest to aid worthy students in attendance at this Institution.

11-19-44

In order to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Greene at Clark College and to help a large number of students, a revolving loan fund has been established from which each year a few needy and worthy students may borrow, and return within a short period so that others might be aided.

11-19-44

This part of the administration of the will was executed in the Office of the President of the College a few days ago by Mr. Albert E. Jones of Atlanta, a business man and a life long friend of Mr. Greene's. Mr. Jones is the Executor of the estate of the deceased, who passed December 3, 1943. Attorney Rachael P. Herndon of Atlanta served as the legal administrator.

Knoxville College In Negro College Campaign

Age — New York, N.Y.

4-15-44

Headlining the racial news in many parts of the country this early spring season, is the opening of a united financial campaign on the part of twenty-seven Negro colleges, of which Knoxville College is the only representative from the United Presbyterian group of institutions. For sixty-nine years it has stood in East Tennessee as an educational beacon-light, with more than 4,000 graduates and former students going out to all parts of the South in places of leadership, particularly in teaching and professions.

4-15-44

The president of the college, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, has been asked by the United College Campaign to be one of three college presidents to cooperate with the New York area in the intensive campaign now beginning, and to come to it climax in May of this year. In mid-March, President Imes visited New York area and conferred with various leaders in civic and eductaional centers regarding the set-up of the campaign.

Phi Beta Sigma Gives $2,000 To College Fund

Age — New York, N.Y.

9-9-44

The Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, through Augustine A. Austin, the National secretary-treasurer, has made a pledge of $2000 to the United Negro College Fund, according to an announcement at headquarters by Walter Hoving, National Chairman of the Campaign.

Mr. Austin, a well known New York realtor, who was the co-chairman of the New York Campaign Committee for the Fund, presented the matter to a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and the pledge was authorized. There have been donations from individual chapters of Negro College fraternities and sororities, but this is the first such gift from the national office of a fraternity or sorority.

Wills $25,000 To College He Headed

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

6-10-44

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dr. J. J. Starks, late president of Benedict College, here, at his death left $25,000 in behalf of the institution's endowment fund, it was announced by President J. A. Bacoats at the recent 74th annual commencement exercises. Dr. Bacoats was recently elected to succeed the late Dr. Starks to the presidency of Benedict.

This sum has been made available to the college thru Mrs Starks, President Bacoats revealed. He also outlined the splendid progress which has been made in the drive to raise more than $100,000 in behalf of the institution.

In the program observing the commencement exercises. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, president of Knoxville College, the principal speaker delivered a challenging address to the large graduating class on "The Ascending Values of Life."

6-10-44

Basing his subject on a text from Timothy, Dr. Imes urged his listeners not to "remain on the same level educationally, but rather use their knowledge for creative work. If all you have on graduation day is merely book learning, I tremble for you, because what you have, has been acquired from others."

Continuing, he said, "Do not imitate the worse vices of our American society, but rather aspire to the higher level. And when you feel glum, gloomy, disappointed and frustrated, not only should you bring the books, but especially the parchment."

Appropriate music for the exercises was furnished by the college choir.

President Branch Directs United Negro College Fund Campaigned In Austin

Informer — Houston, Texas

5-13-44

AUSTIN. — President Mary E. Branch of Tillotson college has accepted the general chairmanship of the City of Austin for the United Negro ,College Fund Campaign which is being organized to raise $1,500,000 this year. This fund is a federated effort on the part of twenty-seven private Negro colleges and universities to secure financial supoprt on a nation-wide basis as a substantial aid in the current maintenance of these schools. It is the first cooperative movement of its kind in the field of Negro education.

Texas Schools

Among the participating schools in Teaxs are Samuel Huston college, Tillotson college in Austin; Texas college in Tyler, and Wiley college in Marshall. Other institutions to be aided are: Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee: Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; Bethune Bookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida.

5-13-44

A local committee has been organized to assist in the raising of funds. Dr. Homer P. Rainey of the University of Texas has accepted the city-wide chairmanship. Dr. Rainey's chief assistants are Colonel L. D. Lyons and J. F. Lewis.

The Sterring Committee: Dr. E. H. Givens, F. R. Rice, Dr. Edmund Heinshon, the Reverend W. D. Williams, and W. B. Campbell.

The Publicity Committee: Dean Martin L. Harvey, Mrs. Maggie Daniel, Miss J. C. Jackson, Mrs. Marion Downs, and Mrs. L. T. Moore.

Special Gift Committee: Miss C. R. Upshaw, J. C. Bland, Mrs. W. D. Martin, Dr. C. R. Yerwood, Lawyer and Mrs. Kenneth Lampkins, Mrs. Ada Yerwood, Mrs. O. D. Brown, T. C. Calhoun, Mrs. J. V. B. Goins, Miss L. B. Wilson, C. T. Moore, Miss L. C. Rhambo, Mrs. L. B. Hines, Mrs. E. M. VanDyke, Mrs. A. King, Dr. V. T. Hammond, Dr. J. B. Hill, Mrs. E. A. Johnson and Mrs. W. B Campbell.

5-13-44

The Austin National Bank will serve as a depository for the funds to be transmitted to the Chase National Bank.

Dinner Opens Campaign For Houston Quota

Informer — Houston

Texas

5-13-44

HOUSTON — At a kick-off dinner in the dining room of Wheatley High Wednesday night, $2,551 was raised on the Houston Negroes' quota of the United College Drive Fund. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Presidents of the drive, was the main speaker. The highest single gift was $501 and there were two other gifts of $500.

Dr. Patterson placed emphasis upon the need for education of our youth today to face the current problems and those that will come after the war; he also emphasized the fact that as the American philosophy shifts from a few rich individuals to the policy of putting more money in the hands of the average individual, also the responsibility of supporting our institutions shifts to the shoulders of Negroes. C. A. Shaw, honorary chairman, John Codwell and F. H. Purnell, co-chairmen, were highly pleased with the result of the dinner sponsored by The Informer. The first nine days will be devoted to big gifts and then the campaign will be enlarged.

5-13-44

Aside from the three gifts mentioned above (the donors of which did not want their names published) the following contributions were given: Dr. R. O. Roett, $50; Dr. F. H. LeGall, $50; Dr. John W. Davis, $50; Mrs. M. E. Fairchild, $250; Dr. C. L. Barnes, $200; C. A. Shaw, $100; Prof. E. O. Smith, $50; Prof. W. L. Davis, $25; F. H. Purnell, $50; Duke Crawford, Jr., $25; Mrs. E. Fannie Granton, $25; Mrs. R. D. A. Jones-Ector, Ph.C., $25; Neil Hilliard, $100; Sid Hilliard, $50. Those, plus the gifts of $501, $500, and another $500, made the $2.551 taken in.

5-13-44

The guests were so pleased at the opportunity to get together and get acquainted, it was agreed that at the earliest opporunity another dinner would be given where the leaders could discuss the problems of Houston. Some of those present were not prepared to make their donations, but said they would make them in the next few days. Some of those who were absent who will be wanting to make donations can send them in to either Messrs. Codwell and Purnell or in through The Informer. The drive takes the place of individual drives for colleges and many of the alumni, who in the past have had to contribute to their respective colleges, will be glad to contribute to the education of our youth in this one general drive.

Dr. Patterson received much commendation upon the straightforward presentation of his subject, and he in turn expressed himself as highly gratified at the response received. Whites of the city of Houston have pledged to raise the majority of the $30,000 quota for the city.

5-13-44

Dillard's $3,000,000

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

A bit of noteworthy news to Negroes everywhere was somewhat overshadowed last week by the capture of Rome and the invasion of France. But whenever a Negro college anywhere receives three million dollars in a lump sum from any reputable source, that is first rate news. An endowment fund in the above amount has just been made available to Dillard university through the co-operation of the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund, the American Missionary Association and the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

6-17-44

This gift should be heartening to those who are already alarmed as to the future of private colleges for Negroes in the South. It is evidence of a determined will that Dillard shall continue to serve the cause of education and of the high confidence which the agencies contributing the money have in the progressive administration of President Albert Dent.

But this gift should not be allowed to cause confusion as to the necessity for more and more Negroes to contribute to the support of their colleges. Government taxes have drained the springs of private philanthropy. Reduced dividends have decreased the amounts received from endowment funds for both capital and operating expenses. Individuals are no longer giving large sums. It is plain, therefore, that more individuals must give small sums and that Negroes themselves must accept a larger and larger share of this responsibility.

The United Negro College Fund campaign is designed to broaden the base of individual contributors to Negro college support. Large gifts, such as Dillard has received from several agencies, are without broad significance unless they point up the necessity for small gifts from many persons, particularly Negroes.

Largest Sum Aids Southern Schools

Atlanta Daily World

11-25-44

CHICAGO—(ANP)—In the review of the Julius Rosenwald fund just issued, President Edwin R. Embree reports that during the past two years, 1942-44, the fund expended $1,615,513 on its program in education and race relations.

The largest single payment was $617,000 to Dillard university in New Orleans, in completing the fund's efforts to build up this and three other university centers for Negroes: Howard university in Washington, Fisk university and Meharry Medical college in Nashville, and the group of colleges in Atlanta.

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LISTS CREDITS

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations during recent years, Mr. Embree lists the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations.

"The balance," he states, "is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

After discussing the hopeful signs — in employment, growth of unions, rising political power, education, civil rights defended by the courts, the spread of interracial organizations, new opportunities in the armed services, etc.—Mr. Embree concludes:

ARMY HELPS

"In spite of the continued segregation and discrimination, the training and experience in the armed forces have been tremendous. A million Negroes — practically all young men of the group between 18 and 30 have been given an education far beyond any school or college. They have been well housed and well fed.

Their health has been safeguarded and their strength built up. They have been trained and disciplined — for the most part in wholesome fashion. They have seen other parts of the country and of the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have sensed wide horizons and have had some warming experiences of respect and admiration as they moved over America through the Pacific and in Europe.

NEW OPPORTUNITY

11-25-44

"Coming back from such experience, the whole young male population of the race will never again fit into the serfdom of southern feudalism or into second-class status in northern industrial cities. It is too late ever again to keep Negroese 'in their place.' If we wanted that, we should never have drawn them into war production nor called them to the tremendous education of the armed forces.

"We now have the problem — and the opportunity—to build Negroes, with all other citizens, into a common working force, which may then produce the highest standard of living ever known by any people; into a common culture, which will be enriched by the wisdom and ingenuity of this race as it has been by their art and music; into a common social and political order which may then become a true democracy."

Bishop John A. Gregg

Age- New York, N.Y.

Raises $34,000 For Wilberforce Univ.

12-23-44

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Charlotte, N.C.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

The STAR OF ZION

New York—$901,812.18 was raised for Negro higher education in 27 private Negro colleges in 1944, according to an announcement made by Walter Hoving, National Chairman of the United Negro College Fund. $751,812.18 was received by Fund offices and $150,000.00 went directly to the participating colleges. Mr. Hoving estimated that approximately 71,000 persons contributed to Negro education through the Fund. 11-30-44

"One of the most interesting facts about this whole movement," said Mr. Hoving, "is that it was conceived by the Negro President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, in order to meet a growing financial crisis. He called presidents of other private Negro colleges into conference to discuss the idea which they accepted immediately and with much enthusiasm. The plan heretofore, had been that each college had tried to maintain itself by individual fund-raising activities. They were supported to a large degree by Foundations, but with the advent of war many of these Foundations were obliged to withdraw their support, and when students left for the armed services, the whole structure of Negro education was threatened. For this reason Dr. Patterson felt that a concerted drive should be made so that when the Negro men and women returned from the war they would have the facilities of higher education available to them." 11-30-44

Mr. Hoving continued, "The spontaneous support that came from all over the country, from all groups in the population, including labor organizations, is most significant. Corporations gave $228,831.60, Foundations gave $113,055.00, and thousands of persons of small means sent their contributions. Large givers supported the Campaign substantially. Negroes themselves contributed upward of $100,000.00. Of this amount $35,948.16 came from Negro servicemen, most of them overseas. The 93rd Infantry Division, serving in the Southwest Pacific, contributed $16,846.83; Headquarters 77th AAA Group in the Pacific sent in $6,603.11; the 92nd Infantry Division, Ft. Huachua, Arizona, contributed $4,441.38; the 822nd Engineers Aviation Battalion in the South Pacific sent a total of $1,472.00. Other Groups, Battalions and Companies contributed $5,224.34, and individual gifts from service men and women amounted to $1,360.50. These members of the Armed Forces stated in their communications that they wanted to be a part of this new movement to strengthen the Negro Colleges." 11-30-44

The campaign was organized formally in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Memphis, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Rochester, Washington, D. C., and outstanding white and Negro citizens worked together in promoting the Fund. In addition, friends of Negro Education carried on solicitations in 20 additional small communities.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee, and Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich was the National Treasurer.

The following colleges are members of the Fund: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.; Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.; Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.

N. C. Methodists Give $1,573 To Bennett

Age- New York, N.Y.

12-23-44

GREENSBORO, N. C. — In their annual rally to Bennett College, the N. C. Conference of the Methodist Church reported $1,570.20 recently while at the same time the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the conference held its semi-annual meeting on the campus.

The cash report was supplemented by a large quantity of foodstuff brought by the ministers.

Presiding at the rally was Dr. R. W. Winchester, superintendent, Greensboro district, who reported $632, leading all other districts. Other districts, their superintendents, and the amounts reported were: Winston, Dr. R. F. McCallum, $400.50; Laurinburg, Dr. R. B. McRae, $285; and Western, Dr. G. E. Hogue, $255.70. 12-23-44

Mrs. W. T. Stockton of the West Market Street Methodist Church, here, spoke for the Woman's Division and the ministers in the dinner meeting. Mrs. Annie Waddy Price, president, conducted the meeting while devotions were led by Mrs. Ada Wells.

College Fund Maps A Permanent Board At Atlanta Meeting

Age- New York, N.Y.

7-8-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — The organization meeting of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., was held at Atlanta University this week. The presidents of the 27 private colleges which compose the fund, constitute the board.

William J. Trent, jr., executive secretary of the United Negro College Fund, gave an interim report on the progress of the first nationwide fund campaign, launched in May in an effort to raise $1,500,000 to allocate among the participating schools. 7-8-44

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was elected president of the board; Dr. T. E. Jones, Fisk University president, vice-president; George W. Burchum, of Chase National Bank of New York, was elected treasurer; and Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman College, secretary.

The directors approved an operating budget for continuation of the headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh street, New York City, where Mr. Trent will be in charge

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Hampton Alumni Raise $8,250

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A total of 8,250.60 has been raised by alumni within the past five months, it was announced here Monday.

6-3-44

The sum of $1,838 was reported during the three-day alumni reunion sessions here with the remainder having been previously reported. This is the beginning of a two-year drive for $50,000.

Highest contribution was made by the local alumni chapter which reported $1,056 and close behind was the Baltimore chapter with $1,010. This year's graduates contributed $55.

18n-1944

METHODISTS GIVE $500,000 TO DILLARD

Defender Chicago, Ill
3-18-44

(18N)

Following the annual meeting of the Board of Education of the Methodist church, held here recently, Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of the Department of Educational Institutions for Negroes, announced that the board voted to provide the equivalent of $500,000 in endowment to Dillard university. "This generous provision for Dillard university," said Dr. Davage, "is reassuring to all Negro schools related to the Methodist church, and indicates that the unified church intends to carry forward the work begun by the Freedmen's Aid society which founded most of the Methodist schools for Negroes." Photo shows leaders during recent confab in Chicago; left to right: Bishop L. H. King, Atlantic Coast area; M. S. Davage, secretary, Department Educational Institution for Negroes; M. L. Harris, president of Philander Smith college; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, Bethune Cookman college; D. D. Jones, president, Bennett College for Women; and A. L. Dent, president, Dillard university.—Gushiniere photo.

Afro-American

Colleges Get 2nd Fund Allotment

Baltimore, Md.

10-2-44

NEW YORK—A total of $300,000 was distributed last week to twenty-seven member schools of the United Negro College Fund, according to an announcement by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive secretary of the fund.

This is the second allotment of funds raised in the 1944 campaign. The distribution was authorized at a recent meeting of the board of directors which was held in Atlanta.

(18N) 10-2-44

Money is still coming into headquarters from some campaign cities and the announcement of the total funds raised will be made later by the national chairman, Walter Hoving. Fund he quarters are located here at 3 Fifty-seventh Street.

ROOSEVELT PREDICTS

Success In College Fund Drive

Defender Chicago, Ill

(18N)

4/7/44

NEW YORK—President Franklin D. Roosevelt this week endorsed the $1,500,000 drive for the United Negro College Fund by predicting that "men of goodwill everywhere" would support the campaign, and praised the schools for their contribution in the war effort. In a letter to Walter Hoving, national chairman of the Fund, at the office, 38 East 57th street, the President expressed his familiarity with the work of many of the participating colleges and declared that these schools have contributed to the war effort, not only in the field of Negro leadership, but also in practical training of skilled and technical workers.

Part of his statement follows:

"These institutions have still a greater contribution to make in the period which will follow our assured victory. Using education as a common denominator for our many problems, racial and otherwise, they can aid the United Nations by helping to make America a united nation.

"I am sure that men of goodwill everywhere will extend to you their good wishes for your success in this venture."

DEWEY LAUDS COLLEGE DRIVE!

The Union—Cincinnati, Ohio

4-27-44

(18N)

New York—Endorsing the current nation-wide drive of the United Negro College Fund to raise at least $1,500,000 to aid in the maintenance of 27 leading private Negro colleges, Governor Dewey of New York commended Negroes for their contributions to the nation and for the work of their colleges.

Mentioning the accomplishments of graduates of the participating schools "against almost insurmountable odds" the governor added: "For every one who has distinguished himself, there have been thousands of others who have suffered obscurity because of a lack of adequate opportunity."

4-27-44

"The struggle against racial discrimination is a long and challenging one," he wrote. "It must and shall be won."

Five Institutions Get $4750 From Baptist Convention

Informer—Houston, Texas

NEW ORLEANS—The Rev. H. B. P. Johnson of this city, secretary-treasurer of the Educational Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, has just made announcement that in accordance with the wishes of the convention of which Dr. G. L. Prince is president, a check for one thousand dollars has been forwarded to each of the following institutions: Guadalupe College, Seguin, Texas; Florida Normal and Industrial College, Saint Augustine, Florida; Georgia Baptist College, Macon, Georgia; Morris College, Sumpter, South Carolina. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was given to Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, Virgina. Rev. P. S. Wilkinson of San Antonio, is chairman of the board, which has its headquarters in the city of New Orleans.

(18N)

Episcopal Group Raises $31,000 For Wilberforce

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

4-15-44

WILBERFORCE (ANP) — Under the leadership of Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, the presiding prelate of the Third Episcopal district of the AME church, the ministers throughout the district reported $31,000 cash for Wilberforce university at the Annual Educational Chautauqua which was held recently at St. Paul AME church, Columbus, Ohio.

Over 200 ministers throughout Ohio, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania attended and made reports. Of the total amount raised $22,000 was applied directly to the liquidation of the mortgage on the university, and over $9,000 was turned over to President Wesley for current expenses.

4-15-44

Bishop Ransom was assisted by Bishop Noah W. Williams of the Fifth Episcopal district and Bishop Frank M. Reid, presiding bishop of the 15th Episcopal district and associate bishop of the third Episcopal district.

(18N)

Charlotte Alumni Give Johnson C. Smith $8,069

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

4-22-44

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The Charlotte Chapter of the Johnson C. Smith General Alumni Association, getting a pre-view of the five-year expansion program recently announced by the university, determined to make the first significant contributions to the realization of this program.

Consequently, as a result of a few weeks' effort among alumni and friends of this city, the Rev. J. M. Alston, president of the Charlotte Chapter, handed Dr. H. L. McCrorey, university president, on Founder's Day, Friday, April 7, $8,096.99 and promised to do even more in the future.

At the same time the Rev. J. Lewis Powell, chairman of the National Founders' Day committee, presented $500 that was sent in by churches, alumni, and friends outside of the Charlotte area.

Announcement of the five-year expansion program, which will involve the raising of $500,000 in that period and which has as its first objective the erection of a $125,000 building to house the theological seminary and religious education classes and activities, was made, at the university's 77th Founder's Day exercises.

4-22-44

PRESENTED BY TRUSTEES

The program was presented by Dr. John M. Gaston of the board of trustees of the university and Dr. McCrorey. The two alumni committees presented $8,569.99 in cash as an initial contribution to the financing of the program.

The idea is the result of three years of study by the trustees, faculty, and representatives of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

The first objective is a building consisting of a basement floor and three main floors, and which will provide for administrative offices, conference rooms, teachers offices, classrooms, theological library rooms, assembly room, and activity rooms for the seminary and religious education departments of the university. The erection of this building will aid the college of liberal arts by relieving the present administration and classroom building.

OTHER ITEMS

4-22-44

Other items in the expansion program include curriculum enlargement and enrichment, a loan library for rural ministers and parish workers, field work, student aid, and additional endowment. Special study is also being given to the post war needs of returning service men and women and of students in general.

Dr. McCrorey stated that "seventy-seven years ago the foundations of the institution were laid by unselfish and sacrificing men and women. Those who have built on that foundation, have tried to do so in the spirit of the founders. The institution has operated throughout the 77 years on what it had in hand, thereby never running a deficit." He appealed to alumni and friends of education to make it possible to carry on the enlarged program and meet the demands of the new day and maintain the institution's integrity.

4-22-44

An intensive drive will be made to realize the $125,000 needed for the building by the 1945 commencement. Funds for the other items in the expansion program will be sought in the remaining part of the five-year program.

Dr. Walter L. Lingle, president-emeritus of Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., delivered the principal address in which he said that the Christian institution is trying to reach into the departments of knowledge and wisdom and store in the minds and hearts of students that it is worth while, to teach students to see and appreciate the best in the world, to teach students to think, to press forward to be something and to do something worth while, to develop character and personality, and to give the Master Teacher His rightful place in the lives of students, in the classroom and on the campus.

4-22-44

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers on the Founders' Day Program included Professor C. E. Boulware, professor of mathematics, North Carolina College, who brought greetings from the general alumni; Edward H. Brown, executive secretary of the general alumni, who presented pennants to individuals that raised their quota in the local Founders' Day drive and brought the personal greetings from Dr. C. F. Bomar, president of the General Alumni Association. Clarence O. Kuester, vice president and business manager of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, brought greetings for the City of Charlotte. The Rev. Wm. H. Davidson, president of the Charlotte Ministerial Alliance, brought greeting from that organization. Dr. L. B. West, of Charlotte, gave the invocation.

Gov. Broughton Approves Negro College Fund Drive

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-22-44

NEW YORK—Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina has expressed his "hearty accord" with the plans of the United Negro College Fund's campaign in a letter to Walter Hoving, national chairman of the fund.

"I have the very definite feeling," the North Carolina governor stated, "that the campaign will not only benefit in a substantial way the twenty-seven leading privately-controlled colleges who will participate in the proceeds, but will likewise be beneficial to the whole cause of Negro education in the United States."

Governor Broughton, who has been a trustee of Shaw University for more than 20 years, said that his state is proud of its achievements in behalf of Negro education in its public schools and its institutions of higher learning. "We likewise have a genuine pride in the achievements of our privately-owned institutions," he added.

The United Negro College Fund, headquarters of which are at 38 E. 57th street, New York, is a federated effort on the part of private Negro colleges to secure financial support on a nation-wide basis as a substantial aid in the maintenance of the schools. It is the first cooperative movement of its kind in the field of education.

4-22-44

Three of the participating schools are located in North Carolina, namely, Shaw University, Raleigh; Bennett College, Greensboro; Livingstone College, Salisbury. Other schools in the United Negro College Fund campaign are: Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Dillard, Lincoln, and Virginia Union Universities; Bethune-Cookman, Clark, Samuel Huston, Knoxville, Lane, LeMoyne, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Philander Smith, Spelman, Texas, Tilotson, Wiley, and Tougaloo Colleges; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, and Tuskegee Institute.

THE GOAL

4-22-44

The goal of the first annual drive, which will reach its climax in May, is $1,500,000. Assisting Walter Hoving, New York merchant, who is national chairman of the fund, are Winthrop W. Aldrich, treasurer, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the college committee of presidents.

the fund, is a graduate of Livingstone College.

Mississippi College Gets Same Budget It Received In 1871

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

6-17-44

"IT IS indeed a reflection upon the white leadership of Mississippi that Alcorn A. &M. College in 1943 had the same appropriation originally made for it in 1871," says the McComb Enterprise (white). That is admitted.

But what have the colored citizens of Mississippi been doing for the past seventy-three years that not one penny has been added to the budget of the only school in their state which even claims to be a college?

Where are the Perry Howards and the S. D. Redmonds, the president and faculty of Alcorn? Surely they must know that this delinquency is a greater reflection upon their leadership than it is upon the white people.

Experience shows that colored colleges in other southern States have had greatly increased budgets. But in these states the colored citizens were not afraid to demand more for their colleges.

It all adds up to the fact that the colored citizens in any state gets only the things for which they vigorously go after.

6-17-44

Alcorn will only get more money when Mississippi's colored leadership wakes up.

Howard University Alumni Give $650 Scholarship

Tribune — Washington, D.C.

6-10-44

Howard University's Alumni Association of the District, Inc., climaxed their fiscal year, May 30, at a dinner at which George W. Goodman, Red Cross Club director of one of the largest clubs in Great Britian, was the guest speaker. Members of this organization, many of whom were absentee contributors because of their services in defense work and in the Armed Forces, through their treasurer, Mrs. Isadore Letcher, presented $650 to Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the University; $450 of which is to be used for scholarships and $200 for the endowment fund.

Dr. Johnson received the scholarships with a deep appreciation. He related many instances in which the Alumni had shown loyalty to their alma mater. Howard, he said, is profoundly grateful to the Alumni Association for their gift. Other gifts were presented to members of the Association for outstanding services.

6-10-44

Conducts Program

Miss Linnie R. Smith retiring president conducted a program assisted by Messrs. Dalton and Alexander.

The presentation of flowers to Col. Raymond Contee by Emory B. Smith to commemorate Howard's honored dead, and to pay tribute to those who are now serving in the Armed Forces, was done in silence.

Others appearing on the program were Miss Virginia L. Williams, Miss Anne Rowe, Miss Ravella Hughes of New York City, guest soloist.

Among the guests present were:

6-10-44

Dr. Edward M. A. Chandler, La Porte, Ind.; Messrs. and Mesdames James Nabrit, O. L. Handy, Emory B. Smith and son, J. Howard Thomas, Warner B. Lawson; Rev. and Mrs. G. O. Bullock; Drs. and Mesdames Mordecai Johnson, W. O. Byrom, James Roberts, John O. Harris;

Mesdames Henrietta Harris, Ravella Hughes, Ida Taylor, Mae Proctor, Pearl Cox, Mattie McMaham, G. B. Dalton, Antoinette S. Weaver, Edna W. Payton, Mary T. Lattimore, Della B. Turner, Louise Pack, Edward W. Ancrum, Georgetta Waite, Rubby M. Kendrick, Mary E. Cobb, Muriel Alexander, Ruth W. Thompson, Madge W. Carey, Blanche E. Burton, Anna Rhodes;

6-10-44

Misses Faustina Brown, Portia C. Bullock, Margaret Buffum, Susie Elliott, Elizabeth Qualls, Miss Florence D. Graves, Grace Emanuel, Jeanette Carter, Carolyn Grant, Louise Burge, M. Coleman, Alida Banks, Nellie Watts, Virginia Williams, M. Williams, Jane Bowles, Martha B. King, Josephine Hubbard, Norma Boyd, Anne Rowe;

Artee Fleming, Henry P. Slaughter, George Howard, D. A. Williston, William A. Powell, Charles E. Cobb, and James I. King.

Florida Normal Gets $10,000 Grant For Expanding Program

Age — New York, N.Y.

7-1-44

ST AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The announcement here Friday that Florida Normal and Industrial College had been granted more than seven thousand dollars ($7,000) for improvement of the library facilities of the college has focussed attention anew on the rapid progress that has been made by the Baptist College of the state under the dynamic leadership of Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., who is rounding out his third year as administrative head of the institution.

The General Education Board which made this single grant, had recently made an additional $3,700 available to the college. W. A. Gaines, Professor of Sociology, was recipient of a $2,200 fellowship to study for the Doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, and the college received funds towards the School and Community Workshop, now being carried on in connection with the regular summer session.

It has been disclosed that Negro Baptists of the state gave over $40,000 to the college during the 1943-1944 session. The General Bapist State Convention headed by J. N. Stokes and Viola T. Hill, made a single contribution of over fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000. Over 300 churches have pledged regular support to the college and Bethel Baptist Institutional Church of Jacksonville, has given over twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) to the work of the school this year. The Progressive Baptist State Convention, headed by Rev. C J. Smith and Mrs. J. C. Moore, have made record-breaking contributions to the school's program.

7-1-44

92ND. DIVISION GIVES $4,000 TO UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan.

7-7-44

New York.—Checks totaling $4,129.33, were sent to the United Negro College Fund from the 92nd Division stationed at Fort Huachuca, it was announced at headquarters of the fund this week.

Of the entire amount $3,101.83 was collected from the ranks and sent to the Fund by Divisional Chaplain Louis J. Bentley. The station hospital, under command of Colonel M. O. Bousfield, gave $1,110; Colonel E. N. Hardy, commander of the post, contributed $5; the 335th Station Hospital, under command of Major W. H. Strickland, sent $75; and the headquarters detachment gave $37.50.

1 n-1944

New Hampton President Says Teachers Should Be Hired Without Regard to Race

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

3-31-44

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — "Non-racial places as teachers of languages and as specialists in their respective fields should be made increasingly available to Negro-Americans," Ralph P. Bridgman, Hampton president, told a regional meeting of the Association of Teachers of Languages in Negro Colleges in an unscheduled speech before that body here Saturday afternoon in the North Carolina college library.

Bridgman, who paid a hurried visit to the campus, spoke briefly at the association's final meeting of an all day session that opened at 10 o'clock Saturday morning with Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, welcoming 56 delegates from leading North Carolina colleges and junior colleges.

The association's first session was a symposium, "The Significance of the Humanities in the Modern World." Participating were Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, N. C. college, whose topic was "What Constitutes the Humanities?"; Prof. Reginald L. Lynch, St. Augustine college, "The Significance of Classical Languages and Literature"; Dean Foster P. Payne, Shaw university, "The Significance of Modern Languages and Literature" and Prof. John W. Parker, Fayetteville State Teachers' college, "The Humanities in the Negro College After the War," Mrs. Ethelyn Holmes Thomas, the association's regional secretary of Shaw university, presided.

3-31-44

Dean A. Russell Brooks, A. and T. college, presided at the association's business session when Prof. J. W. Parker, Fayetteville, was elected regional chairman for 1944-46, succeeding Dr. W. Edward Farrison, North Carolina college. Mrs. Ethelyn H. Thomas was re-elected secretary.

Dr. Francis C. Hayes, eminent American folklorist and foe of "the streamlined practicality in school curriculums," urged the group to resist changes away from "basic studies" in curriculums. Chairman of the foreign language department of Guilford college, Dr. Hayes warned against the over emphasis of Spanish and asserted that sound teaching of the humanities is necessary for a sense of balance and discipline in society.

$250,000 Of College Funds To Be Given To

Age — New York, N.Y.

Schools To Pay Debts

7-29-44

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be distributed at once among the 27 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund in order to make up their current deficits. This action was taken at the organization meeting of the Board of Directors held recently in Atlanta.

This amount is a part of the funds collected to date in the current campaign to raise $1,500,000 to aid in the maintenance and operation expenses of the schools. The Board of Directors is composed of the presidents of the participating institutions.

7-29-44

In announcing the action of the Board, Walter Hoving, national chairman of the Drive, again emphasized the urgent need for public support in helping the schools to attain goal. The response, while encouraging, he said, is still far short of the amount needed for the colleges to meet their financial obligations under the wartime curtailment of their revenues.

Raise $31,000 For Wilberforce Univer.

Guardian — Boston, Mass.

4-15-44

WILBERFORCE, O — Under the leadership of Bishop Beverdy C Hansom, the presiding prelate of the Third Episcopal District of the AME church, the ministers of the district reported $31,000 cash for Wilberforce University at the Educational Chautauqua at St Paul AME church, Columbus, Ohio. Of the total amount raised $22,000 was applied directly to the liquidation of the mortgage on the university and over $9000 was turned over to Dr Charles H Wesley, president of Wilberforce, for current expenses.

Bishop Ransom was assisted by Bishop Noah W. Williams of the Fifth Episcopal District of the AME church and also Bishop Frank M Reid, presiding bishop of the Third Episcopal District. Bishop Williams was the guest speaker at the opening exercises.

4-15-44

The Negro College Fund

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

It is not the purpose of this editorial to debate the question of the Negro College . . . whether it is a good or a bad thing. It is evident, however, that whatever may be the future of race relations in America, whatever may be the economic and social problems facing the nation, an educated Negro citizenry is going to be required to serve itself and the country.

4/28/44

The Negro needs education to adjust himself to the American democracy, to enable him to contribute his rightful part toward America's social, economic and cultural progress. In this connection, the Negro college has done and shall continue to do a worthwhile job.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter Hoving, a campaign is in progress to raise $1,500,000 to aid Negro Colleges. It is a most worthy undertaking and deserves the full support of the public. While the campaign was initiated by Mr. Hoving, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and other individuals, including numerous other white persons, it must not be left to white friends of the Negro to supply all the money.

Negroes must abandon the idea that someone else must share the greater share of his burdens. At the time we can think of no way Negroes could demonstratee a willingness to help carry the load than by backing to the limit the United Negro College Fund Campaign.

Pledge Aid To Negro College Fund Drive

Age — New York, N.Y.

4-22-44

Two stars of the Broadway musical, "Carmen Jones", Muriel Rahn and Glendon Bryant, have pledged to raise the sum of $1,000 for the United Negro College Fund. The pledge was received by Winthrop W. Aldrich, national chairman of the fund and chairman of the board of Chase National Bank. The fund is seeking $1,500,000 for 27 participating Negro colleges during the month of May in a nationwide campaign.

4-22-44

Shown above left to right are Winthrop W. Aldrich, Glendon Bryant and Miss Rahn at the Chase National Bank where the pledge was made.

Fisk U. Gets

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

$10,000 Gift

5-6-44

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Presentation of a $10,000 International Student Center to Fisk university was made by Miss Margaret Shaw Campbell in memory of her parents, William Oliver Campbell and Mary Shaw Campbell, during the celebration of the 15th annual Festival of Music and Fine Arts at this famous institution of higher learning which ended here last week.

In presenting the center, Miss Campbell said, "The North and South American rooms of the International Student Center are given in loving memory of William Oliver Campbell and Mary Shaw Campbell of Sewickley, Pa., whose lives were a benediction to many, and whose faithful and courageous service for humanity gave witness to their belief in the brotherhood of man."

$1,754 Reported In College Fund Drive Here August 26th

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

7-29-44

A sum of $1,754 was reported Wednesday night at a meeting of the local leaders of the United Negro College Fund, A. G. Gaston chairman announced yesterday.

The fund is part of a nationwide financial drive to raise $1,500,000 to aid 17 Negro colleges located chiefly in the Deep South. Tuskegee Institute of Alabama is one of the participating colleges.

In this area a drive for $25,000 on the local level has been underway for several months. The end of the drive is drawing near with a considerable amount of the Jefferson County quota yet to be raised.

7-29-44

Contributors are urged to send their donations to United Negro College Fund, P. O. Box 561, Birmingham, 1 Ala.

Chairman Gaston sent out a special appeal for friendly people, businesses and organizations to rally to this worthy cause as the leaders hope to end the campaign within the next ten days.

R. B. DeFrantz To New Post

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

Joins United College Fund

3-31-44

NEW YORK. — Robert B. DeFrantz, formerly national personnel and financial service secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., has joined the staff of the United Negro College Fund as technical field director, it was announced this week.

Mr. DeFrantz was associated with the Y.M.C.A. Council for the past 24 years, during which time he majored in personnel and campaign services, successfully conducting ninety fund-raising campaigns for buildings and current expenses.

He received his early training in Topeka, Kansas, and attended Washburn College, Howard University, and Fordham University, in New York City, besides taking special courses at Columbia and New York Universities.

In taking over his new position, Mr. DeFrantz said: "The co-operative fund-raising effort of the 27 leading Negro colleges for current operations and maintenance is in line with advanced nation-wide methods employed so successfully and at a minimum cost of time, energy and money by the Community Chests, Red Cross, the U.S.O. and the agencies that constitute the National War Fund."

3-31-44

He will work from the headquarters of the Negro College Fund, 38 East 57th Street, New York City.

F. D. R. Endorses College Fund Drive

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

4-28-44

NEW YORK.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt this week endorsed the $1,500,000 drive of the United Negro College fund by predicting that "men of good will everywhere" would support the campaign, and praising the schools for their contributions in the war effort.

In a letter to Walter Hoving, national chairman of the Fund, at the office, 38 East 57th St., the President expressed his familiarity with the work of many of the 27 participating colleges and declared that these schools have contributed to the war effort, not only in the field of Negro leadership but also in practical training of skilled and tecnical workers.

$25,000 Trust Left Benedict By Ex-Prexy

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

6-3-44

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Dr. William Lloyd Imes, president of Knoxville College, was heard as the principal speaker in Antisdel Chapel last Tuesday morning at the seventy-fourth annual commencement exercises of Benedict College. The speaker, who was introduced by Dr. J. A. Bacoats recently elected head of Benedict, delivered a challenging address to the large graduating class on, "The Ascending Values of Life."

Highlights of the commencement activities was an announcement by President Bacoats who revealed that his predecessor, the late Dr. J. J. Starks, left a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in behalf of Benedict's endowment fund. This sum has been made available to the institution through Mrs. Starks. Portraits or Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Antisdel and Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Starks were unveiled with fitting ceremony in recognition of the untiring efforts of these exemplary Christians. President Bacoats also announced, with enthusiasm, the splendid progress which has been made in the drive to raise more than $100,000.00 in behalf of the institution's development. Music for the exercises was furnished by the college choir.

6-3-44

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500 Attend Meeting Of Negro College Fund At Yale; Equal Opportunities Stressed

N.Y., N.Y.

N.Y. Age

10-21-44

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — About 500 persons, mostly white, attended a meeting in the interest of the United Negro College Fund held at Yale University last Wednesday evening. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary, Colored Division, National Council of the Y.M.C.A., and Dr. Alonzo G. Grace, Connecticut Commissioner of Education, both made earnest pleas for increased educational opportunities for Negro youth. Rev. Sidney Lovett, chaplain of Yale, and chairman of the New Haven Sponsoring Committee, presided.

10-21-44

Dr. Tobias emphasized that education will bring about a better understanding between the white and colored races, and would enable Negroes to make larger and richer contributions to America in the fields of medicine, art, literature, music and the theatre. Maintaining inter-cultural relationships will stimulate better inter-racial relationships, he added.

Dr. Grace stressed the need of equalizing educational opportunities. "Negro youth," he said, "should not be discriminated against on account of their color or economic bases."

Frank Chisholm, representative of the United Negro College Fund, and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, also spoke and expressed thanks and appreciation to the local committee on behalf of the 27 participating Negro colleges.

The Sponsoring Committee included many of New Haven's most prominent citizens. President Charles Seymour, of Yale, a member of the National Committee of the United Negro College Fund, was honorary chairman of the local Sponsoring Committee.

10-21-44

A feature of the meeting was the singing of several groups of Negro Spirituals by the Yale Glee Club under the direction of Professor Marshall Bartholomew.

93rd Gives $16,846 to College Fund

Afro American — Baltimore Md.

10-21-44

NEW YORK—Members of the 93rd Infantry Division serving in the Southwest Pacific have contributed $16,846.83 to the United Negro College Fund Campaign, Walter Hoving, national chairman, announced last week.

The campaign was conducted by Chaplains John W. Bowman, Thomas O. Diggs, James C. Griffin, Everett A. Hewlett, Oscar E. Holder, Andrew L. Johnson, Harlee H. Little, Matthew A. Lowe, William D. Pruden, Robert J. Smith, Charles T. Watkins and Otis J. Wynne.

Dr. F. D. Patterson Heads Permanent College Fund

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

7-8-44

ATLANTA—The organization meeting of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., was held at Atlanta university this week. The presidents of the 27 private colleges, which compose the fund, constitute the board.

William J. Trent, Jr., executive secretary of the United Negro College fund, gave an interim report on the progress of the first Nation-wide fund campaign, launched in May in an effort to raise $1,500,000 to allocate among the participating schools.

APPROVE BUDGET

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, was elected president of the board; Dr. T. E. Jones, Fisk university president, vice-president; George W. Burchum, of Chase National bank, of New York, was elected treasurer and Miss Florence Read, president of Spelman college, secretary.

The directors approved an operating budget for continuation of the headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh street, New York City, where Mr. Trent will be in charge.

The colleges which compose the United Negro College fund are: Atlanta university, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Bennett college, Bethune-Cookman college, Clark college, Dillard university, Fisk university, Gammon Theological seminary, Hampton institute, Howard university, Knoxville college, Lane college, LeMoyne college, Lincoln university, Livingstone college, Morehouse college, Morris Brown college, Philander Smith college, Samuel Huston college, Shaw university, Spelman college, Texas college, Tillotson college, Tougaloo college, Tuskegee institute, Virginia Union university and Wiley college.

7-8-44

Tuskegee Grants Total $825,000

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., (ANP) — A total of $825,000 was received by Tuskegee Institute, April 6. While $330,000 was a federal grant for erecting a 50 bed wing to the hospital, $495,000 were given by the General Education Board to improve and establish the library, home economics department, the school of education, and for veterinary medicine.

93rd Division Backs College Fund Drive

Peoples Voice — New York N.Y.

10-21-44

Members of the 93d Infantry Division serving "somewhere in the Southwest Pacific" have contributed $16,846.83 to the United Negro College Fund Campaign, according to an announcement by Walter Hoving, National Chairman. In making this announcement Mr. Hoving said, "It is an inspiration to all of us who worked in the campaign to receive this fine support from Negro servicemen. I believe that this is the largest gift made to any campaign during the war by any division of the U. S. Army."

10-21-44

The campaign within the Division was conducted by the following chaplains: Chaplains John W. Bowman, Thomas O. Diggs, James C. Griffin, Everett A. Hewlett, Oscar E. Holder, Andrew L. Johnson, Harlee H. Little, Matthew A. Lowe, William D. Pruden, Robert J. Smith, Charles T. Watkins and Otis J. Wynne.

United Negro College Fund

Star Of Zion — Charlotte, N.C.

African Zion Methodists, particularly those who are interested in larger educational facilities, will hail with delight the launching of the United Negro College Fund Campaign, in which it is proposed to raise $1,500,000 for the twenty-seven Negro Colleges included.

3-30-44

The presence and progress of the war precipitated a crisis, already in the making, for Negro Colleges, which had depended so largely upon American philanthropy for more than half a century. Rising taxes, even before the war, had well-nigh dried up the springs from which many of these colleges derived their chief help. Two years ago, Dr. Patterson, of Tuskegee, sounded the warning that something definite and different would have to be done, if the Negro Colleges were to keep alive and continue to make needed progress.

The United Negro College Fund, in which Livingstone College is included, poses the answer to a desperate situation. And the auspicious launching of the campaign, with with Mr. John D. Rockefeller as chairman of the National Advisory Committee, has all the promise of being a highly successful movement.

The association with Mr. Rockefeller of Mr. Walter Hoving, national chairman of the campaign, and their strong endorsement of the Fund, is sufficient evidence of a strong and virile philanthropy still existing in the nation, but, as has been pointed out, we are unquestionably facing the task when Negroes themselves must do more and more to support the schools for their own people.

3-30-44

It is of special interest to us that William J. Trent, Jr., has been selected as executive secretary of the Fund, a young man who has shown extraordinary ability in the field of administration, having recently served as special advisor in the Department of Labor.

Success for the Fund is increasingly certain, which means a brighter future for all Negro Colleges and for our own Livingstone. But it should only spur us to do whatever is necessary in the forthcoming General Conference to insure larger support from our own constituency during the next quadrennium and in the years to come.

Three New Colleges Receive Membership With College Fund

Age — New York, N.Y.

12-23-44

Talladega College, Johnson C. Smith University and Paine College have been elected to membership in the United Negro College Fund, Inc., according to an announcement by W. J. Trent, jr. executive secretary of the Fund. This action was taken at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee at the headquarters of the Fund in New York City. This brings to a total of five new colleges admitted this year, the other two being Benedict College of Columbia, S. C., and Bishop College of Marshall, Texas. Thirty-two colleges are now members of the Fund.

The Executive Committee also received the final report on the 1944 campaign and approved the budget and plans for the 1945 campaign.

12-23-44

18n-1944

College Fund In New Guinea Grows To $10,000 On A Private's Ingenuity

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

10-7-44

By ENOC P. WATERS
(Defender War Correspondent)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—The United Negro College Campaign should receive a large donation between now and Thanksgiving. It might amount to $10,000 or even more.

The money will represent the contributions of hundreds of soldiers in New Guinea.

The story of how the fund got started is similar to one told last year about another group of the soldiers who raised $1,000 for the NAACP in one month.

When literature was mailed from the headquarters of the campaign committee in the states, one piece was addressed to Samuel Littlejohn in Oxford, N. C.

Littlejohn wasn't at home to receive it. He hadn't been home for more than three years, so it was forwarded to the APO address of one of the oldest Negro outfits in New Guinea where Private Littlejohn is a corporal.

Gets An Idea

When it arrived, he tore it open eagerly in the hope that it was a personal message. His disappointment was great when out of the envelope he pulled, not a scented missive written in a fine feminine hand, but a piece of impersonal printed matter explaining the purpose of the drive and asking for a donation. Littlejohn tossed it aside in disgust.

10-7-44

Several days later while watching a group of soldiers gambling, he was impressed by their unconcern for the money which they tossed about so carelessly. It occurred to him that here would be a good place to raise some money for the educational campaign.

He approached his commanding officer, Lt. Col. Stokes V. Robinson, for permission to solicit funds for the campaign and displayed the appeal he had received through the mail. The officer readily gave his permission after noting that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was identified with the drive.

Gamblers Help

For several days Littlejohn went about seeking donations from the men in his outfit. It wasn't a hard job because the men have little use for the money they keep for themselves after sending their allotments and savings home.

Some of his friends became interested and offered to help. Littlejohn anxiously accepted their help and the contributions began to come in at a greater rate than he had anticipated.

10-7-44

Two well known gamblers gave $60 each, and one promised another contribution "when I win again." Others made contributions, not because they were interested in the use to which the money is to be put, but because they were approached by a friend. Some "kicked in" because everyone else seemed to be doing it.

However, in the group were some ex-college students and college graduates who were interested in promoting higher education for Negroes. One large and significant group of contributors is made up of men who plan to attend college when they return home. Littlejohn said they regard their contributions as investments.

10-7-44

Up Goal

As they watched the fund grow, they began to think in terms of goals. First it was a thousand dollars, then three thousand. Now it is way beyond the five thousand mark and the boys are aiming at $10,000.

"If prospects look good when we get to $10,000 we'll keep going."

Recently the organization moved to a more northerly base which offered an unexplored field. Encouraged by their success in the past, the boys went to work again and are still hard at it.

Best time for collecting, of course is around pay day. The average contribution is a pound note, approximately $3.25. Many by donating a pound each pay day have given about $15. One group of gamblers "cut" each pot for the fund.

10-7-44

Littlejohn's chief collectors are M-Sgt. John Tripp, of Indiana; T-Sgt. Thomas Johnson, a former Langston university student; Sgt. Thomas Courtney, of Philadelphia, who attended Lincoln university and Sgt. Carl Young of Ohio.

Littlejohn is a 1937 graduate of Lincoln university (Pa.). He did his first two years at Clarke in

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Raise $500,000 For College Fund

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

7-1-44

NEW YORK—Winthrop W. Aldrich, national chairman of the United Negro College fund, declared Monday that the fund has passed the half-million dollar mark in collections and pledges in the first nation-wide campaign.

Among the contributions, Aldrich said, was one of more than $4,000 from the 92nd Division of Negro troops, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Goal for the 27 colleges and universities included in the fund, is $1,500,000.

$83,300 Raised For Morehouse

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

2-20-44

Since July 1, 1944, Morehouse College has rallied to the cause and with endowment money matched by the General Education Board the College has raised $83,300 toward endowment and current expenses.

This announcement was made by President Benjamin E. Mays last night at the 77th anniversary banquet held in the Robert Hall Dining Room in the presence of several hundred alumni, students, distinguished guests and friends of the College. Of this amount $22,000 was toward the goal of $26,000 for current expenses necessitated by a drop in enrollment of nearly fifty per cent. President Mays stated that $4,000 more will stabilize the current budget for the present academic year.

FOUR MAKE BIG GIFTS

The names of four graduates of Morehouse who have come to the aid of their alma mater in the present financial crisis with individual contributions of $1,000 to the endowment were disclosed on this occasion. They are Dr. Clyde Lawlah, '25, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Dr. A. W. Plump, '24, of Birmingham, Alabama; Dr. A. L. Mitchell, '22, of Birmingham, and Charles L. Maxey, '22, of New York City. Doctors Plump and Mitchell were present at the banquet and spoke briefly.

2-20-44

The banquet speaker, Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board, paid eloquent tribute to the colleges of the Atlanta University System in his address titled "The Place of the Church Related College in a Democracy." He pointed to the singular role in American education played by the private college, and stated that he believes the tradition of the liberal arts college has been so well established that colleges of the best example of how church related colleges are working together to keep their separate identity and yet perform the task of agreement. Remarks were offered by L Shivery, '31, of Birmingham; Dr Sherard of Augusta, gave the blessing of the occasion, and Reverend Oscar C. Thomas, '22, of Selma Alabama, pronounced the benediction. Music was furnished by Clarence Henderson of Morehouse College, and by the Misses MacBelle Finch and Mattiwilda Dobbs of Spelman College, and the Spelman Quartet. Following the banquet President Mays and the Morehouse Glee Club presented a twenty-five minute program over Station WGST, bringing the three-days celebration to a brilliant close.

2-20-44

The observance of Founders Day on Friday opened with special exercises in Sale Hall Chapel conducted by the alumni of the College. Attorney George W. Crockett '31, Hearing Commissioner on the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, spoke eloquently on the principles for which Morehouse College was founded and which it has advocated in the past 77 years.

FOUNDERS PRAISED

He pointed to the foresight and wisdom of the founders, stating their efforts had been justified in the contribution and achievement of alumni, which have had their place in removing race tension and instilling in the American people a sense of interracial cooperation and understanding.

2-20-44

Attorney Crocket believes, however, that the techniques of patience, education and moral persuasion which are best suited to colleges or other non-government agencies are inadequate to bring the best results, which has been made very clear in the present emergency. "This war and with it this nation's persistent efforts to mobilize its full manpower have demonstrated that the slow processes of education and moral persuation alone will not induce people to lay aside race and color prejudices." The speaker urged the audience to take care now that Morehouse and other government agencies survive "for it is theirs to educate and persuade where minds are receptive," and it is the function of government to bring full force to bear in those instances where education and moral persuasion have proved inadequate. Through state and federal legislative enactments the speaker sees a start in the right direction.

2-20-44

Reverend Oscar G. Thomas, also a special speaker for the program, reminisced on his college days at Morehouse. He pledged to Morehouse the support of the alumni; and Thomas L. Jones, '44, who represented the student body. Reverend A. C. Williams, '12, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church in Detroit, conducted devotional exercises; and Charles L. Greene '21, president of the Alumni Association, presided.

Soldiers In South Pacific Raise Funds For Negro Colleges

Age — New York, N.Y.

8-7-44

Money orders totalling $1,472 from the 822d Engineer Aviation Battalion "somewhere in the South Pacific" have been received at headquarters of the Nnited Negro College Fund, according to an announcement by W. J. Trent, jr., executive secretary. The letter transmitting the funds told the story of hod the men became interested.

On Wednesday evening, July 26, a group of enlisted men of the 822nd Engineer Aviation Battalion met in the chapel and organized a committee to solicit funds for the Campaign. The chairman of the committee is Pfc. Clifton C. Bozeman and the secretary-treasurer is M-Sgt. James M. Wood. Other members of the Committee are T-Sgt. John T. Settle of Headquarters and Service Company; 1st Sgt. Ernest Kelsor of Co. "A"; Sgt. Earle Fisher of Co. "B"; Cpl. Samuel H. Scruggs of Co. "C" and S-Sgt. Macon L. Tucker of the Medical Section. These men were assisted by Cpl. William P. Hart of the Chaplain's Office.

10-7-44

Enlished men from 34 states made contributions to the Fund. In addition, numerous officers supported the Campaign.:

$3,000,000 Endowment For Dillard University

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-10-44

NEW ORLEANS, La. — At the close of the commencement exercises on Wednesday, President A. W. Dent of Dillard university announced that the university had secured $3,000,000 in endowment through gifts from the General Education Board of the Julius Rosenwald fund, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

Marshall Field gives $10,000 to Negro College Fund

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

6-22-44

NEW YORK — Sparking the United Negro College Fund campaignw ith its largest donations to date were Marshall Field and the George W. Baker Charity Fund, each having given $10,000, it was announced this week by Walter J. Hoving, fund chairman.

Among the other outstanding contributors to the campaign, that has entered its third week, are: the Lessing Rosenwald Foundation, $5,000; Warner Bros. Productions, $2,500; Reader's Digest, $2,500; the Pennsylvania Railroad, $2,500; Henry Luce, editor of Time, Life and Fortune, $1,500; Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce, $500; Salisbury (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce, $1,000; Horn and Hardart, $1,000; the Philadelphia Inquirer, $1,500.

The Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co. of Chicago, a Negro firm, through its president, Truman K. Gibson, Sr., last week presented the fund with a check for $500. There have been several other $500 donations from individuals and groups. School children from all over the country have been sending in contributions collected in nickels, dimes and pennies.

6-12-44

Organized labor has pledged its support to the drive; William Green, president of the AFL, and Phillip Murray, president of the CIO, are both on the national advisory committee of the campaign. Already, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, AFL, have contributed $1,000 and three of its locals have raised another $1,000, according to David Dublinsky, ILGWU president.

Colleges Divide Quarter Million

Call – Kansas City, 7-7-44 Mo.

Patterson Heads United Fund

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — At a meeting held here at Atlanta university Tuesday colleges represented in the United Negro College fund drive made the first division of funds. A quarter of a million dollars was divided among the colleges and each college received, in addition, a return of funds advanced to initiate the campaign.

As a result of this united effort several of the schools are now able to meet deficits for school-year operations just ended and reports of committees in various parts of the country are still coming in with additional funds.

At this meeting, Arthur H. Brenner of the New York law firm of Van Vorst, Seigel and Smith was present and assisted in completing incorporation of the fund as a private, non-profit charitable organization eligible to receive tax-free gifts on behalf of the member colleges. 7-7-44

Presidents of the participating colleges are directors of the fund, and the following officers were elected: president, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute; vice president, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk university; secretary, Miss Florence Read of Spelman college; treasurer, George H. Burchur, comptroller of Chase National bank, New York City. W. J. Trent was elected executive secretary of the continuing campaign.

GOP, Rust College Given $1,000 Apiece

Tribune – Philadelphia, 9-23-44 Pa.

JACKSON, Miss., — (ANP)—Announcement made here this week that Atty. S. D. Redmond had made two contributions, one of $1,000 to the Republican National committee and another of the same amount to Rust College Building fund at Rust College Holly Springs Miss. Atty. Redmond who also is a physician, large landholder and chairman of the Mississippi State Republican committee, is expected to go north soon to take an active part in the Republican campaign this year.

92nd Division Gives $4,000 To College Fund

Age – New York, N.Y. 7-8-44

Checks totalling $4,429.33 were sent to the United Negro College Fund from the 92nd Division stationed at Fort Huachcuca, it was announced at the headquarters of the fund, this week.

Of the entire amount, $3,101.83 was collected from the ranks and sent to the Fund by Divisional Chaplain Louis J. Bentley. The station hospital, under command of Colonel M. O. Bousfield, gave $1,110; Colonel E. N. Hardy, Commander of the post ,contributed $5 to the 335th Station Hospital, under command of Major W. H. Sarickland.

92nd division gives $4,000 to Negro colleges

Tribune – Los Angeles, Calif. 7-17-44

NEW YORK — Checks totaling $4,429.33 were sent to the United Negro College Fund from the 92nd Division stationed at Fort Huachuca, it was announced at the headquarters of the fund late last week.

Of the entire amount, $3,101.83 was collected from the ranks and send to the Fund by Divisional Chaplain Louis J. Bentley. The station hospital, under command of Colonel M. O. Bousfield, gave $1,110; Colonel E. N. Hardy, commander of the post, contributed $5.00; the 335th Station Hospital, under command of Major W. H. Strickland, sent $75; and the headquarters detachment gave $37.50.

Raise $260,348 in Morris Brown Drive

Call – Kansas City, Mo. 4-14-44

ATLANTA.—(ANP)— Doubling their goal of $100,000, supporting of Morris Brown college, chiefly members of the A.M.E. church in Georgia, laid $260,348.44 on the table in the 1944 Victory rally Friday, believed to be the largest amount ever raised in a single effort by Negroes for an institution of higher learning.

Bishop W. A. Fountain, who presides over the Sixth Episcopal district, and who is chairman of the board of trustees, disclosed at the final report meeting that a total of $85,348.44 in cash had come in from the 866 churches throughout Georgia's eight conferences. The students and faculty reported $5,324.81.

"Land of The Noble Free"

Age – New York, N.Y.

By LAYLE LANE

NEGRO youth is our Post-War World.

If we were firmly convinced of that and as firmly determined to make our post-war world better than the present, there would be no need for a highly organized campaign by the United Negro College Fund to raise just a mere million and a half for twenty-seven Negro colleges. 5-27-44

Unfortunately the Negro public is not yet sold on supporting adequately its schools. Just ten cents from each of us would raise the amount in a short while; just a dollar from all those who have been reached in some form or another by a Negro institution would multiply the sum asked for several times; while if all the money spent in one week for liquor were donated to the fund, Negro colleges would be on easy street for a long time to come.

It's very important that the present drive of the United Negro College Fund be a success and especially a success from the size and amount of contributions from Negroes. We are constantly demanding and rightly so, all the rights and privileges we are entitled to; these in turn demand obligations and none more exacting than the financial one of paying for what we want.

I should like to see the Fund organized in every city with a sizeable Negro population; a poster walk for a Saturday night and another for a Sunday afternoon. Pickets with sandwich signs, one side reading — "Negro Youth Is Our Post-War World"; the other, "Brother, Spare A Dime," would invade every saloon and grill on Saturday evening and the churches on Sunday. This would bring the message of the appeal to the masses of Negroes — to the people for whom education is designed and for whose benefit it must be shaped and directed. Such a move, I believe, would befinancially successful and would further develop a healthy re-examination of Negro education, both by the masses and by those who administer Negro institutions.

5-27-44

A survey of the special services rendered by the colleges to the community and the state show a great variety of activities many of which might be modified to reach those in greatest need. A sampling shows the following:

Clark University — furnishes church workers. Special projects have been carried forward under the leadership of faculty and students.

Atlanta University — "Promotes adult education project."

Bennett College — "Offers home-making institute to residents of community. Extends itself through programs such as regular Sunday vespers and lyceum programs".

Incidentally, this last service is offered by all the colleges in varied forms. 5-27-44

Gammon Theological Seminary — "Conducts institutes and conferences on topics, such as the rural ministry, evangelism, lay activities, etc."

Texas College — "Carries on community education program through cooperation with Smith-Hughes and Jeans Funds. Carries on race relations program in cooperation with the American Missionary Associaton."

Tillotson College — "Cooperates with the Well Baby Clinic conducted at the Community Center. Supports nursery school for Negro childen in Austin and furnishes much of the classroom materials for this nursery."

This is a random selection of colleges and by no means gives a complete picture of the varied activities of all the services rendered by the six schools selected or of all twenty-seven institutions. All the services are very much needed and are very worthwhile. However, except for health services and in one or two cases, aid in community gardens, these activities are mainly intellectual. Very few deal directly with the economic life of the Negro — with the financial resources of the Negro in the college community and how these resources may be used collectively for the enrichment of the Negro group.

The United Negro College Fund can very well direct attention of these 27 colleges and of all other Negro institutions to such bread and butter topics as how much do we earn — how can we earn more — where do we spend our money — where can we spend so that our group can benefit the most by every dollar that comes to us. College education will then have its roots more firmly entwined in Negro life.

5-27-44

$300,000 Donation By Fund to Colleges

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y. 11-25-44

Three hundred thousand dollars was distributed this week to 27 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, according to an announcement by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive Secretary of the Fund. This is the second allotment of funds raised in the 1944 campaign.

The distribution was authorized at a recent meeting of the board of directors which was held in Atlanta, Ga. Money is still coming into headquarters from some campaign cities and the announcement of the total funds raised will be made later by the national chairman, Mr. Walter Hoving. Fund headquarters are located at 38 East 57th St., New York City.

18n-1944

Four Millions For Meharry

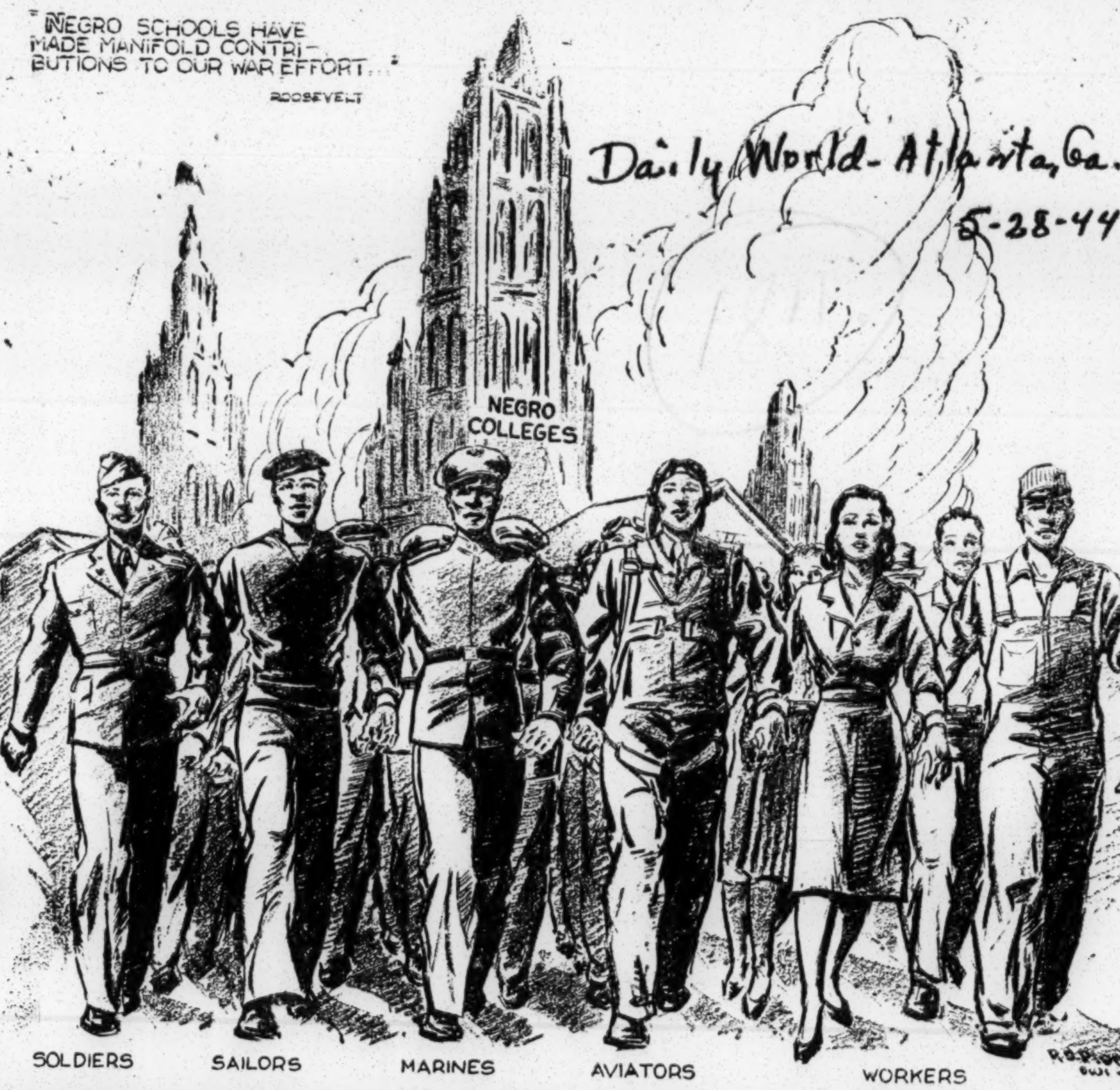
Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

Announcement of a grant of $4,300,000 to Meharry Medical College by the General Board of Education last week will cheer the hearts of all American concerned about the grave inadequacy of Negro doctors and nurses in the South. The gift, to be applied on the institution's endowment, "makes Meharry an institution that can now go ahead with a developmental program during the course of the next several years which unquestionably shall obtain the interest and support of other foundations and individuals," stated Dr. Edward L. Turner, President of Meharry.

The acute problems of health and hospitalization for Negroes may be seen in figures released by the American Medical Association and the United States Bureau of the Census: There are 5,728 Negro trained nurses and 3,805 Negro physicians and surgeons for the entire nation. For every trained nurse we have there are 2,076 persons to be administered to. For every Negro physician there are 3,125 persons, and of the total 3,805 physicians and surgeons 40 per cent of these were located in seven northern states. There are today 110 Negro hospital scattered throughout the country with 10,000 beds set aside to care for Negroes. In 1940, there were 22 approved and 5 provisionally approved Negro hospitals in the country, only 13 of which were approved for the training of internes. There are 20 schools connected with the hospitals for the training of nurses. Today there are only two Class 'A" medical schools in the country for Negro students, Meharry Medical College at Nashville and Howard University School of Medicine at Washington, D. C. The student load limit at Meharry is reported to be 65, although between 500 and 700 make applications each year. Howard University can admit only 75 freshman applicants per year, while upwards of 1,000 apply for admission. There is one Negro doctor to every 15,000 of the population in Georgia. Pennsylvania, with a Negro population of 431,257 has more Negro dentists than Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina combined. 4-25-44

Thus, in brief outline, we get a glance at the magnitude and complexity of the problem which still faces Negroes, despite the great blessings which will be felt from the General Education Board's gift. There is still much to be done and the individual states will have to do their share of it. Under the Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines' case, equality of educational opportunity for white and Negro persons must be achieved either in the same institutions within the states or in parallel institutions. None of the states have as yet met either of these provisions. Seven southern states: Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, and Missouri are providing Negro students at the graduate level, out-of-state scholarships, as a practical approach to the decision. Nine other states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and the District of Columbia are doing nothing to provide this relief to Negro students. 4-25-44

In the final analysis, it is the function of the states to provide training for its Negro students within their boundaries. Until that is done, there can be no satisfactory and practical solution to the problem. For while the white medical colleges of the South face only the problem of educating their youth, the Negro medical schools and other institutions, too, face the additional responsibility of educating youth who will be denied some of the goals and forbidden some of the values which society has set up for its leaders. This applies with particular force to Negro physicians, who can in no wise operate upon their patients in public hospitals in the South.


"NEGRO SCHOOLS HAVE MADE MANIFOLD CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR WAR EFFORT..."
ROOSEVELT
NEGRO COLLEGES
SOLDIERS
SAILORS
MARINES
AVIATORS
WORKERS

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
5-28-44

"UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND CAMPAIGN-MAY 1944".

Urges Race Support Of Own Institutions

Journal & Guide-Norfolk, Va.

1-29-44

BALTIMORE, Md.—In a thought-provoking editorial in the January issue of The Expected, official publication of the Virginia Baptist State Convention, Dr. M. C. Allen, editor, admonishes Negro educators to rely on self help and the resources of the Negro race for the support of Negro institutions of learning.

ADVOCATES SELF-SUPPORT

Long an advocate of self-support instead of dependence upon the rich for the maintenance of Negro institutions, Dr. Allen, who is pastor of Leadenhall Baptist Church here, reminds our educators that "God's wilderness 'dole for Isreal produced a generation of 'grasshoppers.' "Caleb and Joshua with spiritual insight, though a miserable minority," he writes, "inspired men of hopes and guts to pontoon Jordan, smash walls and stop the sun."

DR. ALLEN'S EXAMPLE

Dr. Allen's example of self help in action among American Negroes is the method by which Virginia Theological Seminary and College has been supported for more than fifty years. A graduate of the historic Lynchburg college and a member of the trustee board, Dr. Allen for more than three years has directed the financial campaign to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the institution.

Dr. Allen's thesis is that the only way Negroes can direct the education of the Negro so that it will be suited to his needs is by paying for it themselves. He further holds that healthy growth and real advancement can come only by self exertion and self action.

"The editor also feels that charity enslaves educators and fetters their minds. "Passed acts of political charity," he writes, "have robbed many educators of their creative genius. If the individual is expected to meet the challenge of a dynamic social order, he must not be denied the essential inspiration of responsibility of 'self-support' in education." 1-29-44

"FOOLISH VIRGINS"

Dr. Allen calls those who seek financial support for Negro educational institutions from the rich "foolish virgins."

The Negro, Dr. Allen thinks, should not rely on either of these agencies for the support of his educational institutions. Instead he should dig down into his own pockets and supply the cash to operate and develop his educational institutions.

Three Millions For Dillard

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 6-10-44

The recent announcement of a gift of three million dollars to Dillard University by President Albert W. Dent is another expression of the growing recognition of the peculiar problems of Negro institutions of higher learning and an appreciation of the limitations and restrictions imposed upon Negro citizens in our American democracy.

The gift as announced by Dr. Dent, represents the combined grant from the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. Establishment of this fund is for endowment purposes and is an "expression of confidence in the past work of Dillard University and an evidence of faith in its future."

Although Dillard was not one of the 25 institutions included in the recent Survey of Higher Education of Negroes by the U. S. Office of Education, high praise was given to the fine work it is carrying on and directed special attention to the "well-prepared statement of objectives published in its catalog."

With the announcement of this grant to Dillard, together with another recent four millions to Meharry Medical College, two millions to Fisk University, and something like a million dollars to Gammon Theological Seminary and Morris Brown College, nearly ten million dollars in all has been granted within the past six months for Negro education, which does not take into account the present campaign being conducted by the United Negro College Fund. 6-10-44

"The Negro's passion for education," states the Office of Education Survey, "has been one of their dominant characteristics. This is evidenced by the fact that in 75 years they have reduced their illiteracy from 95 per cent to 10 per cent; more than two millions are enrolled in elementary schools, more than 250,000 in high schools, and 45,000 in colleges, universities, and professional schools. More than 30,000 were graduated from high school during 1943 and more than 5,000 from colleges and professional schools," the survey reveals. 6-10-44

These large grants, concentrated in relatively predominant Negro areas, will go far in lifting the educational and cultural life of Negroes. And while it far from being adequate to the pressing demands placed upon Negro leadership by the masses for direction, it will certainly make a significant contribution in that direction.

Surveys State

Journal + Guide

Aid Of Negro

Norfolk, Va.

Graduate Study

3-11-44

Ten Southern States Expend $1,165,854.92

SCOTLANDVILLE, La., (ANP) —Ten out of 17 southern states, have appropriated $1,165,854.92 for financing out-of-state study for Negroes, in those courses not offered in the segregated Negro state colleges, according to a recent survey by Dr. Reid E. Jackson, professor of education at Southern University appearing in the current issue of the Journal of Negro Education.

GRANTS AWARDED

While the majority of grants were awarded for graduate and professional study, according to Dr. Jackson, there were some states making financial subsidy for undergraduate study. The study reveals that West Virginia, as early as 1927, legislated a plan of awarding financial aid to Negroes for out-of-state study. Particularly noticeable, points out Dr. Jackson, is the fact that, in 1939, immediately after the Gaines decision, the total appropriations by southern states increased 88.3 per cent over previous years; yet, between 1939 and 1943, there has been only a 36.9 per cent increase.

Special attention is given, in the report, to an analysis of the effect of the differential principle upon the size of individual grants, which are shown to range from the pitiable sum of $15 to $266.50 for a single semester's work.

"Because of this principle," claims Dr. Jackson, "the location of the institution and the amount of tuition charged rather than the specific demands of the chosen area of study, mistakenly became the decisive factors, for the student, in selecting a school in which to pursue out-of-state study."

CURRENT TREND 3-11-44

As a result of his study, Dr. Jackson concludes that the current trend, in the southern states, towards providing financial grants to Negroes for out-of-state study is inimical, both in intent and purpose, to the letter of the Gaines decision "and further that these southern states seem disposed to improvise arrangements for the graduate and professional education of Negroes which would further insure the traditional policy of exclusion of Negroes from the white state universities."

Baptists Propose To Give Negro Colleges Annuity

Leader — Columbus, Ga.

ATLANTA, May 18—(AP)—Reports on racial, liquor, labor and management problems came before the Southern Baptist convention for consideration at its final session today. 5-18-44

Earlier this week the committee on Negro ministerial education asserted that "subversive groups are finding in the Negro a fertile soil for their destructive isms . . . too often because of the lack of trained Christian leadership."

The committee recommended that the convention furnish $5,000 annually to each of 13 Negro Baptist colleges and that whites and Negroes join in a program of improved education for Negro ministers.

Another committee recommended that religious liberty be made "a condition of international collaboration," while the social service commission posed the question of "shall we not then, distinguish between the issue of social equality and that of political and economic freedom, and deal with the latter on its own merits?"

Dr. Pat M. Neff, president of Baylor university and former Texas governor, was reelected president of the convention for his third year. Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist church, Atlanta, was elected first vice-president. 5-18-44

Senior Secretary Dr. Hight C. Moore, Ridgecrest, N. C., was reelected for his thirtieth year, and J. Henry Burnett, Hendersonville, N. C., was renamed assistant secretary for his twenty-sixth year.

The convention approved plans for the Southern Baptist foundation, set up to handle endowment and other funds for Baptist enterprises. The foundation already has funds totalling $200,000.

Establishment of a postwar reserve fund was rejected by the convention. It ruled, instead, that reserve contingencies be set up by "each guaranteed agency of this convention."

Fellowships

Times-Dispatch

Awarded Five

Richmond - Va.

State Negroes

Five Virginia Negroes hav been awarded fellowships to th University of Michigan for con spicuous activity looking towar prevention and control of tubercu losis among the race, it was an nounced yesterday by Miss Elle H. Smith, president of the Virgini Tuberculosis Association.

Those who will go to Michiga for a Summer course in healt education are Leonetta Hender son Smith, Richmond: Paul Singleton, Dinwiddie County; Ma Lois Ivy, Danville; Claudia E. P Pitts, Arlington, and Susie Gibsor Bedford County. 6-19-44

Miss Smith also announced th winners in the tuberculosis essa contest sponsored by the tubercu losis Association among Negr high school and college students The first prize, $20, was awarde five students of Hanover County Training School who, as a group conducted a public opinion poll.

These students are Ora Anderson, Lauritta Hicks, Edmund Mickens, Benjamin Taliaferro and Ruth Winston. The second prize $15, was won by Patricia Clemons, Dunbar High School, Lynchburg; the third, $10, went to Frederick Swanson, Langston High School, Danville, and the fourth, $5, to Margaret L. Johnson, Carter G. Woodson High School, Hopewell. 6-19-44

Six high school and three college essays were forwarded to the National Tuberculosis Association which is conducting a contest ir the Southern States and the State association will match any award made to a Virginia college contestant winning in the national contest.

$1,240,000 FUND PROPOSED

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

FOR CITY NEGRO SCHOOLS

7-13-44

Atlanta's proposed $6,500,000 school-building program, drawn up by school officials, will be shared in by Negroes according to the plan of extension, outlined Tuesday afternoon, with the various expenditures of the huge sum listed.

The building fund has received the final approval of the Atlanta Board of Education and is now subject to action and study by City Council, which body is expected to authorize a special bond issue for the gigantic program.

Of the amount proposed $500,000 will go for construction of classrooms, shop wing, auditorium-cafeteria and swimming pool for Booker T. Washington High School.

Additional projects were $50,000 for six classrooms at David T. Howard Junior High School; $200,000 in outlay for vocational education for Negroes and $250,000 for additional classrooms at Negro elementary schools of the city. 7-13-44

It was stated that $240,000 will be used in building additional auditoriums and cafeterias for Negro elementary schools.

Surveys State

Journal + Guide

Aid Of Negro

Norfolk, Va.

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3-11-44

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Birmingham News

Negroes Raise $4,000 For Higher Education

Ala

12-1-44

Negroes in the Birmingham district have contributed approximately $4,000 in a drive to raise funds for higher education of their race, according to A. G. Gaston, local chairman.

The drive is a part of the National United Negro College fund campaign, Gaston said, and the movement was instigated by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. The money contributed to the fund is being used to help keep Negro institutions of high learning open during the war, while their enrollments are cut, Gaston said.

Chairman of the national advisory committee is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Winthrop W. Aldrich is treasurer.

Negro service men and women have contributed $35,948.16 to the national fund, records show.

18n-1944

Open College Drive

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

W. J. Trent Jr. Is Secretary of Fund Campaign

3-17-44

NEW YORK.—William J. Trent Jr., who recently resigned his position of racial relations adviser in the Federal Works Administration, has accepted the position of executive secretary of the newly organized United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week.

In taking over his new duties in the offices of the fund, at 38 East 57th street, Mr. Trent expressed the belief that the plan of the organization, which had originated with Negro college presidents, was one of the most forward-looking and substantial movements in the history of Negro education and would probably become a vital pivot around which the Negroes of the country would rally in the support of their colleges and universities.

"The future of the Negro institutions of higher education is at stake," the new executive secretary said, "and the challenge will be met by the Negro people."

27 Colleges

3-17-44

The United Negro College Fund committee consists of the presidents of 27 outstanding privately-controlled institutions. Its aim is to conduct annual nation-wide drives for funds to enable the member schools to meet their maintenance costs by a cooperative method. The goal for the first drive, which is now launched, is set for $1,500,000.

The 27 colleges uniting in the campaign are: Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Dillard, Lincoln, Virginia Union and Shaw universities; Bennett, Bethune-Cookman, Clark, Samuel Huston, Knoxville, Lane, LeMoyne, Livingstone, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Philander Smith, Spelman, Texas Tillotson, Wiley, and Tougaloo colleges; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Gammon Theological seminary, Hampton institute, and Tuskegee institute.

3-17-44

Graduate of Livingstone

Mr. Trent is a graduate of Livingstone college in North Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned the master's degree in business administration. He also did graduate work in economics and sociology. Before entering the government service, where he also held high positions in the department of the interior and the Public Works Administration, he had spent several years in educational and administrative work with a number of Negro colleges.

He made several trips to Kansas City while working with FWA, including negotiating to get funds for Douglass hospital.

At a meeting of the fund group at the Waldorf Astoria hotel last week, John D. Rockefeller Jr., pledged his wholehearted support to the drive. In accepting the chairmanship of the national advisory committee of the fund, he expressed his regret that his age now prohibits him from doing as active a job as he would like to do.

3-17-44

"I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity and honor of being related to this enterprise," he said. "When it comes to a question of interest in the 27 institutions that are here represented and all they stand for, I take second place to no man."

Other Officers

Other officers are Walter Hoving, president of Lord and Taylor and chairman of the board of USO who serves as chairman of the United College drive; and Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National bank, the largest bank in the United States, who is serving as treasurer.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, pointed out that the financial support heretofore coming from white philanthropic sources is "drying up." This fact, plus the demand for a higher standard of educational achievement now and in the post-war world, make this campaign for funds "a double-barreled issue among the Negro people."

Dr. Patterson explained that the participating schools had raised $100,000 to finance this first annual drive. Of this amount the schools contributed $50,000 and the remainder was given by educational foundations, the General Education Board, and Rosenwald Fund.

MEDICAL UNIT GIVES $1500 TO SHAW U.

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

10-14-44

RALEIGH, N. C.—A gift of $1500 has been given to Shaw university by the Leonard Medical unit of the National Medical association, it is announced by President Robert P. Daniel. The gift is to be used in improving the infirmaries.

HEADS COLLEGE DRIVE.—

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

William J. Trent Jr. who recently resigned his position as race relations adviser of the Federal Works Administration, has been named executive secretary of the United Negro College Fund which launched a campaign for funds last week. 3-17-44

Insurance Co. Among Large Donors To Fund; Labor Lends Support

Informer — Houston, Texas

6-17-44

NEW YORK.—The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company of Chicago, one of the larger Negro insurance companies, headed by Truman K. Gibson Sr., this week sent a check for $500 to the United Negro College Fund, it was learned from Walter J. Hoving, chairman of the fund, at the headquarters, 38 East 57th street.

Among other outstanding contributors to the campaign, which enters its third week are: Marshall Field, $10,000; the George F. Baker Charity Fund, $10,000; Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation, $5,000; the Philadelphia Inquirer, daily newspaper, $1,000; Reader's Digest, $2,500; Warner Brothers, movie producer, $2,500; Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life, $1,500; Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce, $500; Horn and Hardart, $1,000; Pennsylvania Railroad, $2,500; and the Salisbury (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce, $1,000.

Labor Aids

Labor is also rallying to the support of the United Negro College Fund in its first nation-wide drive to raise $1,500,000 for 27 private Negro colleges. 6-17-44.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, A. F. of L. contributed one thousand dollars and three of its locals have raised another thousand, according to an announcement by David Dubinsky, I. L. G. W. U. head. William Green, president of the A. F. of L. is a member of the national advisory committee of the college fund.

$10,000 Left To Tuskegee Institut

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-10-44

MIAMI, Fla., (ANP)—Tuskegee was named as a beneficiary in the will of Harry Edward Kremser - Stoddard, wealthy, white philanthropist of Coral Gables, when it was probated last week. The school will receive approximately $10,000.

In addition, the will directed that the mortgage on the home of Lofton and Esther Grove, which Mr. Stoddard held, be cancelled in appreciation of the services and good will which these two colored employes had shown during the years.

College Fund Endorsed By N. Carolina Governor

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-22-44

NEW YORK—Gov. J. Melville Broughton, of North Carolina, this week expressed his "hearty accord" with the plans of the United Negro College Fund's campaign in a letter to Walter Hoving, national chairman of the fund.

"I have the very definite feeling," the North Carolina Governor stated, "that the campaign will not only benefit in a substantial way the 27 leading privately controlled colleges who will participate in the proceeds, but will likewise be beneficial to the whole cause of Negro education in the United States."

4-22-44

Governor Broughton, who has been a trustee of Shaw university for more than 20 years, said that his state is proud of its achievements in behalf of Negro education in its public schools and its institutions of higher learning. "We likewise have a genuine pride in the achievements of our privately owned institutions," he added.

The United Negro College Fund, headquarters of which are at 38 E. 57th street, New York, is a federated effort on the part of private Negro colleges to secure financial support on a nationwide basis as a substantial aid in the maintenance of the schools. It is the first operative movement of its kind in the field of education.

$4,000,000 GEB Grant to Meharry Revealed

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—To bring about stabilization of Meharry Medical College's financial program, the General Education Board appropriated four million dollars for its endowment fund, Charles Nelson, president of the board of trustees, announced this week.

4-29-44

At the same time, Mr. Nelson said, a grant of $300,000 to cover current expenses was made. He praised the trustee board and Edward L. Turner, president of the institution, for their efforts over a period of five years to assure the development of the college.

Organized in 1876, Meharry Medical College, which has a plant valued at more than two million dollars, has conferred approximately 5,000 degrees upon graduates in the United States, Central America, the West Indies and Africa.

GOVERNOR DEWEY LAUDS UNITED COLLEGE DRIVE

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan.

5-5-44

New York.—Endorsing the current nation-wide drive of the United Negro College Fund to raise at least $1,500,000 to aid in the maintennace of 27 leading private Negro colleges, Governor Dewey of New York commended Negroes for their contributions to the nation and for the work for their colleges.

In a statement this week to Walter Hoving, national chairman of the campaign, the governor said that it is important for the Negro colleges to be kept going during "these trying times so that when peace returns, they may again go forward in a leading role."

Mentioning the accomplishments of graduates of the participating schools "against almost unsurmountable odds," the governor added: "For every one who has distinguished himself, there have been thousands of others who have suffered obscurity because of a lack of adequate opportunity."

"The struggle against racial discrimination is a long and challenging one," he wrote. "It must and shall be won. The Negro institutions of higher education are doing a splendid job. They are proving that it is through education that men achieve the greatest enjoyment of freedom."

5-5-44

Florida N. & I. Gets $10,000

Tribune — Philadelphia

Fla

6-24-44

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The announcement here that Florida Normal and Industrial College had been granted more than $7,000 for improvement of the library facilities of the college has focused attention anew on the rapid progress that has been made by the Baptist College of the state under the leadership of Dr. Wm. H. Gray, Jr., who is rounding out his third year as administrative head of the institution.

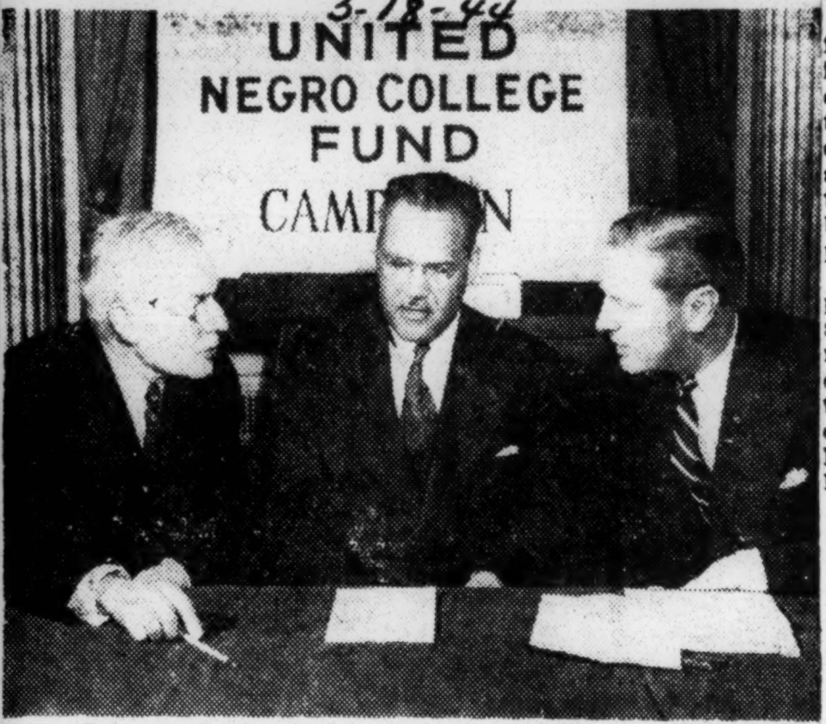
The General Education Board which made this single grant had recently made an additional ($3,700) available to the college. W. A. Gaines, Professor of Sociology, was recipient of a two thousand, two hundred dollar fellowship to study for Doctorate at University of Pennsylvania, and the college received funds towards the School and Community Workshop, now being carried on in connection with the regular summer Session.

Dr. Gray placed the college in the forefront in War Training activities when the Regional Signal Corps training center for the Fourth Service Command established on the campus during 1942-43 brought the institution nation-wide attention.

Rockefeller Aids Colleges

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

3-18-44



John D. Rockefeller Jr., Dr. F. D. Patterson and Walter Hoving, New York merchant, left to right, map plans for the raising of $1,500,000 in the first annual nation-wide drive of the United Negro College Fund campaign, now under way. The three are a part of the campaign organization which held its first full meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel last Tuesday.

Rockefeller Backs College Fund Drive

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

3-18-44

NEW YORK — John D. Rockefeller Jr., pledged his wholehearted support to the United Negro College Fund Drive at its meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel last Wednesday.

Accepting the chairmanship of the national advisory committee of the fund, he expressed his regret that his age now prohibits him from doing as active a job as he would like to do.

"I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity and honor of being related to this enterprise," he said. "When it comes to a question of interest in the twenty-seven institutions that are here represented and all they stand for, I take second place to no man." He also praised the cooperative aspects of the plan.

3-18-44

WALTER HOVING HEARD

Walter Hoving, New York merchant and national chairman of the campaign, described the meeting as a history-making precedent, saying that for the first time in the country a substantial number of educational institutions, either white or colored, have federated in a nation-wide fund-raising drive.

Citing this year's goal as $1,500,000, Mr. Hoving declared:

"These institutions have done a remarkable job with the limited finances at their disposal during seventy-five years of operation."

3-18-44

He expressed the belief that within a short time the masses of Negroes would be called upon to shoulder the entire financial responsibility of their private colleges.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, told something of the thinking "that has gone on among the presidents" of the twenty-seven private colleges which are members of the United Negro College Fund.

CRITICAL FUTURE

"We must face realistically the rather critical future presented to us in terms of financial support," he said. We realize that certain changes have taken place in American life that prevent our securing, on the old basis, the same type of help that has been the case in past years."

He pointed out further that the financial support heretofore coming from white philantropic sources is drying up. This fact, plus the demand for a higher standard of educational achievement now and in the post-war world, make this campaign for funds "a double barreled issue among the Negro people."

3-18-44

Dr. Patterson explained that the participating schools had raised $100,000 to finance this first annual drive. Of this amount the schools contributed $50,000 and the remainder was given by educational foundations, the General Education Board, and Rosenwald Fund.

Colleges Divide $250,000

Journal + Guide — Norfolk Va.

7-8-44

First United Fund Apportionment Made In Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — A quarter of a million dollars was divided among members of the United Negro College Fund here last week at a meeting held at Atlanta University. In addition, funds advanced to initiate the drive were returned to the colleges. This marked the first division of funds.

7-8-44

As a result of this united effort several of the schools are now able to meet deficits for school-year operations just ended and reports of committees in various parts of the country are still coming in with additional funds.

FUND INCORPORATED

At this meeting, Arthur H. Brenner of the New York law firm of Van Vorst, Seigel, and Smith, was present and assisted in completing incorporation of the fund as a private, non-profit charitable organization' eligible to receive tax-free gifts on behalf of the member colleges

Mississippi Daily Blasts Lack of Funds to College

Peoples Voice, N.Y.

6-17-

McCOMB, Miss.—The fact that the state of Mississippi from 1871 until 1943 has not seen fit to increase the annual appropriation to Alcorn A. and M. college one penny, was the target for criticism last Wednesday in an editorial appearing in the "McComb Enterprise," influential white daily here. Alcorn is the state's only institution for higher learning for Negroes.

"It is indeed a reflection upon the white leadership of Mississippi that Alcorn A. and M. college in 1943 had the same appropriation originally made for it in 1871. A comparison of the enlarged budgets of the other institutions of Mississippi causes one to wonder if Mississippi has not failed to comprehend a problem.

"In the South we resent outside interference. We do not want to be told how to handle our internal affairs. When we neglect the problems which we should strive to solve we lend encouragement to the agitators from without. The fact that the appropriation of Alcorn A. and M. college has not increased during the nearly three quarters of century since its creation as a state institution indicates a vital factor in racial improvement has been neglected."

Twenty-Seven Colleges United A Splendid Job; We Can Help

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

6-10-44

THE serious situation facing Negro education has aroused a wide sense of individual and group responsibility. To meet the financial crisis which faces the Negro colleges a national committee headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is raising a fund of a million and a half dollars.

This fund will be distributed so as to strengthen the facilities of 27 standard Negro colleges which have rendered excellent services to the cause of education.

The colleges accomplished a monumental task when they abandoned their institutional rivalries and united for their common good.

All who can—and most everyone can—should contribute to the United Negro College Campaign. For as the colored people of America acquire more true education a finer appreciation will be created for the diverse and constructive contributions they must make to American life.

$3,000,000 To Dillard University

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va. 6-10-44

NEW ORLEANS, La. — At the close of the commencement exercises on Wednesday, President A. W. Dent of Dillard University announced that the university had secured three million dollars in endowment through gifts from the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and the board of education of the Methodist Church.

These four organizations entered a cooperative agreement in 1930 to merge Straight College, established here by the Congregationalists in 1869, and New Orleans University, founded in the same year by the Methodists. The merger also includes the Flint-Goodridge Hospital. Dillard has become one of the most important educational centers for Negroes and this year has enrolled students from 23 states.

GIVES SECURITY TO PROGRAM

6-10-44

The announcement stated, "the establishment of this permanent endowment fund is an expression of confidence in the past work of Dillard University and an evidence of faith in its future. The income on this $3,000,000 of endowment will equal the average annual contribution made by these four philanthropic organizations, and although it provides no additional operating income, it does give security to the present program.

"For future development Dillard University must seek additional funds which it is hoped will be forthcoming from other friends of Negro development. The university is one of the 27 private colleges now conducting the United Negro College Fund Campaign to raise additional funds for current operating expenses."

Soldiers Send $1,466.68

Age — New York, N.Y.

5-13-44

A check for $1,466.68, representing contributions from staff officers and five companies in the 387th HQ. Eng. Bn., was forwarded to the NAACP National Office by Capt. Robert H. C. Lee, from "somewhere in Italy." Earmarking the sum "for the membership campaign we have read of in the Negro Press," Capt. Lee pointed to the noteworthy single contribution of $533.45 from the Battalion's Company C.

Two $100-checks were also received for the Association through Rev. Adam Powell, from Negro soldiers in Burma who are members of Abyssinian Baptist Church.

18n-1944

Looking Ahead

Columbia, S. C., Record
January 7, 1944

The South Carolina Education Association is asking the Legislature for another increase in teachers' salaries. The school term is being lengthened from 11 to 12 years in several South Carolina cities and the longer school term is being studied for the entire state.

Before anything can be done looking toward the further assumption of responsibility for the schools by the state, something needs to be done to centralize responsibility in education in the hands of the state and some thought needs to be given to the prospect that the state, having made no preparaions for it, may lose the teacher salary suit brought by the Negroes to test the present system of inequitable state salaries.

Where will the state get the money to do everything it is planning to do if it has to practically double its expenditures for education?

Step Is Hailed As Most Forward In Recent Years

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
3-10-44

USO Chairman Accepts Post As Head Of Fund

NEW YORK — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of Negro education, 27 of the leading privately-controlled Negro colleges and universities are pooling their resources and energies to raise $1,500,000 for their current maintenance, in a nation-wide fund drive through a newly created organization, the United Negro College fund, it was announced this week.

Walter Hoving, a prominent New York merchant and chairman of the national board of the United Service organizations, has accepted the national chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign committee. This fund campaign committee will be interracial in character. Mr. Hoving said that he would name the members of his national committee within a few weeks. The campaign for $1,500,000 will be conducted by local committees throughout the nation. The drive will terminate at the end of May.

SCHOOLS THREATENED

Shrinking donations to all schools have been particularly threatening to the welfare of Negro colleges. An effort to cultivate new friends for Negro education among white people and to develop a habit of giving among a colored constituency both alumni and the general colored public is to be undertaken.

In accepting the national chairmanship, Mr. Hoving, a graduate of Brown university, Providence, R. I., said "In my opinion this is one of the most forward looking steps taken recently in America to help Negroes help themselves by making it possible for them through higher education to develop sound Negro leadership, which will go far toward creating a better understanding between the Negro and white races in America." 3-10-44

Organization headquarters for the United Negro College Fund campaign have been opened at 38 East 57th Street, New York City, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National bank, New York City, who also heads the National War fund, has accepted the voluntary position of treasurer of the college fund.

MANY JOIN GROUP

A number of prominent persons of both races have joined the sponsoring committee of the United Negro College fund, among whom are C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; Will W. Alexander, vice-president of the Rosenwald fund; P. B. Young, Sr., Robert Ogden Purves, Bishop Lorenzo H. Long, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. M. S. Davage, William J. Schieffelin.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, who has worked untiringly with the presidents of the affiliating colleges in the formation of the United Negro College fund, expressed his enthusiasm for the project, by saying that the sponsoring committee was convinced that the step is one of the most important underaken in the history of Negro education. It is in keeping with the latest methods of private financing in the country, he said, and will effect a huge saving in the finance and energy heretofore expended by the individual schools in their efforts to keep their institution operating, thereby enabling them to spend more money on the actual and real needs of education, modern equipment, a well-trained teaching staff, student aid, and the making of education more accessible to the masses.

LIST SCHOOLS

The participating institutions of the United Negro College Fund campaign are: Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Dillard, Lincoln, Virginia Union and Shaw universities; Bennett, Bethune-Cookman, Clark, Samuel Huston, Knoxville, Lane, LeMoyne, Livingstone, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Philander Smith, Spelman, Texas, Tillotson, Wiley and Tougaloo colleges; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Gammon Theological seminary, Hampton institute and Tuskegee institute.

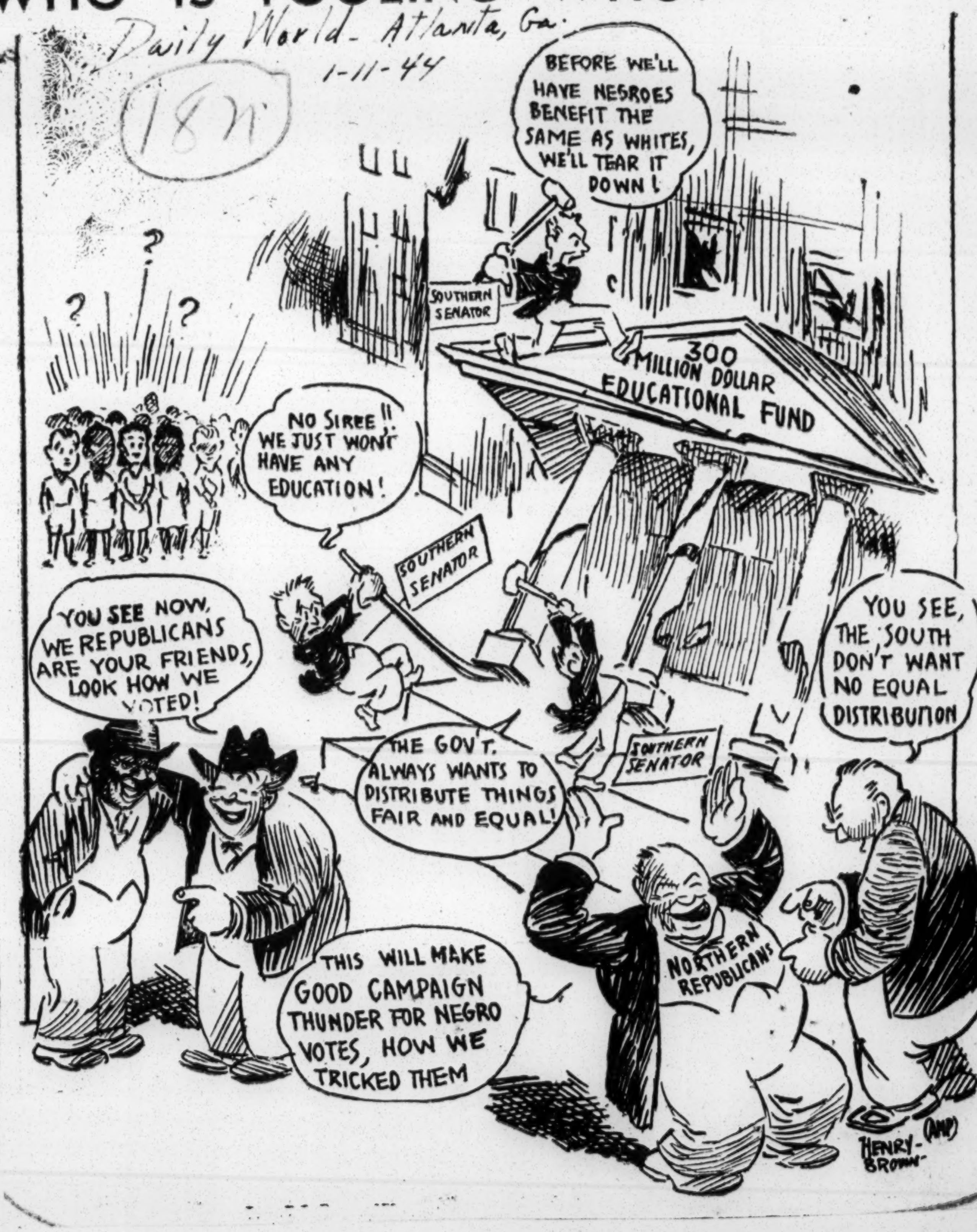
Negro College Fund Drive On

World-Telegram - New York, N. Y.
3-8-44

A drive to raise $1,500,000 for the United Negro College Fund to be distributed among 27 Negro schools was launched today at the Hotel Astor. The campaign starts May 1.

Walter Hoving, president of Lord & Taylor, presided and pointed to the vast number of Negroes rejected by selective service boards because of illiteracy as emphasizing the need for extending Negro education. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told the meeting: "Although I have just passed my 70th birthday, I will do all I can for the success of this effort."

WHO IS FOOLING WHO?


BEFORE WE'LL HAVE NEGROES BENEFIT THE SAME AS WHITES, WE'LL TEAR IT DOWN!
SOUTHERN SENATOR
300 MILLION DOLLAR EDUCATIONAL FUND
NO SIREE!! WE JUST WON'T HAVE ANY EDUCATION!
SOUTHERN SENATOR
YOU SEE NOW, WE REPUBLICANS ARE YOUR FRIENDS, LOOK HOW WE VOTED!
YOU SEE, THE SOUTH DON'T WANT NO EQUAL DISTRIBUTION
THE GOV'T. ALWAYS WANTS TO DISTRIBUTE THINGS FAIR AND EQUAL!
SOUTHERN SENATOR
THIS WILL MAKE GOOD CAMPAIGN THUNDER FOR NEGRO VOTES, HOW WE TRICKED THEM
NORTHERN REPUBLICANS
HENRY-BROWN (ANP)

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
1-11-44

Pointing The Way To Self-Help

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 3-10-44

The excellent financial showing made by Morehouse and Clark Colleges in the observation of their seventy-seventh and seventy-fifth anniversaries here recently, is indicative of a new type of leadership and interest in self-help for our Negro colleges.

In a financial effort to raise $26,000 to culminate in the observance of its seventy-seventh anniversary, Morehouse College reported a total of $83,000, thus exceeding its goal and its expectations by some $55,000. In her preliminary report on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary observance, Clark College reported well over $5,000 in a continuing rally which will culminate at its approaching Commencement Week.

These two efforts taken together, indicate two vitally significant trends. In the first place, they demonstrate a growing interest on the part of the graduates and friends of these colleges in the work of their Alma Mater, together with a consciousness that more and more they are going to have to assume responsibility for the support of their schools. In the second place, they point rather definitely to the fact that the heads of our private colleges are determined to find support of their institutions from among its benefactors — the graduates.

That is as it should be. For the day of large philanthropy is definitely over, not only for our Negro private colleges, but for all private education. Moreover, there is no good reason why the graduates and friends of the outstanding liberal arts colleges like Clark and Morehouse should not come to the support of their Alma Mater. In every community in America are to be found graduates of Clark and Morehouse Colleges holding leading positions. They are among the highly paid white collar workers in our group and are blessed with the prestige and the rich heritage of instituoins which have, throughout their history, provided their students with the richest and finest leadership of which the race could boast. Indeed, many of them have enjoyed the contact and fellowship of the best white teachers of America. 3-10-44

We congratulate, therefore, Morehouse and Clark for their efforts to arouse their graduates and friends to a consciousness of their responsibility to their schools. The future of the private college can in no wise be imperiled if their graduates, whom we insist are financially able, will come to their support.

TUSKEGEE RECEIVES GRANTS OF $325,000

Times-Picayune — New Orleans La.

(The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., April 9. — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced the big Negro college had received two grants totaling $825,000 to be used in the development and expansion of its educational program. 4-10-44

A grant of $330,000 came from the federal government and is to be used in adding a 50-bed unit to the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital. From the general education board came $495,000, which Dr. Patterson said would be used to expand library facilities "and to meet pressing needs in the departments of home economics, rural education and veterinary science."

The president said the institute was contemplating adding to the curriculum a four-year course in veterinary medicine.

"This is a part of the plan offering graduate work at Tuskegee Institute in the development of regional expansion in the technical fields where Tuskegee has traditionally pioneered," he said, adding that he hoped grants from other sources for further expansions would reach $1,000,000 before the close of the fisca' year.

Avery Institute Needs $10,000

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—With an estimated expense of $27,500 for the next school year and only a probable income of $18,000, five thousand of which will come from

American Missionary Association, Avery Institute, 121 Bull Street faces the financial crisis of its history.

4-13-44

The financial plight of the historic institution was made known this week in letters sent out by interested citizens, seeking to raise $10,000 by May 15, before contracts for the new term can be drawn.

Formerly, the A. M. A. provided the bulk of funds for Avery but recently dwindling endowments and recently dwindling endowments and to withdraw much of its support.

Miss Florence A. Clyde is director of the school. 4-13-44 A. J. Clement, Jr. is chairman of the citizens' committee. Edward Simmons is treasurer and also chairman of the steering committee.

Gov. Sparks Endorses Negro College Drive

News - Birmingham, Ala.

4-14-44

NEW YORK—Chauncey Sparks, governor of Alabama, this week endorsed the nationwide campaign for $1,500,000 of the United Negro College Fund, in a letter to the national chairman, Walter Hoving, at the fund's headquarters in New York.

The fund is an effort on the part of 27 private Negro colleges and universities to secure financial support on a nationwide basis as a substantial aid in the current maintenance of the schools. It is the first cooperative movement of the kind in the field of education. 4-14-44

Among participating schools is Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The campaign will reach its climax in May. Assisting Mr. Hoving, New York merchant who is national chairman, are Winthrop W. Aldrich, treasurer and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the college committee of presidents. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the national advisory committee, with John W. Hanes and C. C. Spaulding as members of the campaign executive committee.

Gammon Gets $543,000 Fund

Constitution - Atlanta Ga. 5-4-44

Gammon Theological Seminary of Atlanta will receive $543,000 of the more than $800,000 advocated by the Methodist conference in Kansas City, to be devoted to Negro education, according to an Associated Press report.

Other Negro institutions will receive $272,000 of the fund.

According to officials at the seminary, the fund would probably be used partially to erect new buildings or renovation and partially for an endowment fund in the postwar period. However, the school's board of directors will discuss final plans later.

Gammon, which is located on McDonough Boulevard, was founded in 1883, and has a present endowment fund of approximately $400,000, given by two Methodist ministers, Elijah H. Gammon, who built the five principal buildings, and William F. Stewart, who set up an endowment for professorship in mission work. At present there is an enrollment of 70. 5-4-44

The school is governed by the Methodist board of education and its own board of directors. Willis J. King is president.

Negro College Gets 4 Million

Constitution - Atlanta, Ga. 4-23-44

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—(AP)—Envisioned by its president as a future regional center where all southern states might place their Negro professional medical students for training, Meharry Medical College for Negroes here took a stride toward this goal recently when it was granted a $4,300,000 endowment fund by the General Education Board, President Edward L. Turner said today.

"The endowment makes Meharry an institution that now can go ahead with a developmental program during the course of the next several years which unquestionably shall obtain the interest and support of other foundations and individuals," Dr. Turner asserted. 4-23-44

A prime point of the program, he said, is to attempt to solve "one of our greatest professional problems—that of providing in this area one excellent, adequately equipped and competently staffed medical training centers for Negroes instead of a lot of piddling ones."

"We have the physical plant and competent faculty necessary for such a center," he added. "The college already has contracts with the state of Tennessee for the training of approximately 30 of its Negro medical students and Virginia has just enacted legislation making it possible to enroll at least 40 of its students annually at Meharry."

A number of other states are beginning to make inquiries into the possibility of similar arrangements, he said.

Four Colleges Share Estate Of Farm Aide

Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

2-19-44

PETERSBURG, Va. — Although the late Thomas Boyne Patterson, district agricultural agent for the State of Virginia and one of the key men of the Agricultural Extension Service, was not a high-salaried man, his steadfast loyalty to his supreme ideal of thrift is illustrated by the bequests provided in his will, which were learned this week by The Courier.

To his sister, Mrs. C. D. Martin, of Ettrick, he left $3,000 and real estate in Salisbury, N. C.; to Hampton institute, his alma mater, he left $3,000; to Virginia State college, where he had headquarters from 1930 until his death, he left $1,500; to Miss Selena B. Robinson, of Ettrick, he left $1,250; to St. Paul Normal and Industrial institute, Lawrenceville, Virginia Union university, Richmond; St. Stephens' Protestant Episcopal church here, and to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Patterson left $500 apiece, and, of the residue of his estate, he left to Mrs. Martin, Hampton, Virginia State college, and St. Stephens' church respective one-fourth allotments.

2-19-44

Another Great Gift

Age-Herald—Birmingham, Ala.

An endowment of $3,000,000 for Dillard University, the Negro educational center in New Orleans, is announced. The endowment was contributed by the General Education Board, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church and the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

The great gift follows soon after the contribution of some $4,000,000 to Meharry College, Nashville, in April, primarily for medical education. That endowment should make the Tennessee institution the center of Negro medical and health education in the United States, and should be of the greatest benefit to the South. 6-29-44

It is certain that great advances in educational opportunities for both races in the South lie ahead of us. These opportunities can be made one of our soundest assets, on a regional balance sheet that is decidedly favorable.—Chattanooga Times.

Four Graduates Give $1000 Each To Morehouse

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-11-44

ATLANTA, Ga.—Four Morehouse college graduates, who were students under President Benjamin E. Mays when he joined the faculty of this institution in 1921, have proved their loyalty to their Alma Mater in the present financial crisis and have come to her aid with individual contributions of $1,000. The contributors are Dr. Aldus S. Mitchell, '22, of Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Adolphus W. Plump, '24, of Birmingham; Dr. Clyde A. Lawlah, '25, of Pine Bluff, Ark, and Charles L. Maxey, '22, certified public accountant, of New York City. The contributions by these men will be matched by the General Education Board and will be scholarship funds bearing the names of the donors. 3-11-44

In addition to their large gifts to the endowment, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Plump, and Dr. Lawlah have sent individual gifts of $200 toward the drive of $26,000 for current expenses, which was necessitated by a loss in student fees after a sharp drop in enrollment.

Livingstone College Granted $13,500

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

11-18-44

SALISBURY, N. C. — A grant of $13,500 to assist with its $28,320 project for library expansion and for the purchase of laboratory equipment has been made to Livingstone College here, by the General Education Board of New York City, according to a notice received by President W. J. Trent, during the past week.

18n-1944

Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,615,513 in Two Year on Education and Race Relations

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

11-24-44

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — In the review of the Julius Rosenwald fund just issued, President Edwin R. Embree reports that during the past two years, 1942-44, the fund expended $1,615,513 on its program in education and race relations.

The largest single payment was $617,000 to Dillard university in New Orleans, in completing the fund's efforts to build up this and three other university centers for Negroes: Howard university in Washington, Fisk university and Meharry Medical college in Nashville, and the group of colleges in Atlanta.

Other expenditures were $336,000 for the preparation of white and colored teachers for rural schools; $226,000 for race relations; $185,000 for fellowship for 43 Negroes and 31 white southerners; $94,000 for concluding payments on the Negro health program officially ended in 1942.

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations during recent years, Mr. Embree lists the debits and credits in the balance sheet of race relations.

"The balance," he states, "is tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunity they have today. And they are making the most of them."

After discussing the hopeful signs—in employment, growth of unions, rising political power, education, civil rights defended by the courts, the spread of interracial organizations, new opportunities in the armed services, etc.,—Mr. Embree concludes: 11-24-44

"In spite of continued segregation and discrimination, the training and experience in the armed forces have been tremendous. A million Negroes—practically all the young men of the group between 18 and 30 have been given an education far beyond any school or college. They have been well housed and well fed.

"Their health has been safeguarded and their strength built up. They have been trained and disciplined—for the most part in wholesome fashion. They have seen other parts of the country and of the world. Along with slights, most soldiers have sensed wide horizons and have had some warming experiences of respect and admiration as they moved over America, through the Pacific, and in Europe.

"Coming back from such experience, the whole young male population of the race will never again fit into the serfdom of southern feudalsim or into second-class status in northern industrial cities. It is to late ever again to keep Negroes 'in their place.'

"If we wanted that, we should have never drawn them into war production nor called them to the tremendous education of the armed forces. 11-24-44

"We now have the problem—and the opportunity—to build Negroes, with all other citizens into a common working force which may then produce the highest standard of living ever known by any people; into a common culture, which will be enriched by the wisdom and ingenuity of this race as it has been by their art and music; into a common social and political order which may then become a true democracy."

Bennett Gifts Total $118,757 For Past Year

New York Amsterdam News

Endowment Fund Grows As College Observes Seventy-First Year

N.Y. N.Y.

12-2-44

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A total of $118,757 has been added to the Bennett College Endowment in the last year, it was reported here last week by President David D. Jones, as the college observed its seventy-first anniversary and the tenth anniversary of the dedication of Pfeiffer Hall. 12-2-44

Included in the sum reported was a gift of $25,000 from Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer, of New York, who has given more than $800,000 in the last decade beginning with the gift of Pfeiffer residence hall.

Praise Education

Education was extolled as "the ladder to Heaven in Jacob's dream to which end all achievements and social progress can be attained," by Dr. Y. C. Yang, director of the speaker's bureau of the Chinese News Service and president of Soochow University who was the featured speaker.

The speaker used as his topic, "Education as An Art of Living," which he said was exemplified in Bennett College. He asserted that education is a force which makes a man as well as a nation."

Student contributions were reported as $1206 by Miss Roberta Favors, Greensboro, president of the student senate. The sum was raised in a recent rally held on the campus. Dr. Ivan E. Taylor, dean of instruction, reported $880.50 in gifts and pledges from the faculty and Mrs. Grace C. Gates reported $344.15 as partial payment on a drive in progress among the graduate association of which she is president.

Mayor W. H. Sullivan declared that the generosity of the benefactors was the finest testimonial of the real worth of the institution.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, chairman of the board of trustees and dean of administration at Woman's College, asserted that the accomplishments of Bennett in such a short time were reasons to strengthen one toward the possibilities of the human race.

Rockefeller Backs Colleges on Radio

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

6-3-44

NEW YORK — Rebuking those who would solve the racial problem legally only, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., requested support of the United College Fund campaign in a coast-to-coast broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network on May 26.

He added that he and many others believed "that through mutual understanding, forebearance and progress by agreement, supplemented by law when necessary, the solution of the problem can be most wisely approached."

Speaking on a rare radio appearance, Mr. Rockefeller endorsed the campaign asserting, "It offers to every citizen an unusual opportunity to indicate concretely his interest in and his goodwill for the colored race." 6-3-44

Race's Progress Cited

Mr. Rockefeller, chairman of the national advisory board of the fund, extolled the colored man, saying that many, conscious of his mistreatment, "are likewise conscious of the phenomenal progress he has made as compared with that of other races."

Prior to his plea, thephilanthropist gave a brief history of his family's interest in the race, referring especially to the General Education Board, founded by his father, and Spelman College, named for his grandmother.

Others on the broadcast included a Coast Guard quartet, led by Boatswain's Mate 2/C Homer Smith; Muriel Smith of "Carmen Jones" and three stage stars, Uta Hagen, Jose Ferrer and Canada Lee, and Walter Hovick, compaign chairman.

Clark Bequeathed $1,000 By Greene

Memphis World — Tenn.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

Clark College became the recipient of one thousand dollars when the estate of the late Mr. Edward H. Greene was settled a few weeks ago.

11-21-44

This amount was made available to the College through the will of the deceased, his interest in Clark College having begun when Mrs. Lottie Carraway, a niece of Mrs. Greene was a student at Clark. Mrs. Carraway who now resides in Chicago lived with Mr. and Mrs. Greene and became their foster daughter. She graduated from Clark in June, 1926. In appreciation of what Clark College did for Mrs. Carraway Mr. Green made this bequest to aid worthy students in attendance at this Institution.

11-21-44

In order to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Greene at Clark College and to help a large number of students, a revolving loan fund has been established from which each year a few needy and worthy students may borrow, and return within a short period so that others might be aided.

This part of the administration of the will was executed in the Office of the President of the College a few days ago by Mr. Albert E. Jones of Atlanta, a business man and a life long friend of Mr. Greene's. Mr. Jones is the Executor of the estate of the deceased, who passed December 3, 1943. Attorney Rachael P. Herndon of Atlanta served as the legal administrator.

$300,000 Is Sent 27 Negro Schools By College Fund

World — Memphis, Tenn.

12-1-44

NEW YORK — (SNS)— $300,000 was distributed this week to 27 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund, according to an announcement by W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Fund.

This is the second allotment of funds raised in the 1944 Campaign. The distribution was authorized at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors which was held in Atlanta

Money is still coming into Headquarters from some campaign cities and the announcement of the total funds raised will be made later by the National Chairman, Walter Hoving. Fund Headquarters are located at 38 [illegible] 7th St., New York City.

Fisk Gets $10,000 For Student Center

Ill.

Chicago Defender

NASHVILLE — Presentation of a $10,000 International Student Center to Fisk university was made by Miss Margaret Shaw Campbell in memory of her parents, William Oliver Campbell and Mary Shaw Campbell, during the celebration of the Fifteenth Annual Festival of Music and Fine Arts at this famous institution of higher learning which ended here last week. 5-13-44

In presenting the Center, Miss Campbell said, "The North and South American Rooms of the International Student Center are given in loving memory of William Oliver Campbell and Mary Shaw Campbell of Sewickley, Pa., whose lives were a benediction to many.

Dillard Gets Funds To Expand Nutrition Course

Age — New York,

12-23-44

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A gift of $17,200 from the Milbank Memorial Fund was received recently by Dillard University for the expansion of its program in nutrition. These increased funds will be used to provide adequate instruction for students in the Division of Nursing and the Division of Education. In addition to these, special projects will be developed at the Hume Child Development Center which is affiliated with the University and at Flint Goodridge Hospital which is a unit of the University.

Journal & Guide

The Rosenwald Fund Biennial Report

Va.

11-25-44

IN A review of the JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND just released, PRESIDENT EDWIN R. EMBREE reports that during the biennium of 1942-44, the Fund expended a total of $1,615,513 in furtherance of its programs in education and race relations.

The largest single payment, according to DR. EMBREE'S report, was $617,000 to DILLARD UNIVERSITY in New Orleans in completing the FUND'S commitments for expansion of DILLARD UNIVERSITY and HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., FISK UNIVERSITY and MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, the latter two in Nashville, Tennessee.

Very significantly, of the more than a million and a half dollars expended by the FUND during the past two years, a total of $226,000 was used to promote better race relations in this country, and $336,000 for the preparation of white and colored teachers for rural schools. In addition, an expenditure of $185,000 was made for fellowships for 43 Negroes and 31 white Southerners, and $94,000 for concluding payments on the health program which was officially ended in 1942.

Viewing the report realistically the funds listed as having been spent for the preparation of white and colored teachers in rural schools, and for fellowships for Southerners of both races, might very appropriately have been grouped with the item for race relations inasmuch as the objectives of all three are one and the same. Norfolk, Va.

In reviewing events in the general field of race relations within recent years, DR. EMBREE lists the debits and credits in what he terms the "balance sheet of race relations." Says he: "The balance is a tremendous gain for democracy. Never before in America have Negroes been given the opportunities they have today. And they are making the most of them."

On the basis of this declaration it would seem that DR. EMBREE, at least, believes that the millions of dollars which have been expended by the ROSENWALD FUND over the years, and which have directly benefitted the Negro American, have not been spent in vain.

First Division Made Of Negro College Funds

Informer — Houston, Texas

7-8-44

ATLANTA. —(ANP) —At a meeting held here at Atlanta university Tuesday colleges represented in the United Negro College fund drive made the first division of funds. A quarter of a million dollars was divided among the colleges and each college received, in addition, a return of funds advanced to initiate the campaign.

As a result of this united effort several of the schools are now able to meet deficits for the school-year operations just ended and reports of committees in various parts of the country are still coming in with additional funds.

At this meeting, Arthur H. Brenner of the New York law firm of Van Vorst, Seigel and Smith was present and assisted in completing incorporation of the fund as a private, non-profit charitable organization eligible to receive tax-free gifts on behalf of the member colleges.

7-8-44

Officers Elected

Presidents of the participating colleges are directors of the fund, and the following officers were elected: president, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute; vice president, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk University; secretary, Miss Florence Read of Spelman College; treasurer, George H. Burchum, comptroller of Chase National bank, New York City. W. J. Trent was elected executive secretary of the continuing campaign.

Norfolk-Journal & Guide Va.

The United College Fund Campaign

12-30-44

Mr. Walter Hoving, National Chairman, reports that a total of $742.500 was raised during the 1944 United Negro College Fund Campaign, and that amount is being distributed to the 27 participating colleges.

This indicates that despite economic factors which caused incomes from investment securities to shrink, the soundness of the investments was not affected, nor was the soundness of the policy of contributing to the support of education under private auspices.

Much credit is due Mr Hoving, the general chairman; Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of the Advisory Committee; Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee; Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman of the Committee of College Trustees, and the associates of these several chairmen, for the success of the campaign, and for the encouragement its results will afford the participating colleges.

S.C. Increases Funds for Negro Education

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla

12-16-44

Charleston, S. C.—(ANP)—State funds appropriated for Negro education have increased by 33 per cent since 1931, said a report prepared last week by the State Preparedness for Peace commission, while funds for the education of whites have decreased within a six-year period.

According to the report, the 33 per cent increase occurred between 1931 and 1940. The commission said 2,183 Negro schools were given $1,566.471 for operating expenses in 1931, which represented 12.5 per cent of all school expenditures for that year, with 1,481 white schools receiving $11,005,845.

Appropriations for Negro schools had increased to 16.5 per cent, or to $2,460.374 by 1940, of the state's total, the report pointed out, compared with $12,442,412 for white schools. The education of 213,330 Negro school children in 1942 showed a steady upward trend in the percentage of state appropriations, the commission said, but paralleled a six-year decrease in expenditures for white schools that began with the state's 1932-33 school depression.

12-16-44

While the Negro schools outnumbered the white units in the state's 1,742 school districts, the commission revealed that 42.3 per cent of the Negro schools were one-teacher units and 31.4 per cent were in charge of two teachers. On the contrary, only 17.4 per cent of the white schools were one-teacher units while 30.7 per cent were conducted by two teachers.

Enrollment of Negro elementary schools in 1942, the last year covered by the commission's report, was 192.283 with 21,077 in high schools. During the same year, 188,300 whites were enrolled in elementary schools and 74,280 were reported in the state's high schools.

Alumnae Give N.C. School $1600

Afro American—Baltimore Md.

6-24-44

CONCORD, N.C. — At the seventy-seventh annual commencement of Barber-Scotia College the alumnae association presented $1600 to the school for the library fund and equipment for the proposed child center building.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, who addressed the graduates on "The Serious Business of Living," said, "We have come a long way, but we have a longer way to go."

Dr. George Taylor, Jr., of Wilkinsburg, Pa., delivered the baccalaureate sermon, and Miss Gertrude Brown of Washington, D.C., was the speaker at the alumnae luncheon.

Among those receiving diplomas were:

NORTH CAROLINA

Johnsie M. Allison, Marjorie A. Caldwell, Margaret L. Carr, Doris A. Cowan, Wilma J. Cowan, Daisy R. Crowder, Mattie E. Curry, Carrie L. Davidson, Juanita D. Edgerton, Mary E. Ford, Mary Foster, Anne E. Grier; Hattie L. Grier, Malvina Harrison, Mabel D. Hill, Violet M. Hooper, Ilda S. Johnson, Mary E. Kennedy, Irene E. Knox, Doris L. McCombs, Daisy LaV. B. Mack, Mildred A. Mitchell, Lottie Z. Pharr, Mary F. Reeves; Carrie R. Sinclair, who received the Rebecca C. Melton prize; Beulah I. Spaulding, Clara L. Teal, Adelaide Maxwell, who finished with highest honors; Geneva Wallace;

6-24-44

SOUTH CAROLINA

Marian Z. Able, Thelma O. Currence, Rose E. Gaffney, Inez E. Higgins, Maggie B. Jackson, Mae D. McBrayer, Elizabeth T. Williams and Minnie A. Wright;

VIRGINIA

Marjorie A. Bass.

Rockefeller on Air for Colleges

NEW YORK.--John D. Rockefeller Jr., will speak on behalf of the United Negro College Fund on Friday, May 26, at 6:15 p.m., over a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting company, it was announced at the offices of the United Negro College Fund, 38 East 57th street, New York, this week.

The College Fund is in the midst of its nation-wide drive to raise $1,500,000 for the 27 participating colleges and universities. Mr. Rockefeller is chairman of the national advisory committee, Walter Hoving is national chairman of the campaign and Winthrop Aldrich is treasurer.

Music on the radio program will be furnished by the Coast Guard Quartet under the leadership of Homer Smith and the National Broadcasting company orchestra of 50 pieces. A dramatic sketch will be presented by the stars of the current production, Othello--Uta Hagen and Jose Ferrer.

Chicago Defender--Chicago, Ill.
5-27-44

College Presidents Make Earnest Plea For United Negro College Fund Support

Age—New York, N.Y.

5-13-44

The United Negro College Fund launched its nation-wide drive to raise $1,500,000 during this month at meeting of officials and other interested persons at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, one of the speakers, pointed out the value of the private Negro colleges by naming some of their outstanding graduates.

"It is not an accident," he said, "that the most distinguished and the most constructive leadership the Negro race has produced in the 79 years since the Civil War has come out of the Negro private college."

Among the leaders he mentioned as graduates of one of the 27 colleges composing the fund, were Booker T. Washington, Charles H. Wesley, James Weldon Johnson, Walter White, Charles Johnson, E. Franklin Frazier, Mary McLeod Bethune, Justice Hubert Delany and Myles A. Paige, Channing H. Tobias, Louis Wright, and Mordecai Johnson.

5-13-44

Ninety per cent of the presidents of state and land grand colleges for Negroes are also graduates of one of the 27 colleges listed in the campaign, Dr. Mays pointed out, and eighty per cent of the presidents of the 27 participating colleges are also in this category.

The financial future of these schools, he declared, depends upon the increasing support of Negroes themselves, but he added that he hoped the time would never come when "racial lines will be so tightly drawn that money will become segregated—to the extent that only Negroes will be expected to support Negro colleges and only white persons expected to support white colleges."

5-13-44

Negroes have fought and died for the "holy cause of freedom since the blood of the first American was forfeited to this cause," said Dr. William H. Trent, Sr. president of Livingstone College. "Thus the challenge to the very existence of our form of government, the challenge to the destiny of our nation, finds a portion of its thrilling answer in the articulate response of Negro colleges."

The president of Fisk University, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, traced the history of support for Negro education. The first national support he recounted, came from religious groups, the second from charitable foundations, the third from the state, and the fourth, the present, "represents a general interest on the part of the churches, foundations, individuals and federal and state governments."

Walter Hoving, national chairman of the campaign, opened the meeting with the plea that "a realistic hard-boiled attitude must take into account the fact that economically inferior, untrained and unskilled people, whatever their race or color, are a liability to a nation." He pointed out that eighty-two per cent of the graduates of the private college have gone into activities of "direct benefit and service of their own people—teaching, the ministry, medicine and dentistry."

5-13-44

The other speaker, the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marbel Collegiate Church, declared that education would wipe out the "false barrier" of racial misunderstanding.

18n-1944

$159,545 Voted Montgomery School Needs

Post - Washington, D.C.

7-12-44

A $159,545 appropriation for improvements in 12 public and all Negro schools in Montgomery County to meet emergency needs was approved yesterday by the Board of County Commissioners, meeting in Rockville.

The board voted to borrow the money for one year. Action was taken unanimously after a detailed prdogram was submitted by Francis K. Metzger, Board of Education president, and Superintendent of Schools Edwin W. Broome, secretary.

Metzger and Broome stated the program is not part of the postwar construction plan, but is considered as an emergency one to meet existing conditions. Plans and specifications for the work, to include additional classrooms, remodeling, sanitary and site improvements, are about to be completed, they said.

Lanham Act Helps

A grant to cover part of the construction for classrooms at Four Corners Elementary and Rockville Elementary, and for the combined rooms for Woodside Elementary and Montgomery Hills Junior High Schools, has been approved.

Largest allocation of funds from the county will go toward the building of five more rooms each at Rockville Elementary, Montgomery Hills, Woodside Elementary and of four rooms at Four Corners, estimated to cost approximately $135,000, including a $67,545 credit by allotment under the Lanham Act. 7-12-44

The sum of $25,000 will be spent for four additional rooms at the Rockville High School for Negroes, because of increased enrollment.

Shop Room Provided

Two additional classrooms and a shop room at Sherwood School, Sandy Spring is estimated to cost $20,000, and additional rooms at Westbrook School, Bethesda, will cost $9,000. eHating and sanitary improvements at Clarksburg Elementary School will amount to approximately $50C0. A total of $5000 is allowed for sfte improvements, drainage and ground treatment of emergency nature for Bethesda Elementary, Leland Junior High, Bethesda-Chevy Chase Senior High, Alta Vista Elementary and Rockville Elementary.

The program includes disbursement of $20,000 for remodeling, sanitary improvement and construction to meet health needs in all schools for Negroes.

Cafeterias in all the schools will be remodeled and equipped to meet health standards, at an approximate cost of $8000.

Scholarship Fund For Livingstone College

Star of Zion 8-17-44
Charlotte, N.C.

By W. J. TRENT

Each year it has been our privilege to attend a number of the Church School Conventions in and around this section of North Carolina, and especially all of those in the West Central North Carolina Conference. I have never seen a more compact organization than the one in this conference. The presiding elders so arrange their meetings that all four of them can and do attend all four of these meetings. There is a friendly rivalry in the interest of the conference, and then on Thursday afternoon, and sometimes evenings, a special effort is made for a scholarship fund for some young man or young woman from that particular district. This set up has been in progress for a number of years and one can see how well it has worked for the growth of the conference. These young people come back into the conference and they feel an obligation to work to help build up the whole church. Just to name a few of the coming ministers that have been helped by this conference: Revs. Harlee Little, C. J. Howell, P. M. McCurdy, who are now chaplains in the Army, and Revs. Arthur Marshall, recently of the New England Conference, Rev. John H. Miller, the present Director of Religious Education in the Conference, and pastor of Norwood, N. C., and Rev. Coleman, our pastor for several years at Albemarle. And among the young women who have been helped: Miss Dorothy Elliott, Frances Lawrence, Naomi Harrison, Margaret Walls, and among the young men: Arthenial Harris, Wm. Gordon, Robert Covington, Lorenzo McCormick, and Garner Covington, this year's highest ranking student in Science at Livingstone. This does not complete the list by any means but it does show that these leaders have done and are doing a mighty fine piece of work.

General

The report for this year is as follows: Wadesboro-Monroe District, Rev. W. H. Howard, presiding elder $80.00; The Greensboro District, Rev T. J. Houston, presiding elder, $100.00; The Rockingham District, Rev L. C. Asbury, presiding elder, $100.00; The Concord District, Rev. J H. C. Blue, the new presiding elder successor to Dr. G. F. Hall, $100.00.

We have received from the Salisbury District of the Western North Carolina Conference for scholarship: Rev. W. D. Carson, presiding elder $59.10; from the Lincolnton District, Rev. I. J. Houston, presiding elder, $15 for shrubbery on the campus. We have heard of a scholarship fund that has been raised in the Goldsboro District of the Cape Fear Conference. 8-17-44

It would seem to the writer that such fine disinterested piece of work can hardly be beaten when taking a long view of the future growth of the church. There are other conferences that help students in their area, and the money is sent to the college directly from the Annual Conference. 8-17-44

Somebody, to use a prize-fighting expression, is striking the college below the belt. We had a call from the Central Conference a few days ago, stating that it was being circulated around in that area that Livingstone was not ccepting any more students this year. Another statement was being used in the bounds of the West Central that Livingstone College did not give a couse in Primary Education. Neither of these statements is true. And while we already have a large number of applications for this school year, we are still accepting new students and will be until the last of September. We have been giving courses in Primary Education for a number of years, and besides a Nursery School for the practical training of these young people who are to teach in these fields.

Salisbury, N. C.

Rockefeller. Pledges Support to Negro College Campaign

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

HISTORY - MAKING MEETING
FIRST ANNUAL GOAL SET
AT $1,500,000

3-23-44

New York—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., pledged his whole-hearted support to the United Negro College Fund drive, at its meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Wednesday afternoon.

"I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity and honor of being related to this enterprise," he said. "When it comes to a question of interest in the twenty-seven institutions that are here represented and all they stand for, I take second place to no man." He also praised the cooperative aspects of the plan.

Walter Hoving, New York merchant and national chairman of the campaign, described the meeting as a history-making precedent, saying that for the first time in the country a substantial number of educational institutions, either white or colored, have federated in a nation-wide fund-raising drive. 3-23-44

Citing this year's goal as $1,500,000, Mr. Hoving declared: "The need for such a drive on behalf of private Negro coleges, which face a serious threat to their continued maintenance, is too obvious to be questioned."

Milliam J. Trent, Jr., who recently resigned his position of racial relations adviser of the Federal Works Administration, has accepted the position of executive secretary of the newly organized United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week.

The appointment of Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, New York City, as national treasurer of the United Negro College Fund was announced this week by Walter Hoving, national chairman.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, told something of the thinking "that has gone on among the presidents" of the twenty-seven private colleges which are members of the United College Fund. ***

He pointed out further that the financial support heretofore coming from white philanthropic sources is drying up. This fact, plus the demand for a higher standard of educational achievement now and in the post-war world, makes this campaign for funds "a double-barreled issue among the Negro people." 3-23-44

Dr. Patterson explained that the participating schools had raised $100,000 to finance this first annual drive,

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College Fund Nets Over $1500

Guardian - Boston, Mass

June 24-44

The Mass Meeting in the interest of the United Colored College fund campaign, sponsored by the Boston committee, James Jones, chairman, drew a small but substantial audience to Ebenezer Baptist Church last Thursday night at which was reported $1000 collected by Mr. Jones and over $500 in checks, cash and pledges received at the meeting. Some of the larger donors included Dr and Mrs W. A. Hinton who contributed $200; Dr T. E. A. McCurdy, $100; Dr. John B. Hall $100; Dr. Horace G. McKerrow of Worcester, $100; Dr. Silas F. Taylor, $100; Julian D. Steele, $100, (who also reported over $100 from the Boston Branch NAACP), Dr. C. N. Garland $100; Dr. W. Worthy, $100; John E. Wyche of Estelle's $50; Mr. Jones' parents $100; Frederick Wheelock $50; John W. Schenck $25; H. B. Burton, $25; G. Bruce Robinson $25 and $10 each from Edgar P. Benjamin, Roy Teixeira, Sumner Mills and others.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee and by Richard W. Hale, Jr., head of the Boston Committee and others. James Jones presided and Dr. Hall made the appeal for funds.

$34,000 FOR WILBERFORCE

Guardian—Boston, Mass.

12-16-44

More than $34,000 in cash was placed on the table at the Wilberforce educational mass meeting held at Quinn Chapel AME. church Wednesday, as part of the drive to free the university of debt. "Wilberforce university must be freed of its chain of debt," declared Bishop Gregg, as he inaugurated the public meeting, where $1000 of the total of $34,864.45 was raised.

Addresses were delivered by Bishop Geo. Baber and Chas. H. Wesley president of the university. Pres. Wesley reported that the drive to reduce the mortgage was achieving definite success. The campaign will be continued until the remaining $54.000 is paid. 12-16-44

The committee conducting the meeting included Bishop John A. Gregg. Dr. B. U. Taylor Rev. J. D. Coston. Rev. W. M. Reed; Reverend A Wayman Ward. Rev. George W. Gordon. Rev. J L. Wingate. Fletcher Pegues; Harvey Watkins and Rev. T. Deans Scott.

ROGERS SAYS:

Active Support of Education Remains Chief Hope of Race

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

By J. A. ROGERS

4-22-44

FROM the United Negro College Fund, 38 East 57th street, New York City, 22, comes a request that I mention its drive to raise funds for 27 of our leading colleges. In spite of the flood of money over the country, the Negro colleges are getting little support and are pinched financially. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than doing this. I am convinced as I can be of anything that the first step in the progress of any people, in health, in enjoyment of the finer things of life, in getting their rights and better pay, must be, and will ever be, education, more education, still more education.

Mr. Rogers

For example the venereal rate of Negroes is higher than that of white people, while that of the poorer and more ignorant whites is higher than that of the educated whites, and I have reason to believe than that of the educated Negroes also. In short, educated citizens, no matter what their color, are much less likely to contract venereal maladies than the semi-illiterate. The same is true of tuberculosis which was once very high among Negroes—and is still far too high—but which, as Louis I. Dublin has shown, has been much cut down with a better knowledge of living. 4-22-44

Lack of education, too, is largely responsible for crime among Negroes. The latter have a higher rate than whites, while educated whites and Negroes have a lower rate than ignorant whites and Negroes. When the majority of educated people, regardless of color, appear in court it is usually for a civil case. Reversely, when most uneducated people, no matter what their color, are haled into court, it is usually for some breach of the criminal code.

EDUCATION LESSENS CRIME RATE

LESTER F. WARD rightly said, "Crime is the genius of the slums." That is to say, the enterprise and the initiative that might have found its way into science and invention took, for lack of education, the path of crime. "When you open a school," said Victor Hugo, "you close a prison." I feel sure that most of the Negroes now in prison would never be there had they been taken in hand in their youth. For years I visited courts, especially in the South and the large Northern cities and the great majority of Negroes I saw in the clutches of the law were illiterate or semi-illiterate—people who never had a chance. In other words, it was not so much these unfortunates who were guilty as the powers that be that had deprived them of education and thereby, of hope.

AIDS JOB STATUS

In the matter of employment and better pay, education shines, too. I can name scores of Negroes, who, in spite of the great handicaps of color and poverty, have risen to the top (insofar as Negroes are permitted to rise to the top in America) because they hungered for knowledge, because they realized that if they were to get anywhere they must be trained.

DURING the years I was in the Pullman service, I met some ambitious Negroes working as porters who later became doctors, dentists, engineers, lawyers, business men. Among these was the one who is now the highest ranking colored medical officer in the United States Army. I also met those who were content to be only porters and are still only porters.

EDUCATION IS SELF-DEFENSE

4-22-44

In getting one's rights, education, too, is a necessity. Suppose there came tomorrow a decree wiping out the color line, would not the majority of Negroes remain just where they are because they are not equipped for something better in this highly competitive society? Of course, even a moron is entitled to equal rights, but if his brains are undeveloped, any number of others will use him as an easy mark. As primitive man without his spear was a prey to wild animals, so an uneducated man in our civilization is generally a prey to the educated. Education is self-defense.

THE best argument in favor of education I can think of is that our enemies do not want us to have it. Benjamin Tillman and Cole Blease, two of the Negro's worst enemies, fought bitterly against educating colored people. Educate them, they said, and who was going to do the white man's dirty work? One of the first laws passed by the slave master was that Negroes should not be taught to read.

4-22-44

DESERVES SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

More education and an ever-active support of education, remain the Negro's chief hope. And this hope is centered largely in the Negro college which has been, and will be for some time to come, the instrument for the higher education of the majority of Negroes. Thus the Negro college deserves our special consideration.

THE total sum the colleges are asking for is very modest for these rich times—only $1,500,000. Contributions of all sizes are welcome, the larger the better. There are Negroes who could give $10,000 and never miss it. Past generations of self-sacrificing Negroes made it possible for us to be where we are. This we should remember and do as they did.

THE GIFT TO MEHARRY

Globe + Independent

Nashville, Tenn.

The gift of $1,000,000 to Meharry Medical College by the General Education Board is highly appreciated by citizens of both races. The income from this addition to the insititution's endowment fund, even in this period of "cheap money" will undoubtedly enable the college greatly to expand its services to the public. This oportunity for greater service comes at a time when we are being shown that there is a great scarcity of Negro physicians and surgeons. It is hoped that, following the war, Meharry's enrollment will greatly increase and that this renowned medical college will have all of the facilities for taking care of an increased enrollment.

4-21-44

Local daily papers, it is noted, give publicity to the General Education Board's gift almost equal to that given the war, and this is as it should be. It is regretted, however, that from one section of the daily press comes editorial denunciation of the education bill Congress is undertaking to pass, and which would bring more money into the South for the support of institutions in dire need, such as Meharry.

We see no logic whatever in the willingness of daily papers to shout with glee in appreciation of a gift from Northern philanthropists, while at the same time they affect to believe it would be abominable for the federal government to supplement the meager funds colleges get in an area where they are located with federal funds which very largely would represent gifts from the taxpayers of the more prosperous states of the North.

4-21-44

There is a section of the Dixie press which has battened off bigotry for so long its publishers actually do not believe they could make a living by becoming enlightened, progressive and convinced that the Civil War and nearly all who fought in it as well as the issue which precipitated it, are dead.

We wish such publishers would take time out and give ear and serious thought to that one of the spirituals which says: "You've got to give an account in the Judgment, you better mind."

Morgan Gets $3,000

Afro American

3.25-44

BALTIMORE

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor on Wednesday approved a budget amendment making available an additional $3,000 to pay students employed in the library, book store, business offices, dormitories and cafeteria of Morgan State College.

"Formerly, a great deal of such work has been made possible by the Federal Government through the NYA program," the Governor said, pointing out that the new budget amendment is to provide for the necessary services which would otherwise be curtailed since the cancellation of this Federal aid.

Baltimore, Md.

The increase just approved, it was pointed out to the Governor by the college authorities, is urgently needed to carry minimum essential services to the end of the present fiscal year.

People's Voice New york, N.Y.

10-21-44

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE LIVINGSTONE College Club of New York presents check for $500 to the United Negro College Fund. V. J. Jetter, the member of the committee who raised the largest amount is shown presenting the check to W. J. Trent, jr, executive secretary of the Fund. Members of the committee reading left to right are: Rev. William M. Poe; Mrs. Lillian Johnson, secretary of the Club; Jetter, Trent, Mrs. Julia A. Hopkins, James Meeks, chairman of the committee; and Miss Daisy Tynes.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Advertiser — Montgomery Ala.

Editor, The Advertiser:

Your editorial in yesterday's issue in which enlisted men are commended for their generosity in supporting worthy causes reminded me of our experience with the United Negro College Fund.

12-24-44

At the close of the first campaign the report issued by Walter Hoving, national chairman, showed that 71,000 persons of "all races and creeds from every State in the Union and from many parts of the world" had contributed $751,812.18.

Although no direct solicitation was made among Negro enlisted men overseas, many of them either read or heard about it and their voluntary response was one of the most gratifying features of the effort. The all-Negro 93rd Division in the South Pacific contributed $16,846 and contributions from units in England, North Africa, France and other combat areas brought the total from Negro enlisted personnel up to and above $36,000.

One Negro soldier in sending his contribution said that "the problem of Negro education seems to me one of the most challenging frontiers on the American horizon," and another said that "there's so very much to gain by supporting this campaign."

It is of further interest and significance that 3,159 persons of both races in the Southern States and 101 Southern firms and corporations contributed $102,937.10 of the total raised.

12-24-44

The United Negro College Fund Campaign is a joint effort of 27 Negro private colleges to seek funds to help meet operating expenses of the several schools and in the distribution for 1944 several schools were able for the first time in recent years to close the year's operations without a deficit. Four additional schools have applied for participation in 1945.

In the 1944 campaign Mr. Hoving was national chairman, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman, advisory committee and Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, national treasurer.

F. D. PATTERSON,
President.

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.

THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Daily World--Atlanta, Ga.
12-6-44

Although the United Negro College Fund drive has fallen short of its stated goal by some half-million or more dollars, the experiment to conduct such a drive in the interest of many colleges, was nobly conceived and generously supported by the public. Mr. Walter Hoving, served as National Chairman, has expressed genuine satisfaction over the excellent response coming from all groups in the population, including labor organization. Corporations gave $2[illegible],[illegible]1.80; foundations gave $115,[illegible], and all, receipts totaling $[illegible]01,61[illegible] were reported for the United Effort.

We may gather three significant, and we hope permanent, trends in the gifts to the Fund. In the first place, there is definite evidence that Negroes are beginning to accept the challenge and the responsibility of support to their private colleges. In the second place, one can find in the contributions of nearly $[illegible],000 from our servicemen in the several war theatres, not only a deep sense of loyalty toward causes back home, but likewise a growing sense of responsibility on the part of soldiers toward social and community problems. Our servicemen have done it before. Some of our largest contributions from small groups to the annual appeals from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have come from our men stationed in the war zones. And third, we are gratified with the support which the Fund has received from the foundations. The Fund, as we understand it, is to be an annual and continuous feature among the 27 affiliated colleges.

We congratulate the colleges and the thousands of individuals, together with the foundations and the servicemen for the conspicuously admirable part they took in the drive. And we hope that the full goal another year will be subscribed and paid. 12-6-44

18n

Jackson

The United Negro College Fund Campaign

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
5-20-44

SCATTERED OVER the nation today are the graduates of seventy-five or more Negro colleges. A large proportion of the total hold diplomas from only twenty-seven of these colleges—twenty-seven private institutions who in this month of May are banded together in the "United Negro College Fund Campaign" to raise one million and a half dollars. It is unnecessary to draw distinctions between the twenty-seven colleges about whom I write and all the other colleges, because the welfare of these twenty-seven is the concern of all graduates and of all people everywhere.

DR. JACKSON

One of the twenty-seven institutions is Fisk University, the school whose graduates assemble and sing: "Where e'er we be we shall still love thee; Fisk our Alma Mater." As a lover of this institution and likewise her twenty-six associate institutions I take this occasion to proclaim this message to the public—"Let's help these institutions in their campaign; let's help Negro education."

INSTITUTIONS DEAR TO THE HEART OF NEGRO AMERICANS

To call the roll of the twenty-seven colleges is to call the name of institutions very dear to the hearts of thousands of Negro Americans. Without naming their well known presidents these institutions are the following; Tuskegee Institute in Alabama; Clark, Morris Brown, Morehouse, and Spelman Colleges, and Atlanta University, Gammon Theological Seminary and the Atlanta School of Social Work in Georgia; Tougaloo in Mississippi; Bethune-Cookman in Florida; Dillard University in Louisiana; Tillotson, Wiley, Samuel Huston and Texas colleges in Texas; Philander Smith in Arkansas; Knoxville, Lane, and Lemoyne colleges and Fisk University in Tennessee; Bennett and Livingstone colleges and Shaw University in North Carolina; Hampton Institute and Virginia Union University in Virginia; Lincoln University in Pennsylvania; and Howard University in the District of Columbia. The national office for these institutions in this campaign is 38 East 52nd street, New York 22, N. Y.

Unlike the Land Grant state colleges among Negroes, each of these 27 colleges derives all or a portion of its funds from private philanthropy. Heretofore each college has conducted its own separate campaign; but since the problems of each are the problems of all, it is evident that a single campaign replacing twenty-seven campaigns will produce far better results.

One result will be the elimination of a duplication of effort. Expressing the necessity of the combined appeal of the colleges John D. Rockefeller Jr., recently said: "There never was a time in the history of the world when cooperation was more essential than it is today." Speaking likewise, Dr. Patterson of Tuskegee declares that the cooperative effort is in keeping with the methods of private financing; and a method which will effect a huge saving in the finance and energy heretofore expended by individual schools.

To call the roll of the officers of the United Negro College Fund Campaign is to name some of America's most successful citizens. Heading the campaign as national chairman is Walter Hoving, prominent merchant of New York City and chairman of the National Board of the United Service Organizations.

Serving as national treasurer is Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York City. On the advisory committee are William H. Baldwin, John W. Hanes, C. C. Spaulding, and Channing H. Tobias, with the distinguished John D. Rockefeller Jr., serving as chairman. Other outstanding persons supporting and endorsing this effort are Will W. Alexander, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Bishop Lorenzo King, Luther H. Foster, P. B. Young, William J. Schieffelin, Anson Phelps Stokes, L. Hollingsworth Wood, and Edgar B. Stern.

DIFFERENT SITUATION TODAY

For many years most of the colleges in the United Negro College Fund were supported by Northern white philanthropy. Every college student of my day well remembers how the very existence of his college depended on the benefaction of some one donor or group of donors from the North. But today the situation is quite different. With many of the old sources of donations drying up at present because of heavy governmental taxation of the rich people who once gave, it becomes necessary for the colleges to find better methods of raising the money to sustain them and to find new sources of support. The answer in the one case is the United Campaign which they have begun; the answer in the other is a turning to the Negroes themselves. Self help to further their own educational progress is one of the laudable claims of this organized group. Hailed as the most progressive step in the recent history of education, this campaign should make a strong appeal to members of the race as local committees of the campaign seek contributions from individuals and from groups located in many communities.

THE PRIVATE NEGRO COLLEGE

Amsterdam News—N.Y., N.Y.
4-22-44

Twenty-seven Negro schools have united in the Negro College Fund to raise a million and a half dollars annually for their upkeep. This is a wise and necessary effort. For a long time it has been a question as to where support was going to come for such institutions as Fisk and Talladega, not to mention a score of others. The old philanthropy has failed. It was born of the enthusiasm of the Civil War and lasted, all things considered an extraordinarily long time. The present generation neews new information and new enthusiasms, if it is going to take up this subject of education. Logically and in the long run, the state must support education, Negro and white, elementary and higher. But at present the state is doing this work only partially for Negroes and there is no hope within the present generation that the policies of the Southern states will be sufficiently revolutionized so that they will support the kind of education which these schools have been carrying on. Every effort should be toward the support of this enterprise.

United College Fund Drive Opens

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
5-13-44

NEW YORK.—Declaring that colored people must insure themselves against becoming a national liability by improving educational opportunities, Walter Hoving, national chairman of the United College Fund, opened the drive for $1,500,000 at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 3.

Mr. Hoving described the drive to the 200 educators and citizens as the first co-operative effort of colored and white people to establish an academic community chest for the twenty-seven accredited colleges and universities enrolled.

He divided the white population into five classes, admitting that only two might be expected to back the fund, the "sentimentalists" and the "realistic, practical-minded group."

Illiteracy High

Deploring the fact that the majority of the illiterates are of the colored race, Mr. Hoving extolled

the fact that 82 per cent of the graduates of the twenty-seven institutions enter activities which will benefit their group.

Other speakers included two college presidents, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, and Dr. Thomas E. Jones of Fisk, and the Rev. Norman V. Peale, pastor of Marble Collegiate Church. The fund drive will close May 21.

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Negro Woman Leaves Bequest to Seminary

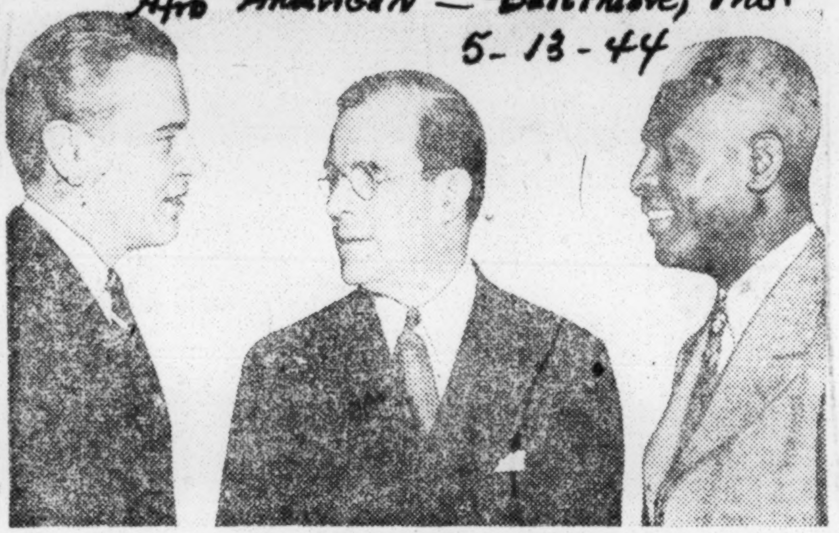
Times Dispatch — Richmond, Va.
12-20-44

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 19—A bequest has been left by Mary Jane Cachelin, Negro, of New Glasgow, to Virginia Theological Seminary College, Negro institution in Lynchburg, under terms of a will admitted to probate in Amherst Circuit Court.

Value of the decedent's estate is $20,000, and the seminary will receive the residue after all debts have been paid. Only condition of the bequest is that the seminary must look after the Alexander Wharton burial lot at St. Paul's Church, New Glasgow, but this is not mandatory.

Open $1,500,000 College Fund Drive

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
5-13-44



Walter Hoving, national chairman; Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays (left to right), photographed during the formal opening of the United College Fund campaign for $1,500,000 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York recently. Twenty-seven private colleges and universities participate in the fund. Dr. Mays is president of Morehouse College.

United Negro College Fund Becomes Incorporated Body

Journal & Guide
Journal
Norfolk, Va.
5-20-44

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund, representing 27 private Negro colleges, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York this week, it was announced at the Fund headquarters. The incorporators are: Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, George H. Burchman, the Rev. George H. White, and the Rev. James B. Adams.

The Fund maintains offices at 39 East 57th street, and is engaged in a nation-wide drive to raise $1,500,000 for current maintenance of the schools under the direction of Walter Hoving, national campaign chairman. William J. Trent Jr., is executive secretary of the Fund.

Outstanding leaders in all walks of life are continuing to give their support to the drive as letters of endorsement pour into headquarters.

URGES NEGRO SUPPORT

William S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees of America, urges the cooperation of every Negro citizen in the campaign. "I feel that such a project will, without a doubt, raise the standards of the Negro," he said, "which in turn will enable him to become an integral part of our nation, as he should be."

Dr. R. A. Billings, president of the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, sees the effort as "the most intelligent approach to the many and varied problems which confront the Negro colleges" and pledges the support of his fraternity.

R. T. Bradshaw, president of the National Negro Insurance Association, approves the federated drive as "excellent judgment and splendid business acumen." Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Negro Business League, calls the program the "most progressive step taken to inspire confidence among Negroes."

The Rev. V. D. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, also highly praised the cooperative financial drive and urged the support of all Negroes.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND NOW TOTALS $901,812

The United Negro College Fund has received $901,812 this year for the advancement of Negro higher education in twenty-seven colleges, it was announced yesterday by Walter Hoving, national chairman of the fund and president of Lord & Taylor. He estimated that 71,000 persons, both whites and Negroes, had contributed to the campaign, which began in May with a goal of $1,500,000, to establish an academic community chest for Negro education.

Corporations gave $228,831 and foundations gave $113,055, Mr. Hoving reported. Negroes themselves contributed upward of $100,000. Of this amount $35,948 came from Negro service men, most of them overseas.

"One of the most interesting facts about this whole movement is that it was conceived by the Negro president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, in order to meet a growing financial crisis," Mr. Hoving said. "He called presidents of other private Negro colleegs into conference to discuss the idea, which they accepted immediately and with much enthusiasm."

Formerly, Mr. Hoving explained, these colleegs were supported by foundations and individual fund-raising drives. When beneficent organizations had to withdraw support and students enter the services, a single drive for funds was made necessary.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. is chairman of the National Advisory Committee and Winthrop W. Aldrich is national treasurer.

18n-1944

United College Fund

6-3-44
Chicago Defender Ill.

NEW YORK—In a nation-wide broadcast over the major NBC network on Friday evening, John D. Rockefeller, chairman of the national advisory board of the United Negro College Fund, said that there were many people of both races, "who, fully conscious of the colored man's right to fair treatment, of the injustices that have too often been done him, the inequalities to which he has long been subjected, are likewise conscious of the phenemonal progress he has made as compared to other races."

Indicating the background of his interest in the Negro race, Rockefeller reminded his radio audience that his family had contributed to Negro institutions of higher education for three generations.

More than $250,000 has already been received by the United Negro College Fund in its drive for $1,500,000 for 27 Negro colleges, it was learned. The money has come from individuals and corporations who have rallied to the plea for funds for the support and maintenance of the Southern colleges.

6-3-44

It is hoped, officials said, that sufficient money will be raised to enable the fund to offer scholarships to worthy students. William J. Trent, executive secretary of the organization, made a final appeal Sunday over the NBC network. Other radio programs have featured Muriel Smith the Carmen of "Carmen Jones" and Canada Lee, actor.

The United College Fund Campaign

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 3-26-44

The United Negro College Fund Drive, embracing 27 class "A" Negro institutions of higher learning, scheduled to get underway April 15 with a stated goal of $1,500,000, foreshadows a unique departure from the established pattern of fund-raising in Negro schools and is calculated to usher in a new era of high financing for Negro education.

Essentially and primarily a nation-wide effort to secure for current operating expenses for Negro private colleges, the campaign is indicative of a number of important consequences for the future of Negro education in private schools. Although the system of schools of the Methodist Church have undertaken similar efforts in the past, this represents the first large-scale, united effort, either on the part of white or Negro schools to raise funds for higher education. Of greater importance still is the fact that the drive is an adventure in interracial goodwill and cooperation, which is destined to bear fruit for Negro colleges and to enlist the sympathetic support of men and women of substantial fortunes.

While the total amount established for the combined participating institutions is relatively lower than at first sight seems reasonable, spokesmen for the fund have explained that it is hoped that the drive will be an annual affair, thus giving to Negro private schools a type of support hitherto unknown and impossible. It is gratifying to note also that, besides a number of higher-ranking financiers, John D. Rockefeller, a proven friend and benefactor to Negro education, has generously consented to work in behalf of the fund.

3-26-44

Accepting the chairmanship of the national advisory committee, Mr. Rockefeller said: "I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity and honor of being related to this enterprise. When it comes to a question of interest in the twenty-seven institutions that are here represented and all they stand for, I take second place to no man."

With this genuine statement from Mr. Rockefeller as a starting point, together with his fine influence and vast fortune, these institutions have their greatest opportunity to reach and arouse their friends and constituents and their clearest challenge to go forth and build their future against the day when private philanthropy shall no longer be available. It is heartening to note that all Negro colleges in Atlanta have been chosen as participants in this great fund-raising experiment. And with rather striking coincidence, the campaign was timed to move off closely on the heels of the publication of the national survey of Negro higher education by the U. S. Office of Education, which gives a word by word picture of the need for greater support to Negro education.

OPENING UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND CAMPAIGN

Times — New York, N.Y. 5-4-44

Speakers at the meeting in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday. Left to right: Dr. William J Trent, president of Livingstone College; the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church; Walter Hoving, chairman of the drive; Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College.

The New York Times

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27 NEGRO COLLEGES IN $1,500,000 DRIVE

Times - New York, N.Y.

Hoving, in Opening Campaign, Tells of Need for Giving Training for Leadership

5-4-44

Because any economically inferior and unskilled group is a national liability, Negroes should receive training for leadership and accomplishment through better educational opportunity, Walter Hoving, president of Lord & Taylor and national campaign chairman of the United Negro College Fund, declared yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in launching the fund's first annual drive.

He described the drive to 150 educators, committee members and citizens as the first cooperative, nation-wide effort between whites and Negroes to establish an academic community chest for the benefit of Negroes. Twenty-seven private Negro colleges and universities are participants in the fund and the goal of the drive is $1,500,000.

Emphasizing the seriousness of current conditions, Mr. Hoving reported that of the 22,000 men rejected by the Army in Mississippi for illiteracy 21,000 were Negroes. However, in praise of the movement, he disclosed that one-half of the grammar school teachers in the South come from the participating institutions and that 80 per cent of their graduates go into professions of service for their own people, such as teaching, clergy, medicine and dentistry.

In outlining the white population's attitude toward the Negro, Mr. Hoving divided committee support into five groups. The first three—the hostile, apathetic and radical—were not expected to back the fund, he said, while the fourth one—the sentimentalists—might contribute. He classed the sponsoring committee and its adherents in the last category, that of the "realistic, practical-minded group that believes we should give the Negro a better educational opportunity and help him train for leadership and accomplishment."

The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, minister of the Marble Collegiate Church, warned that "it takes an educated mind to resist insidious propaganda" by subversive agitators. 5-4-44

Heads of three cooperating institutions—Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. William J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.—paid tribute to Negro achievements.

Negro Colleges Fund Need Stressed

World-Telegram New York, N.Y.

Individuals and corporations throughout the country have given more than $250,000 for 27 Negro colleges, most of which are in the South, it was said today at headquarters of the United Negro College Fund, 38 E. 57th St.

The need for funds, however, is still great, it was emphasized. A drive, which started May 3 and will continue to the end of the month, seeks to raise $1,500,000 for the support and maintenance of the colleges, which are in a belt ranging from Virginia to Texas, with the exception of Lincoln College, at Oxford, Pa.

Low Entrance Fee.

"Most of these colleges have a low entrance fee," explained William J. Trent, executive secretary of the organization. "Fees are from $300 to a maximum of $500, or considerably less than half the average in northern colleges. This means that money must be found to fill the gap between fees and maintenance costs." 5-24-44

He said it would not be practical for the colleges to charge higher fees. "As it is," he said, "a great proportion of the students — particularly at Howard (Washington, D. C.) and Meharry (Nashville, Tenn.)—do not graduate. They haven't the funds. Most of them have to work, which cuts down study and in many cases prevents graduation.

"If sufficient money is raised by the fund, eventually these colleges will be able to afford scholarships for the worthier students."

Help Own People.

Mr. Trent said statistics show that 81 per cent of the Negro colleges' alumni "help their own people by going into such professions as teaching, medicine, law, welfare work, etc."

He will make a final appeal for funds over the NBC network Sunday. Appeals will be made Friday by Walter Hoving, national chairman, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the advisory committee. 5-24-44

The programs will feature such stars as Jane Cowl, Jose Ferrer, Muriel Smith of Carmen Jones and the Canada Lee.

As United College Drive Got Underway

Daily World Atlanta Ga

5-11-44

The first annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, composed of 27 accredited private Negro colleges and universities, and their sponsors, appealing for $1,500,000 for Negro education, opened at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. The United Negro College Fund Campaign represents the first great cooperative effort of Negroes and whites to establish a national "Community Chest" for Negro education. Left to right: Walter Having, national chairman, United Negro College Fund Campaign Charles Evans Hughes, Jr.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., said, "This is one cause about which there ought to be no possibility of difference of opinion."

United College Fund Drive For Million And Half Begun

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

5-11-44

Dr. B. E. Mays Initial Speaker

At Launching In New York City

By **FLORENCE MURRAY**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—ANP)—The United Negro College fund's campaign to raise $1,500,000 got off with an enthusiastic start at the Waldorf Astoria hotel Wednesday when officials of the fund held a pep meeting with workers and interested persons. The month of May is expected to decide the fate of the first venture of this cooperative movement on the part of 27 private Negro colleges to meet their maintenance costs.

Walter Hoving, president of the exclusive Lord and Taylor's Department store here and the national chairman of the campaign, was the keynoter of the meeting. He called for a "hard-boiled, realistic attitude" in supporting the drive.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, was roundly applauded when he pointed out that the most outstanding Negroes in the country were graduates of one of the participating schools and he named such persons as Booker T. Washington, R. R. Moton, W. E. B. DuBois, Walter White, James Weldon Johnson, Mordecai W. Johnson, Justices Hubert T. Delaney and Myles A. Paige, Dr Louis T. Wright and others.

5-11-44

"It is not an accident," Dr. Mays continued, "that approximately 90 percent of the presidents of the state and land-grant colleges graduated from one of the 27 colleges listed in this campaign and that 80 percent of the presidents of these participating colleges are also graduates of these very schools."

Dr. William J. Trent, Sr., president of Livingstone college, declared that the Negro population of America, "born in misery and suckled on the bitter dregs of servitude is nonetheless remarkably loyal." The challenge of the "very existence of our form of government, and the destiny of our nation," he said, "finds a portion of its thrilling answer in the articulate response to the Negro colleges."

5-11-44

William J. Trent, Jr., is executive secretary of the fund, offices of which are located at 38 East 57th street Contributions of any amounts are welcome and may be mailed to the offices of the fund, officials state.

Supreme Liberty Life Co. Among Large Contributors To Negro College Fund

Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala.

6-24-44

SUM RANGING FROM $10,000 DOWN TO DIMES AND NICKLES ARE SENT TO RAISE QUOTA

NEW YORK — The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, one of the larger Negro inusrance companies, headed by Truman K. Gibson, Sr., this week sent a check for $500 to the United Negro College Fund, it was learned from Walter J. Hoving, chairman of the Fund at the headquarters, 38 East 57th Street.

Among the other outstanding contributors to the campaign, that enters its third week, are: Marshall Field, $10,000; the George F. Baker Charity Fund, $10,000; Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation, $5,000; he Philadelphia Inquirer, a daily newspaper $1,000; Reader's Digest, $2,500; Warner Brothers, movie producers, $2,500; Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life, $1,500; Congresswoman Clara Boothe Luce, $500; Horn and Hardart, $1,000; Pennsylvania Railroad, $2,500; and the Salisbury, N. C. Chamber of Commerce $1,000.

6-24-44

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union, A. F. of L., cnotributed $1,000 and three of its locals have raised another thousand, according to an announcement by David Dubinsky, I. L. G. W. U., head. William Green the president of the A F. of L., is a member of the national advisory committee of the college fund.

Time - Chicago, Ill. May 15, 1944

For Negro Colleges

Yale University spent seven and a half million dollars last year to educate 3,112 students. Last week the United Negro College Fund Campaign for only $1,500,000, to be shared among 27 U.S. Negro colleges, got under way at Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Keynoter was Fisk University's* white President Thomas Elsa Jones. Heading the drive are John D. Rockefeller Jr., Lord & Taylor's President Walter Hoving, the Chase National Bank's Board Chairman Winthrop Williams Aldrich.

Said Keynoter Jones, a Quaker: "For effective living in a world community, the Negro has the dual advantage of being an American and a person who has pigment in his skin. . . . His identification with members of darker races should be advantageous. For the Negro, the slogan should be 'Go south, east and west.'"

If the drive gets its $1,500,000, Fisk University will get $40,000 of it, to provide for operating expenses.

* Located in Nashville, Fisk University is bigger (573 students, 47 on faculty) and better off than most other U.S. Negro colleges, is typical of the best of them. Its chief educational aim: to prepare Negroes to make themselves economically independent. A Fisk specialty: the study of foreign Negro peoples. Fisk's International Student Center may make an important contribution to postwar U.S. relations with Africa and the Caribbean islands. The University's faculty is about half Negro, half white. Fisk is one of the few U.S. colleges whose enrollment went up last year.

18n-1944

Among The Colored

By O. A DUPREE

United College Fund

After the Civil War or the War of Secession or whatever we may call it, the Negro was placed in a rather peculiar position. He was given his freedom, but that was about all. He had no money, literally no education and little or no property. Philanthropic organizations and churches and philanthropists came to the rescue of the Negro educationally. Men like Julius Rosenwald began to match funds to establish Elementary and Secondary schools throughout the South. Anna T. Jeanes, saw through Virginia Randolf, an opportunity to help the Negro rural elementary teacher by setting up a fund to emas visiting teachers to help improve the instructional program. John F. Slater was interested in vocational education to the extent that he used his means to give impetus to this program throughout the South. Oswald Garrison Villard should be mentioned also, wha gave impetus to the County Training School idea which was first organized for the training of teachers. For a long time the county training schools carried on this type of a program. As the requirements of teachers advanced the County Training Schools could no longer cope with the situation and so the program changed to that of training boys and girls principally on the secondary level specializing in the vocational program for both sexes. A large number of counties in this State and throughout the South took advantage of the fund set up for it to establish such schools. Today the fund of these schools has been exhausted and they are maintained solely by the State, but most of them are retaining the name.

Besides these schools many other secondary and elementary schools were established by churches and other organizations. Franklin Institute, Roanoke Institute, Lincoln Academy are typical examples of such schools.

Higher education received a big lift from these agencies mentioned above. The Freedmen Bureau, an organization established after the Civil war, was active in the educational advancement of the Negro. General O. O. Howard of this organization was instrumental in establishing Howard University at Washington, D. C., which carried on a program for a long time of which both races were recipients. Later the Federal government took it over and today it is one of the foremost universities in the nation.

The American Missionary Association is responsible for quite a few schools throughout the South. Hampton Institute, a school established for Negroes and Indians. Out of Hampton grew Tuskegee Institute started by Booker T. Washington. Other schools, such as Bricks Junior College in this state, Taladega College of Alabama, and many other schools are products of A. M A. The Presbyterians established such schools as Barber Scotia Junior College, Johnson C. Smith University, Henderson Institute all of this State, also Knoxville College and many others. The Episcopalians established St. Augustine College and numerous other schools. Livingstone College has a rare distinction of being the only school that lived through the hectic days of the depression and has received high ratings among colleges in the South, that was started, owned and operated solely by Negroes from its beginning to the present time. The A. M. E. Zion Church is behind this great movement and a great deal of credit is due them. Methodism is responsible for a large host of schools throughout the South. Wilberforce is one among the foremost. Shaw University, Morehouse College and many other outstanding schools of which the Baptists are responsible.

There is no doubt as to how well these schools have made a contribution to our people and the nation. When we look around us and see the many people who have graduated from these schools and measure their work and worth one cannot help but feel the need of whatever one may do to help carry on this same sort of spirit. A very large per cent of the Negro doctors in this State are graduates of the Leonard Medical School of Shaw University. Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., is felt throughout the world. The Fisk Jubilee Singers are good examples.

In conclusion it is fitting to say that were it not for the spirit behind the movement which pioneered for Negro education during the trying days following the Civil War when the states had no money for such a cause, Negro education would have been far, far behind from what it is today. We need to take off our hats to this spirit and then open our hearts to help carry it on. The United College Fund is established in order that this spirit and these colleges might live and measure up with the tax-supported schools, that are making rapid advancement in the field of education an dracial uplift.

United College Fund

Among The Colored

By O. A. DUPREE

Washington N. C. News

United College Fund

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March 18, 1944

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There is no doubt as to how well these schools have made a contribution to our people and the nation. When we look around us and see the many people who have graduated from these schools and measure their work and worth one cannot help but feel the need of whatever one may do to help carry on this same sort of spirit. A very large per cent of the Negro doctors in this State are graduates of the Leonard Medical School of Shaw University. Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., is felt throughout the world. The Fisk Jubilee Singers are good examples.

In conclusion it is fitting to say that were it not for the spirit behind the movement which pioneered for Negro education during the trying days following the Civil War when the states had no money for such a cause, Negro education would have been far, far behind from what it is today. We need to take off our hats to this spirit and then open our hearts to help carry it on. The United College Fund is established in order that this spirit and these colleges might live and measure up with the tax-supported schools, that are making rapid advancement in the field of education an dracial uplift.

Tomorrow is Youth Day at the Spring Garden Baptist Church. There will be special music by the Junior choir. A special message will be delivered to the Junior church. The public is invited to attend.

Public School News

The monthly P.T.A. meeting was held last Monday night. The discussion centered around the study of the marking system, and the explanation of the report cards. The meeting was well attended. Much interest was manifested.

The Red Cross drive in the school amounted to $83.25. Other spring activities are getting off to a good start. The Gold Medal speaking contest and the Elementary contest are now in preparation. The Tuberculosis Essay Contest is receiving much attention and study.

At this writing it seems that school closing events will be much limited this year due to the work on the stage, which will greatly reduce practices.

Birmingham, Ala., News
April 14, 1944

Gov. Sparks Endorses Negro College Drive

NEW YORK—Chauncey Sparks, governor of Alabama, this week endorsed the nationwide campaign for $1,500,000 of the United Negro College Fund, in a letter to the national chairman, Walter Hoving, at the fund's headquarters in New York.

The fund is an effort on the part of 27 private Negro colleges and universities to secure financial support on a nationwide basis as a substantial aid in the current maintenance of the schools. It is the first cooperative movement of the kind in the field of education.

Among participating schools is Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The campaign will reach its climax in May. Assisting Mr. Hoving, New York merchant who is national chairman, are Winthrop W. Aldrich, treasurer and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the college committee of presidents. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the national advisory committee, with John W. Hanes and C. C. Spaulding as members of the campaign executive committee.

Rockefeller Pledges Aid To College Fund Campaign

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 3-18-44

Oil Magnate Lauds Cooperative Effort; $1,500,000 Set As Goal

NEW YORK—(ANP)— John D. Rockefellor, Jr., pledged his whole hearted support to the United Negro College fund drive at its meeting at the Waldorf Astoria hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Accepting the chairmanship of the national advisory committee of the fund, he expressed his regret that his age now prohibits him from doing as active a job as he would like, but told the group that he could count on him.

'I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity and honor of being related to this enterprise," he said. "When it comes to a question of interest in the 27 institutions that are here represented and all they stand for, I take second place to no man." He also praised the cooperative aspects of the plan. 3-18-44

HISTORY-MAKING

Walter Hoving, New York merchant and national chairman of the campaign, described the meeting as a history-making precedent saying that for the first time in the country a substantial number of educational institutions, either white or colored, have federated in a nation-wide fund-raising drive.

Citing this year's goal as $1,500,000, Mr. Hoving declared: "The need for such a drive on behalf of private Negro colleges, which face a serious threat to their continued maintenance, is too obvious to be questioned.

"These institutions have done a remarkable job with the limited finances at their disposal during 75 years of operation," he said, and he expressed the belief that within a short time the masses of Negroes would be called upon to shoulder the entire financial responsibility of their private colleges. 3-18-44

FUTURE UNCERTAIN

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, told something of the thinking " that has gone on among the presidents" of te 27 private collgees which are members of the United Negro college fund.

"We must face realistically the rather critical future presented to us in terms of financial support," he said. "We realize that certain changes have taken place in American life that prevent our securing, on the old basis, the same type of help that has been the case in past years."

He pointed out further that the financial support heretofore coming from white philanthropic sources is drying up. This fact, plus the demand for a higher standard of educational achievement now and and in the post-war world, make this campaign for funds "a double-barreled issue among Negro people." 3-18-44

Dr. Patterson explained that the participating schools had raised $100.000 to finance this first annual drive. Of this amount the schools contributed $50.000 and the remainder was given by educational foundations, the General Education board and Rosenwald fund.

FDR Backs Negro College Fund Drive

Worker-

New York, N.Y. 4-23-44

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President Frankling D. Roosevelt has urged full support for the United Negro College Fund Campaign, according to Walter Hoving, national campaign chairman and president of Lord & Taylor, in a statement yesterday.

The President emphasized the worthiness of the cause and stressed the importance to the country of providing adequate educational opportunity to its Negro citizens.

The United Negro College Fund, formed by 27 accredited private Negro colleges and universities, seeks $1,500,000 for maintenance of these educational institutions and for the purpose of meeting the Negro's need for higher education and the country's need for better inter-racial understanding.

FDR STATEMENT

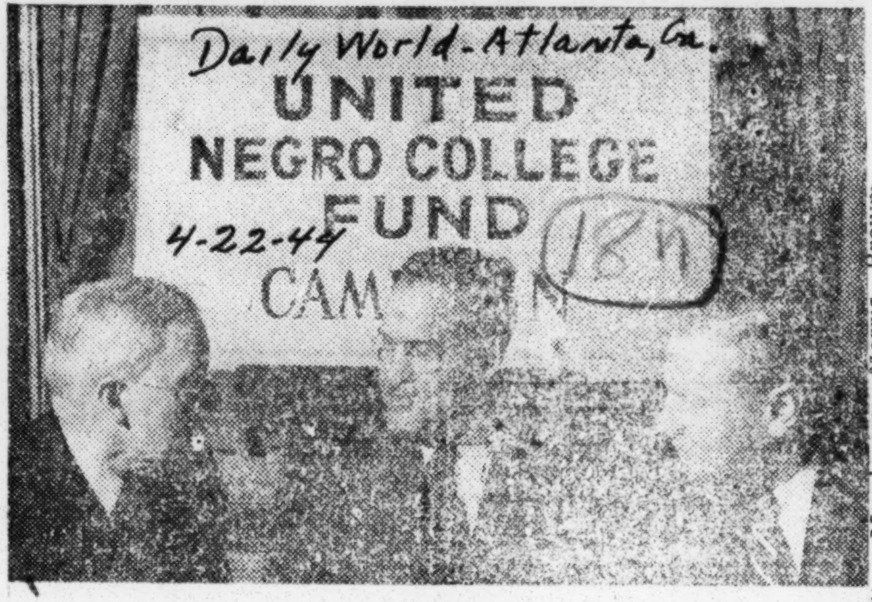
Praising the aims of the United Negro College Fund drive and its unquestionable aid to national unity, President Roosevelt made the following statement:

"I have long been familiar with the work of many of these Negro colleges and have made personal visits to a number of their campuses in recent years. Despite their limited resources, these schools have made manifold contributions to our war effort, not only in the field of Negro leadership but also in the practical training of skilled and technical workers for the arsenal of the democracies. 4-23-44

"These institutions have still a greater contribution to make in the period which will follow our assured victory," President Roosevelt continued. "Using education as a common denominator for our many problems, racial and otherwise, they can aid the United Nations by helping to make America a united nation. This can be accomplished in no better way than the one they have chosen—the pooling of their knowledge, resources and experience in this great concerted effort.

"I am sure men of good will everywhere will extend to you their good wishes for your success in this venture."

LAUNCH UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE



Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

4-22-44

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John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. F. D. Patterson and Walter Hoving, wealthy New York merchant (left to right), map plans for the raising of $1,500,000 in the first annual nation-wide drive of the United Negro College Fund campaign, now under way. The three are a part of the campaign organization which held its first full meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City.

PM- New York, N.Y.

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4-13-44

Winthrop W. Aldrich (left) receives a pledge from Glenn Bryant and Muriel Rahn, stars of the Broadway musical *Carmen Jones*, who have promised to raise $1000 for the United Negro College Fund. Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, is National Treasurer of the Fund, which is seeking to raise $1,500,000 for 27 participating colleges in a nationwide campaign during the month of May. 4-13-44

United Negro College Fund.

World-Telegram. New York, N.Y.

To raise $1,500,000 for the maintenance of 27 private Negro universities and colleges is the aim of the United Negro College Fund campaign which will start May 1, and of which Walter Hoving is national chairman. 4-25-44

Few citizens these days should need Gov. Dewey's reminder that "the struggle against racial discrimination is a long and challenging one," and that toward assuring the ultimate success of this struggle "the Negro institutions of higher learning are doing a splendid job."

The comparatively modest sum sought is small measure of the social values to be gained by helping more and more Negroes to become educators and leaders of the kind their own race and likewise the nation most need.

Discuss Plans To Raise Endowments For Negro Colleges

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

4-6-44

Plans for further development of a nationwide program to enlist financial aid for private Negro colleges were discussed at a conference of the newly formed United Negro College Fund campaign, held Tuesday in Atlanta University.

According to an announcement by William J. Trent, executive secretary the campaign committee is

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fect second round to win that ide, 3-1 and the 18 hole match, -2. Reid led Lemon 2 up at the urn and was out in front, 2-1 at he end of the second nine. Reid also won the 18 hole match, 3-2 Holmes turned in the most impressive card in this foursome, with a long string of four's tallied on the last nine. Baker carded two three's in a row, but was too erratic to win. Lemon played Reid on even terms most of the way, but the foxy little 'Major' would always ease out in front.

Negro College Aid Discussed

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. 4-5-44

Plans for further development of a nation-wide program to enlist financial aid for private Negro colleges were discussed at a conference of the newly organized United Negro College Fun Campaign, held at Atlanta University yesterday.

According to an announcement by William J. Trent, executive secretary, the campaign committee is made up of presidents of 27 private Negro colleges, with Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, as the local chairman.

Walter Hoving, New York merchant, is national chairman of the fund, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. is chairman of the national advisory committee. 4-5-44

Atlanta schools represented at the meeting were Atlanta University, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman Colleges, Atlanta School of Social Work, Clark College, and Gammon Theological Seminary.

For Southern Negroes

News- Bham, Ala.

Twenty-seven Negro colleges and universities have joined in a United Negro College Fund. The goal is $1,500,000, to be used solely to meet current needs and expenses of the schools, which have been hard hit by the war. 6-9-44

All but two of these colleges are in the South, and those two are in states bordering on the South. Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala., is among the colleges participating.

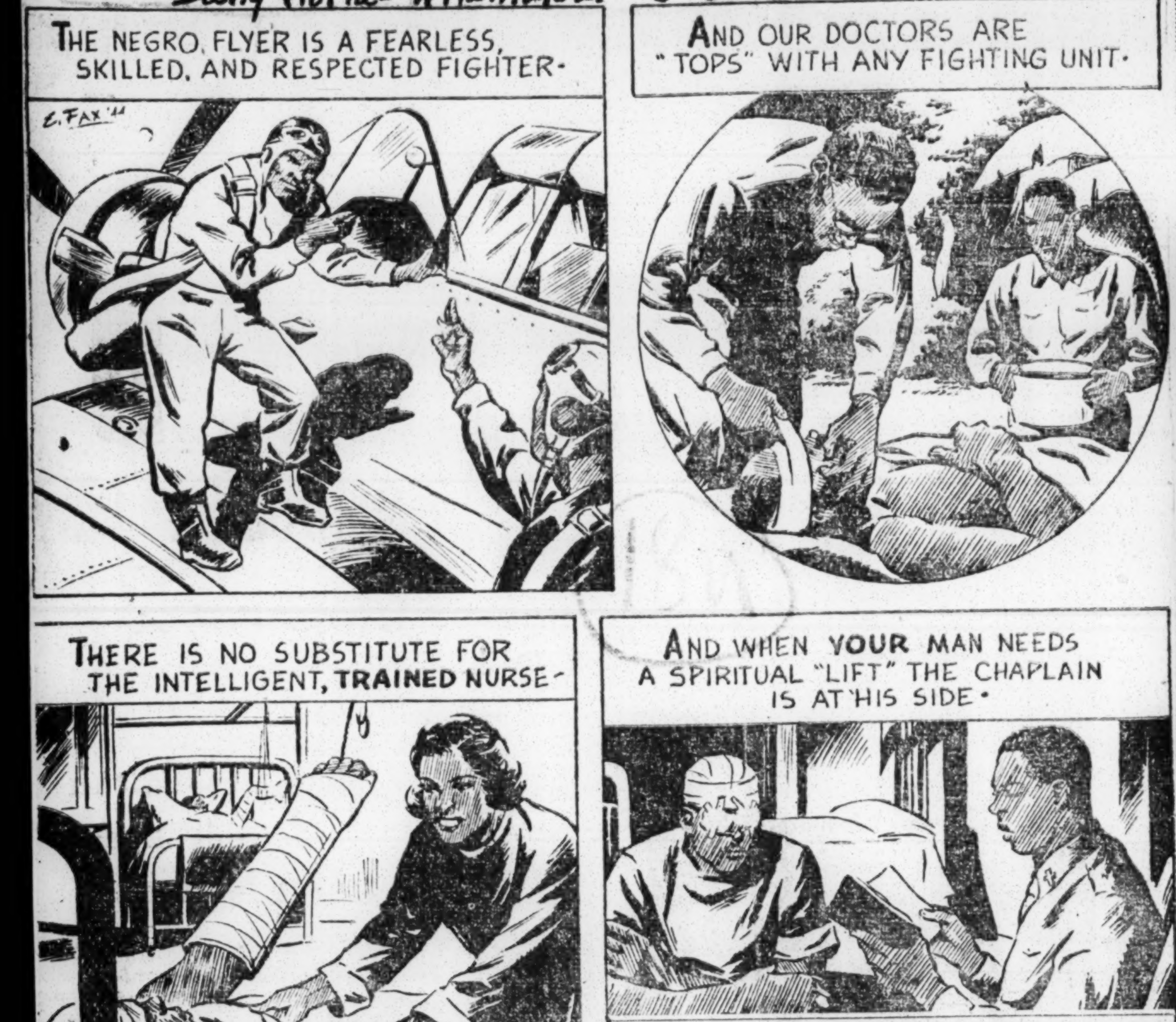
Birmingham's quota of this goal is $25,000. Contributions are being sought from all sources. It is an opportunity for Negroes to help the cause of higher education for their race. It is an opportunity for white people to make a contribution to the general improvement of the section in which they live.

18n-1944

United College Fund

WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 5-30-44


E. FAX '44
THE NEGRO FLYER IS A FEARLESS, SKILLED, AND RESPECTED FIGHTER·
AND OUR DOCTORS ARE "TOPS" WITH ANY FIGHTING UNIT·
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE INTELLIGENT, TRAINED NURSE-
AND WHEN YOUR MAN NEEDS A SPIRITUAL "LIFT" THE CHAPLAIN IS AT HIS SIDE·

AMERICA NEEDS MORE TRAINED NEGROES

HELP PREPARE OUR YOUTH TO FIGHT FOR A DOUBLE VICTORY!

Give Your Support to the United Negro College Fund Campaign

38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York 22, N. Y.

I hereby enclose the sum of $ ____ in cash, check or money order

Checks should be made payable to UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Contributions to United Negro College Fund are deductible for income tax purposes

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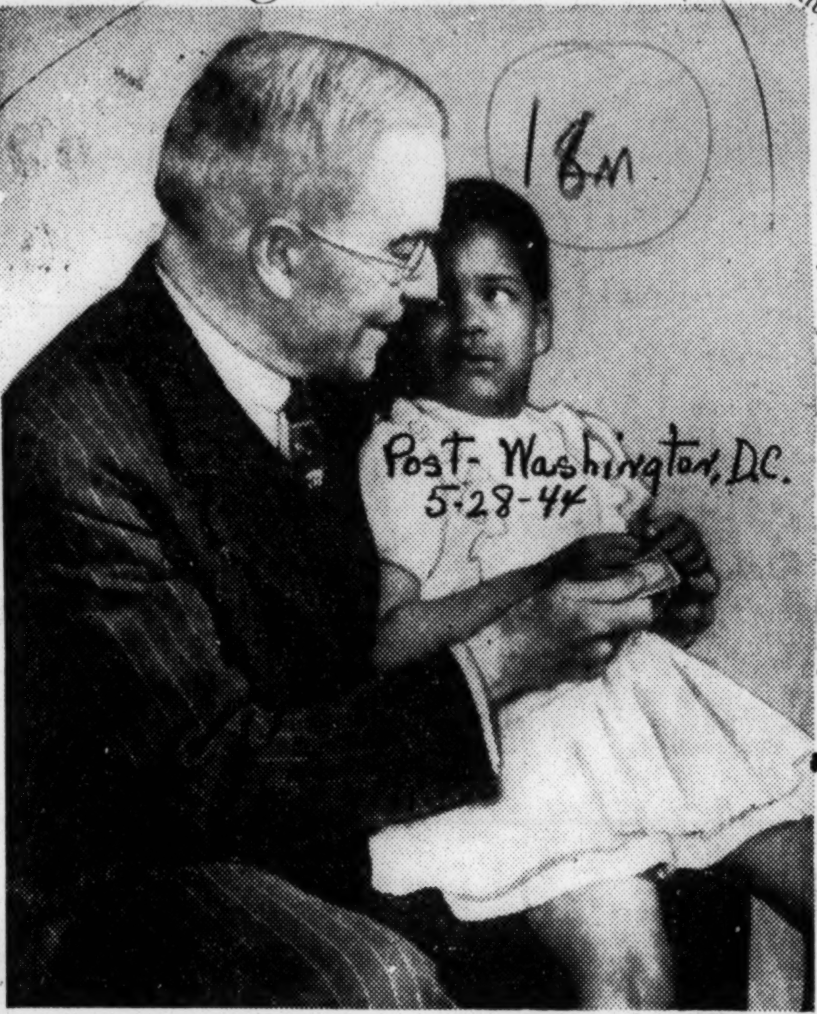
Aid College Fund



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

FELLOW CONTRIBUTORS—John D. Rockefeller, jr., national chairman of the United Negro College Fund, holds 4-year-old Marietta Dockery on his lap in New York after she presented a contribution from her kindergarten in Harlem. Rockefeller made a radio appeal Friday evening for $1,500,000 to maintain 27 Negro colleges and universities in the United States

Post- Washington, D.C. 5-28-44

18n

Over $250,000 Raised in College Fund Campaign

Register, San Antonio, Tex

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a nationwide campaign for $1,500,000 for maintenance of 27 accredited private Negro colleges and universities, the United Negro College fund has reached a total of $252,000, it was announced Thursday, May 18, by Walter Hoving, national campaign chairman. May 26, 1944

Sum Asked Small

The campaign in several cities is just getting started, and Hoving feels that much hard work will have to be done in order to raise the total $1,500,000. Citing the many millions of dollars that have been spent over the past 30 years on American educational institutions located in foreign countries, all financed by American funds, Hoving called the $1,500,000 sought for education within our own borders extremely small.

Register, San Antonio, Tex

Cites Need As Great

In emphasizing the great need for education among Negroes, Hoving pointed out that, were it not for these 27 Negro colleges, the greatest source for grammar school teachers throughout the South would cease to exist. "Eighty-one per cent of college-trained Negroes work as teachers or in other professions directly for the enlightenment of their own people."

The United Negro College Fund campaign has national headquarters at 38 East 57th street, New York 22, N. Y.

FUND DRIVE PUSHED FOR NEGRO COLLEGES

Post- Birmingham.

6-9-44 Ala.

Birmingham Negro leaders in the United Negro college drive fund will meet next Tuesday night to further their campaign for subscriptions in Jefferson County. A. G. Patterson, Birmingham, county drive chairman, announced the meeting would be at the Smith & Gaston Chapel.

A goal of $25,000 has been fixed for Jefferson County in the campaign. Tuskegee Institute is to be one of the beneficiaries of the campaign. Its president, F. D. Patterson, is chairman of the college presidents engaged in the drive.

Director of the campaign in Alabama is Registrar A. J. Neeley, of Tuskegee Institute. Chairman of the national advisory committee is John D. Rockefeller Jr., New York.

Announcing $700 was raised at a meeting last Tuesday night, Chairman Gaston said today that teams will be formed at the meeting next Tuesday, to intensify the campaign in this city and county. Those wishing to contribute should send checks to United Negro College Fund, Box 651, Birmingham, he said.

6-9-44

For Negro Colleges

Age Herald- Bham, Ala.

With a view to improving the whole field of Negro education and contributing to better interracial understanding, a national campaign was recently launched for a United Negro College Fund. Participating in the drive are 27 outstanding Negro colleges and universities, and among those taking active or advisory roles in the campaign are such men as Walter Hoving, Winthrop W. Aldrich, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. 6-9-44

The goal for this campaign is $1,500,000 and the quota for Jefferson County is $25,000. An organization meeting was held here this week to arrange for the drive in this county and the committee named then will meet again next week to appoint soliciting teams to make an intensive canvass among the residents of this district.

This is a project which should merit the support of all those interested in education as well as those desirous of seeing improvement in interracial relations. Tuskegee Institute is among the colleges taking part in the campaign and local Negro leaders are confident that the response here will be generous.

Negro College Fund Is $700 Nearer Quota Of $25,000 In County

News- Birmingham, Ala. 6-8-44

Setting a quota of $25,000 for Jefferson County, the local campaign committee of the United Negro College fund raised $700 at an organization meeting Tuesday night.

The United Negro College fund has set a national goal of $1,500,000 for the benefit of 27 colleges and universities. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the national campaign advisory committee.

The Jefferson County committee will meet at 7:30 p.m. next Tuesday in the Smith & Gaston Chapel. Campaigners will be divided into teams at this time before soliciting from Negro citizens and organizations. 6-8-44

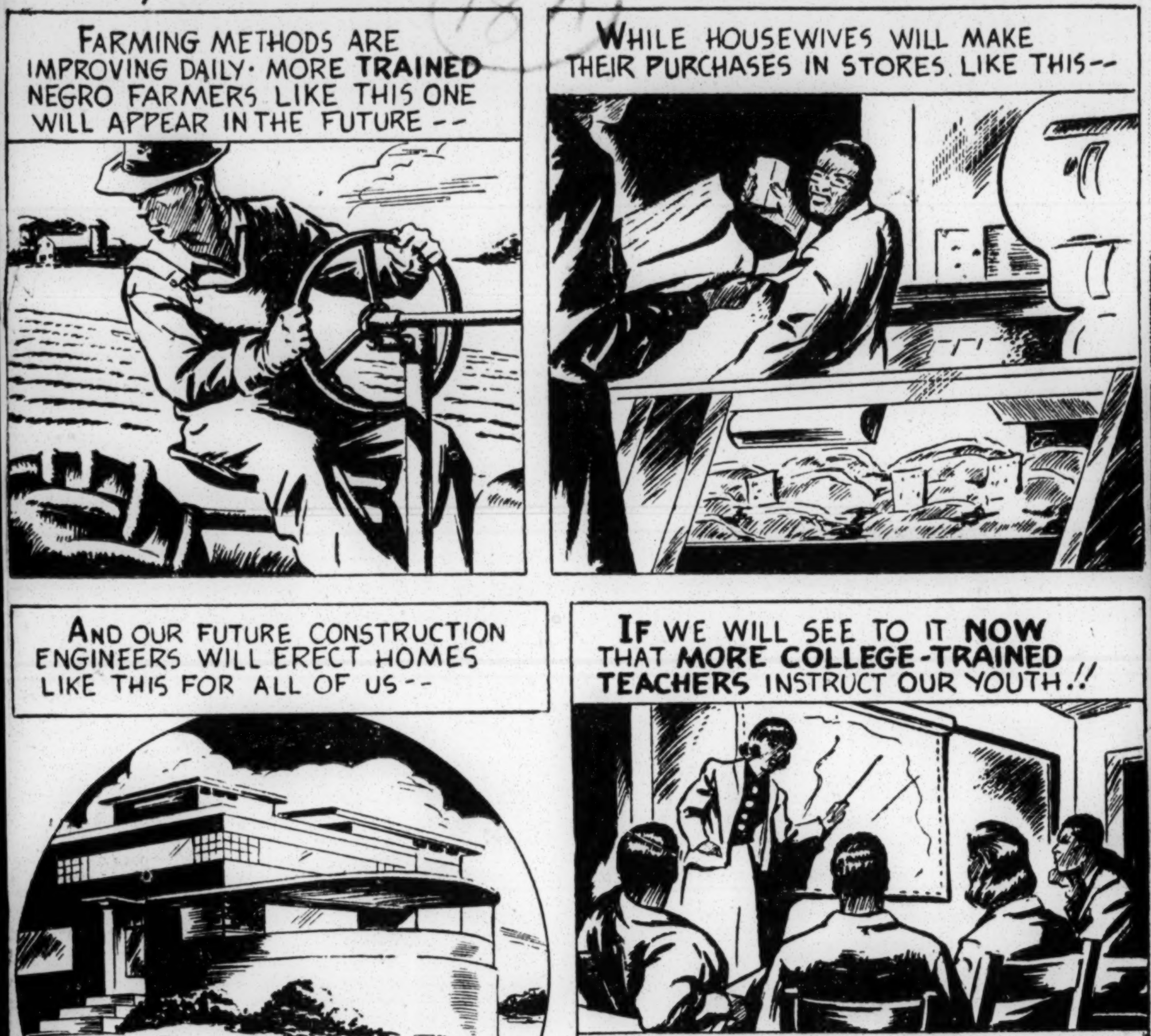
A. G. Gaston, chairman of the local committee, predicted at the Tuesday night meeting that the Negroes would set such a pace that others will be attracted to the college cause. His forecast, he said, was based on the favorable responses steadily being received from Negroes in Birmingham and other parts of Jefferson County. Typical of responses at the Tuesday night meeting was a cash contribution of $10 from the Negro Navy Mothers Club. 6-8-44

Contributions to the fund, from which Negro colleges in Alabama and other parts of the South will derive benefits, should be made payable to the United Negro College Fund, P. O. Box 651, Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is chairman of the committee of college presidents.

TRAINED NEGROES WILL HELP BUILD A BETTER WORLD FOR US ALL

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 5-24-44

182


FARMING METHODS ARE IMPROVING DAILY· MORE TRAINED NEGRO FARMERS LIKE THIS ONE WILL APPEAR IN THE FUTURE --
WHILE HOUSEWIVES WILL MAKE THEIR PURCHASES IN STORES, LIKE THIS--
AND OUR FUTURE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS WILL ERECT HOMES LIKE THIS FOR ALL OF US--
IF WE WILL SEE TO IT NOW THAT MORE COLLEGE-TRAINED TEACHERS INSTRUCT OUR YOUTH !!

AMERICA NEEDS MORE TRAINED NEGROES

Give Your Support to the United Negro College Fund Campaign
38 East Fifty-Seventh Street, New York 22, N.Y

I hereby enclose the sum of $ ______
in cash, check or money order ______

______

Checks should be made payable to UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Contributions to United Negro College Fund are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

5-24-44

GIVE NOW TO THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Off To A Slow Start

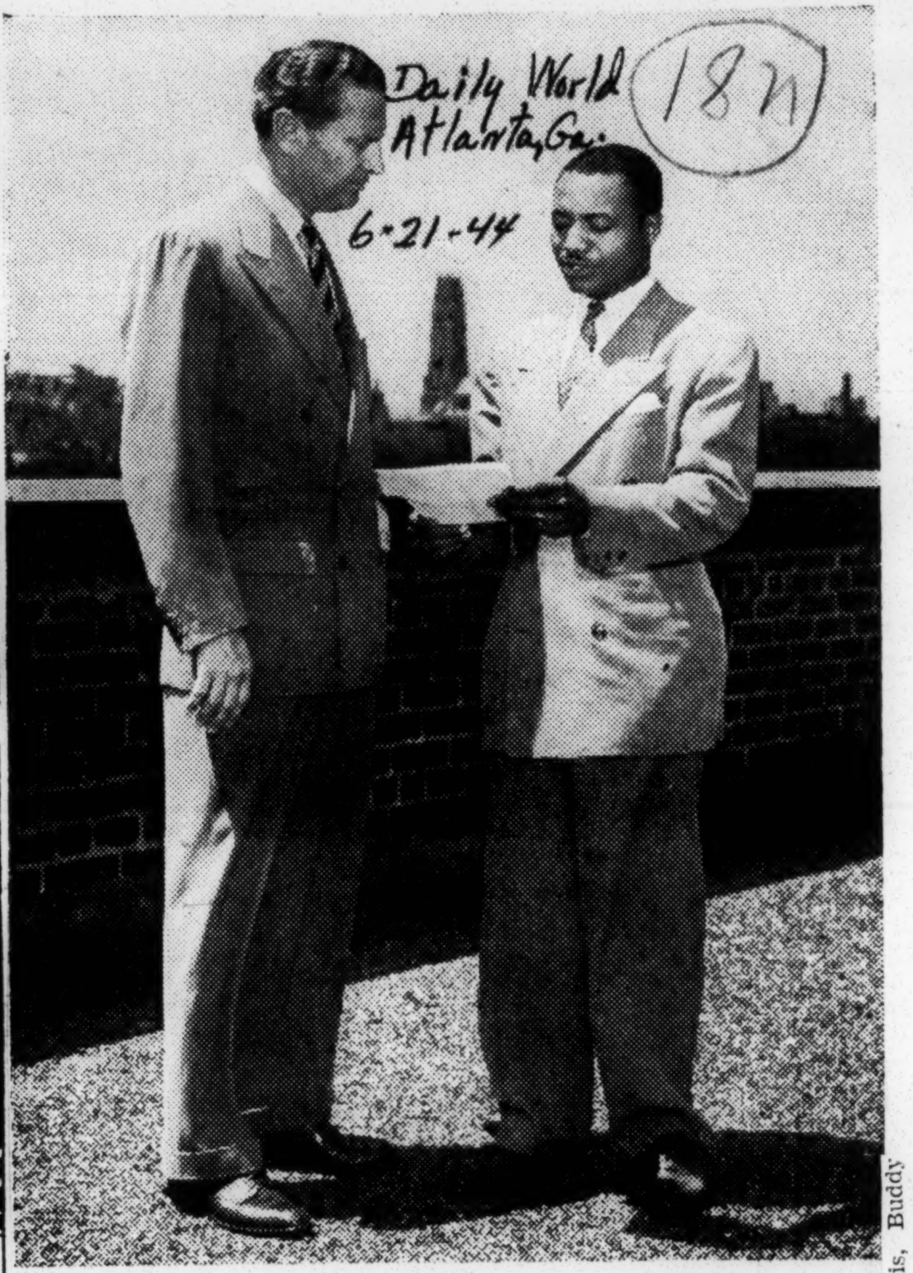
Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

The United Negro College Fund Drive, the first of its kind ever to be initiated by Negro colleges, has moved off to an unbelievably slow beginning, despite the encouraging fact that some of the nation's most substantial philanthropists and liberal thinkers are giving active support to the effort. To date, reports reveal a total giving of only $250,000, thus leaving an unreached goal of $1,250,000 yet to be reached. 6-6-44

There can hardly be any doubt that the goal will eventually be reached. The large number of interested leaders, both in the several states and throughout the nation, we believe, will see the goal through to success. But it is more than an even guess that these substantial donors are withholding their gifts until Negroes have been given a full and fair chance to demonstrate their love for education and their willingness to support it.

Of course Negroes have not been privileged to live in the high salary brackets of the nation. Until recent years, an annual salary above five thousand dollars was a novelty among us. Nevertheless the swift advancement of Negroes all along the economic scale, is sufficient argument why they should think more and more about their responsibilities in shoulding their educational burdens and not just leave it to whites. We can do it. The AME's are doing it.

A Citation For His Help



Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

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6-21-44

NEW YORK — Walter Hoving, national chairman of the United Negro College Fund, left, being presented a citation by John H. Sengstacke, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, in convention here, for his efforts in conducting the $1,500,000 drive for 27 private Negro colleges. The citation was in the form of a resolution adopted by the publishers in expression of their appreciation of Mr. Hoving's interest in Negro education.

6-21-44

Negro College All-Star Show

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

In an effort to augment the $1,500,000 for the United Negro College Fund Campaign, which has been in progress for the past month, a sponsoring committee under the supervision of Marvin Eckford and Guichard Parris, are presenting an all-star benefit performance on Sunday afternoon, July 16, at Town Hall.

7-10-44

Mrs. Phyllis R. Oliver president of the Women's Council of the New York Urban League, has named co-ordinator of the various committees.

Among the outstanding stars of stage, screen and radio who have consented to appear for this affair are: Victor Jory, co-star of The Two Mrs. Carrolls, Alan Corelli, Berry Brothers, Una Mae Carlisle, John Kirby, Marva Louis, Buddy Johnson, Minto Cato, Ralph Cooper, Tab Smith, Trevor Bacon, Flora Washington, Bill Bailey, Peewee Marguette, The Jubaliers, Milt Gabler, Mary Lou Williams, Napolean Reed and Eddie Matthews.

PRESIDENT AND DEAN—Dr. W. L. Imes, right, president of Knoxville College, came to Knoxville College in April, 1943, from a pastorate in New York City. Dean D. K. Cherry, left, who for the past year has been dean, was professor of education at Knoxville College for the past eight years.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal

Negro College Fund Reaches $250,000 Mark

5-28-44

The United Negro College Fund Campaign which began May 1, in which Knoxville College was one of 27 Negro colleges and universities participating in a nation-wide drive to raise $1,500,000 for the cause of Negro education, has reached $250,000, Dr. W. L. Imes, president of Knoxville College, said yesterday.

The quota allotted for Knoxville College to raise was $10,000, of which $2797 has been subscribed, M. D. Senter, chairman of the local planning commission, said.

"The fund campaign will continue through the summer months," Dr. Imes said, "and those wishing to make contributions may send hem to either Knoxville College or the United Negro College Fund, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City."

[illegible]e local drive was under the [illegible]ion of Dr. Imes and Knox[illegible]ollege alumni who appealed [illegible]essmen, civic organizations [illegible]ches to support the cause [illegible] education so that the [illegible]eing made in this field [illegible] be lessened because of [illegible]ditions. 5-28-44

[illegible]rive here was opened [illegible] mass meeting held at Mt. [illegible] Baptist Church, 326 Patton Street, Sunday afternoon, May 7. Mayor E. E. Patton and City Manager George R. Dempster were present and gave the campaign their official endo[illegible] Dr. Imes said the loca[illegible]d be climaxed with [illegible]g, to which th[illegible]d, Wednesday a[illegible] Chapel.

"Knoxville [illegible]ca-tional Negro coll[illegible]nded in 1875 and is one of the oldest of Negro institutions," Dr. Imes stated. "It was founded by the United Presbyterian Church and has been under the auspices of that church since the founding. Fisk University at Nashville was founded a few years before Knoxville College, but this was an era in which a number of Negro colleges in both the North and South were being established," he said.

Commencement exercises at Knoxville College will begin May 31 and continue through June 5.

Wednesday at 8 p. m. Dean D. K. Cherry, who has been connected with Knoxville College for the past nine years, will be honored in a recognition service at which Dean Fred C. Smith of the University of Tennessee, will be the principal speaker.

Friday at 8 p. m., Roland Hayes, described as "the greatest singer of his race," will sing at MacMillan Chapel.

Sunday, June 4, at 7:30 p. m., [illegible] Imes will deliver the bacca[illegible]e sermon in MacMillan [illegible] and Monday, June 5, at [illegible]., President Mordecia W. [illegible], of Howard College, [illegible]gton, D. C., will speak at [illegible]cement exercises.

[illegible]ceeds Of Plays [illegible] Aid College Fund

Three one-act plays will be presented in Presnell Chapel, Knoxville College, Monday at 8 p. m., the proceeds of which will go to the United Ne[illegible] Campaign Fund. All [illegible]llege alumni an[illegible]llege are urged[illegible]

Savannah, Ga. News

Rockefeller's Sound Views

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in an appeal last week in support of a $1,500,000 United Negro College fund for twenty-seven negro colleges and universities in this country, displayed a commendable common-sense view of the race situation in the South when he rebuked those who would solve the problem of negro readjustment "exclusively by law or by pressure methods."

He called instead for "mutual understanding, forbearance and progress by agreeme[illegible]and that is exactly what the tho[illegible]hite and colored people in the[illegible]cate. 6-1-44

Mr. [illegible]y h[illegible]hilanthropies and hu[illegible]has for many years ha[illegible] with social and economi[illegible] therefore, has been in a positio[illegible] racial as well as other questi[illegible]his country. His views, under the [illegible]rcumstances, are contributions of value to any approach that is made to race questions in the South.

The thing Southerners will not tolerate is for crackbrained would-be "progressives" in the North—whatever their names or labels may be—to attempt to force upon this section alleged "reform" measures and questionable ideologies under the guise of lofty humanitarianism.

Such maneuvers have been tried time and again since the days of Reconstruction and have never succeeded. They won't succeed now. On the other hand a great deal of good can and will be accomplished by attacking the problem in the way Mr. Rockefeller has suggested.

Striking Appeal for Negroes

An impressive booklet has been issued by the United Negro College Fund Campaign, in which funds are solicited for the education of members of the colored race. News-Tribune—Rome, Ga.

Among the fine illustrations used in this booklet is a picture of a monument erected to Booker T. Washington, upon which is inscribed this testimonial: "He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry." 5-18-44

The significance of this phrase is emphasized throughout the booklet, which handles the subject of Negro advancement in a sane and constructive manner, worthy of the teachings of Booker T. Washington himself. It is set forth in a convincing manner that the Negro college is the institution best equipped to point the way to improved conditions for the colored race.

It is an interesting circumstance that nowhere in this booklet is there any suggestion that the way to increased success and happiness of the Negro is through the ballot. This is in such marked contrast to most of the discussion of the Negro question as to be quite remarkable. Most of those who now are agitating the subject seem to be under the impression—as were most of the abolitionists after the War Between the States—that all the Negro needed to give him the economic position to which he aspires is to give him ~~the~~ ballot, which is so far from the truth that it is refreshing to find one influential agency which thinks so little of that phase as an unlifting factor that no mention whatever is made of it.

Startlingly impressive, too, is a large illustration that appears in the booklet without any comment. This picture shows a miserable, unsightly, unclean and obviously unhealthy place of residence for Negroes, located in the City of Washington. This point is made clear by the fact that beyond the scene of squalor over the ruins of a tumbled-down outhouse and a trash-strewn back yard, there looms the beautiful dome of the United States Capitol. 5-18-44

This view shows clearly that there is another form of education that is being overlooked in the Nation's Capital, which is notorious for the unsanitary conditions facing the Negro population. All of those fanatical anti-poll tax elements and opponents of segregation laws in the South should study this picture and learn that there is an opportunity in their own community for services of the most priceless nature that might be rendered members of the Negro race; not in the South, but in the very shadow of the Nation's proud Capitol.

The Negro needs help, as all sympathetic and understand Southerners realize, but this help is not to be provided through the mere conferring of the ballot or through the wreckage of Southern segregation laws. It must come through education, intelligent understanding and through mutual cooperation that can never eventuate from bitter agitation such as is being carried on by the racial equality zealots.

For Southern Negroes

News—Birmingham, Ala.

Twenty-seven Negro colleges and universities have joined in a United Negro College Fund. The goal is $1,500,000, to be used solely to meet current needs and expenses of the schools, which have been hard hit by the war. 6-9-44

All but two of these colleges are in the South, and those two are in states bordering on the South. Tuskegee Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala., is among the colleges participating; Birmingham's quota of this goal is $25,000. Contributions are being sought from all sources. It is an opportunity for Negroes to help the cause of higher education for their race. It is an opportunity for white people to make a contribution to the general improvement of the section in which they live.

Tests Sincerity

News+Observer—Raleigh, N.C.

The drive for a fund of a million and a half dollars to help 27 Negro colleges in the South is on. The *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican* calls on the people to respond to this attempt to aid colleges which serve the race chiefly in training teachers, doctors, dentists, and ministers. It says that "in the main the struggling colleges have lived because the race produced men who were willing to toil in them toward an era they might never live to see."

Ever since 1868 the Republicans

of the North, giving lip service to the Negroes, have kept the Negro in political slavery and done nothing toward their education or well-being. They regarded Negroes as political chattels and never turned their hands to aid in their education, even defeating the Blair bill which recognized the duty of the whole nation to provide schools, instead of leaving the whole cost on the Southern people who were too poor to provide sufficient funds for the proper schooling of both white and Negro children. Some generous individuals in the North have given to aid in the education of the Negro, but the amounts have been small and wholly inadequate. 5-11-44

This appeal for a million and a half dollars for struggling colleges is a test of whether people in Massachusetts and other States give only words of friendship for the Negro. If the professions of interest are sincere, the fund will be raised and increased by those who are vocal in sentiment for better educational opportunities for the Negro. 5-11-44

Put up or shut up!

NEW EFFORT FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Bystander, Des Moines, Iowa

Immediately following the civil war, several northern churches sent missionaries into the south to teach Negroes. Several established schools and colleges. General Armstrong established Hampton in Virginia, General Howard, Howard University in the District of Columbia, Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee in Alabama, Clark University by the Methodist church and Atlanta Baptist college by the Baptist in Atlanta; Piney Wood in Mississippi by Lawrence Jones and hundreds of others scattered throughout the south. March 16, 1944

Practically all of these schools received the majority of their funds from charitable donations. The heads of some of these schools have travelled throughout the north raising funds for their respective schools. The individual states give them practically no support.

When the depression came on, charitable donations were cut to the bone. Many of these schools were forced to close their doors or restrict operations to the extent that their work was severely crippled. Then too, a lot of permiscious collections have been going on for years with the result that much of the donations were not used to the best advantage.

Recently, twenty-seven of these institutions established the "United Negro College Fund" for the purpose of combining their efforts under one head to raise funds. This plan is similar to our Community Chest, a system adopted in most cities.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been chosen honorary chairman and Walter Hoving of New York, national chairman. Both have been active in this type of charity.

Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, speaking of the plan said, "We must face realistically the rather critical future presented to us in terms of financial support. We realize that certain changes have taken place in American life that prevent our securing, on the old basis, the same type of help that has been the case in past years." He pointed out further that the financial support heretofore coming from white philanthropic sources is drying up. "This fact, plus the demand for a higher standard of educational achievement now and in the post-war world, make this campaign for funds a double-barrelled issue among the Negro people," he said.

It is fortunate that these educators have been sufficiently foresighted to recognize that if such institutions expect to survive and go forward, modern methods of handling their income and expenses must be adopted.

All's Not Bad In War

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

18M

Whatever may be said in condemnation of war and its horrors, certain lessons seem to be gained which ordinarily do not come as readily in normal routine. Men seem to have a deeper appreciation for the value of time and are therefore, more punctual than citizens in civilian life. They are taught absolute respect for duly constituted authority. And they possess a deeper loyalty to causes with which they are allied.

All, therefore. is not bad in war. Such a lesson is brought home to us by the recent example of our valiant men of the 93rd Infantry Division, "serving somewhere in the Southwest Pacific," who, hearing of our current drive for funds, contributed more than $16,000 to the United College Fund Campaign.

Chairman Walter Hoving, in making public the gift very fittingly said: "It is an inspiration to all of us who worked in the campaign to receive this fine support from Negro servicemen. He also stated that this was probably the largest single gift made to any campaign during the present-war by any division of the U. S. Army.

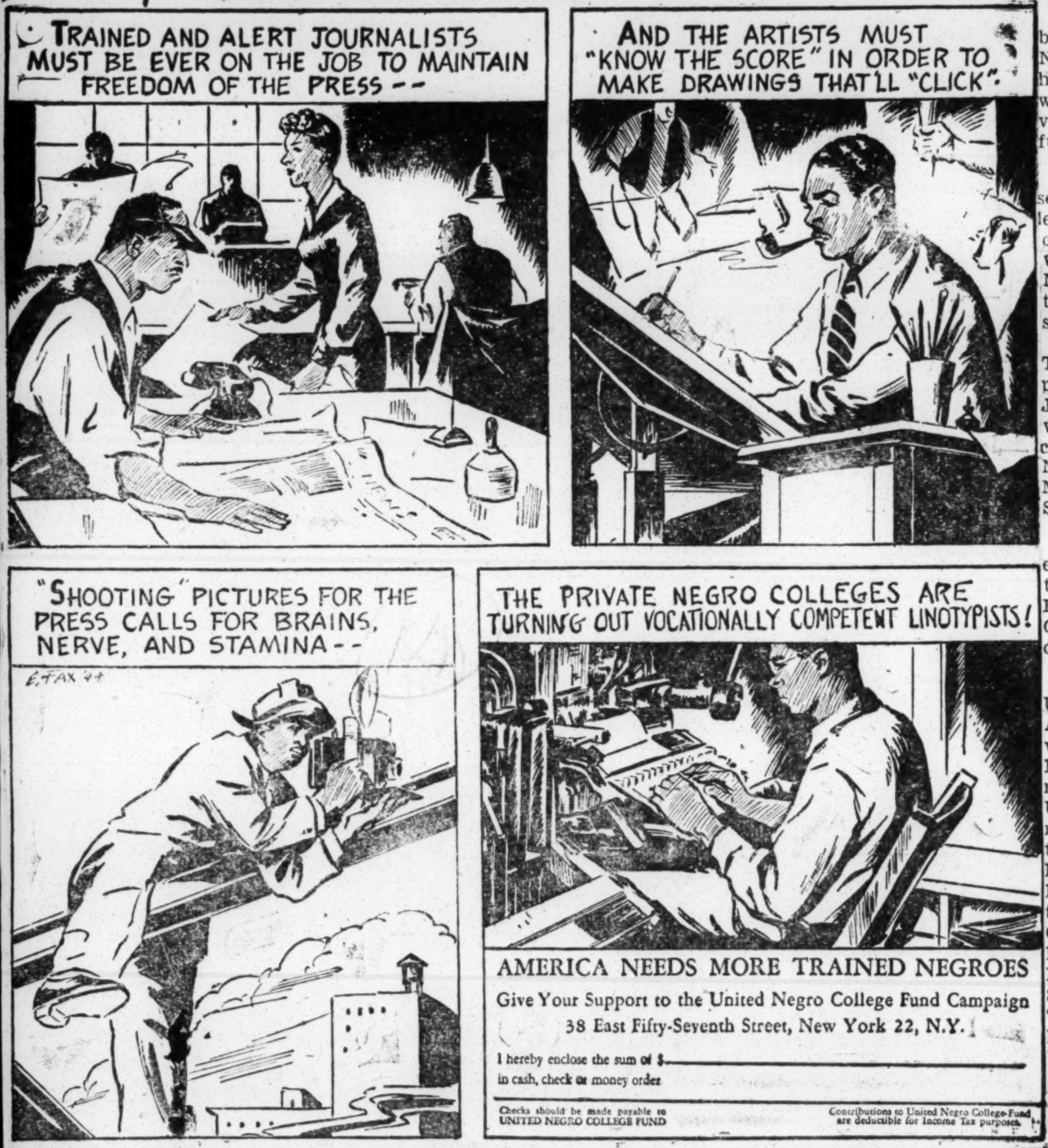
10-19-44

In itself, the gift is handsome and is worthy of much commendation by Negroes. Considered in its proper perspective, we cannot over emphasize the deep significance of men, already grappling with fierce and cruel foes to survive, in raising so large a sum for the benefit of the people back home.

Several other smaller instances were noted of this splendid spirit of patriotism and devotion, when several different contributions were made and reported to the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the struggle for full citizenship rights may go forward.

TRAINED NEGROES WILL HELP MAINTAIN A FREE PRESS IN AMERICA

Whip - Miami, Fla. 7-1-44


TRAINED AND ALERT JOURNALISTS MUST BE EVER ON THE JOB TO MAINTAIN FREEDOM OF THE PRESS --
AND THE ARTISTS MUST "KNOW THE SCORE" IN ORDER TO MAKE DRAWINGS THAT'LL "CLICK".
"SHOOTING" PICTURES FOR THE PRESS CALLS FOR BRAINS, NERVE, AND STAMINA --
E. FAX 44
THE PRIVATE NEGRO COLLEGES ARE TURNING OUT VOCATIONALLY COMPETENT LINOTYPISTS!

AMERICA NEEDS MORE TRAINED NEGROES

Give Your Support to the United Negro College Fund Campaign
38 East Fifty-Seventh Street, New York 22, N.Y.

I hereby enclose the sum of $__________
in cash, check or money order

Checks should be made payable to UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Contributions to United Negro College Fund are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

GIVE NOW TO THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

TOUR CONSIDERED FOR NEGRO ACTORS

Times - New York, N.Y.

'Three's a Family' Company May Go on Road to Help Educational Fund

4-14-44

The United Negro College Fund, which launches its drive next month to raise $1,500,000 for the furtherance of Negro education in this country, is considering touring an all-Negro version of the Broadway comedy "Three's a Family" as part of its national campaign, it was learned yesterday. Representatives of the organization will see a performance of the play next Monday evening at the Longacre Theatre as done by members of the American Negro Company. Should the project materialize, the Negro group will perform the Phoebe and Henry Ephron comedy in at least twenty cities. John Golden, sponsor of the local presentation, which reaches its 400th showing tomorrow afternoon, already has consented to the tour.

Permanent Organization Mapped For College Fund

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

7-4-44

The organization meeting of the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., was held at Atlanta University last week, the presidents of the 27 private colleges which compose the fund, constituting the board.

William J. Trent, Jr., executive secretary of the United Negro College Fund gave an interim report on the progress of the first nationwide fund campaign, launched in May in an effort to raise $1,500,000 to allocate among the participating schools. 7-4-44

Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, was elected president of the board; Dr. T. E. Jones, Fisk University President, vice-president; George W. Burchum, of Chase National Bank of New York, was elected treasurer and Miss Florence Read, President of Spelman College, secretary.

The directors approved an operating budget for continuation of the headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh Srteet, New York City, where Mr. Trent will be in charge. 7-4-44

The colleges which compose the United Negro College Fund are Atlanta University, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Bennett College, Bethune-Cookman College, Clark College, Dillard University, Fisk University, Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Knoxville College, Lane College, LeMoyne College, Lincoln University, Livingstone College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Philander Smith College, Samuel Huston College, Shaw University, Spelman College, Texas College, Tillotson College, Tougaloo College, Tuskegee Institute, Virginia Union University and Wiley College.

Daily gives Negro school fund support

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

7-10-44

Support for the United Negro College Fund campaign to raise $1,500,000 nationally for the operating and maintenance needs of 27 Negro institutions of higher learning was asked of the American public last week in an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor. It was one of several such editorials thus far generously donated the drive by the nation's metropolitan press.

"America is free to choose whether the Negro shall remain her liability or become her opportunity,' the Monitor wrote, quoting Gunnar Myrdal in "An American Dilemma." 7-10-44

"It has been stated," the Monitor went on, "that the United States Army is five divisions smaller than it might be because an equivalent number of physically fit Negroes are illiterate. The remedy for this is more and better primary schools, principally in the South. The Negro colleges come into the picture because many of their graduates become teachers among their own people.

"America's Negro colleges have a great opportunity. By laying emphasis on fundamental education, they can lift the underprivileged of the race out of the pit of ignorance. Other Americans can have a share in the work through their contributions."

Victor Jory, Muriel Rahn To Aid Negro College Fund

PM - New York, N.Y. 7-13-44

To aid the United Negro College Fund reach its goal of $1,500,000, a group of notables from the theater and concert worlds will combine talents in a benefit performance at Town Hall Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Victor Jory, Muriel Rahn, John Kirby, Ray Lev, Mary Lou Williams, Marva Louis, Napoleon Reed, the Berry Brothers, Ralph Cooper, Una Mae Carlisle, Alan Corelli, Edward Matthews, Minto Cato and Peewee Marquette are among the artists who will appear. Tickets for the program range from $6 to $1, including tax.

$75,000 GIVEN UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Tribune - Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Walter Dill Scott, general chairman of the United Negro college fund campaign, 19 S. La Salle st., reports receipts of $75,000 to date. A goal of $100,000 has been set.

E. P. Brooks, chairman of the corporate gifts committee, received a donation of $2,000 from Quaker Oats company and $1,000 from the Inland Steel company. Other corporate gifts were from Elieb and Loeb, United Air Lines, Peterson Coal, and the Borden company. 7-23-44

Mrs. Charles W. Gilkey, chairman of women's special gifts committee, announced contributions from Jessie Veeder, Mrs. Daniel Stecker, Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill, and Carol Cotton Towie.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

People's Voice - New York, N.Y.

SPONSORS

An All Star Benefit Concert

for the

United Negro College Fund

7-15-44

SUNDAY, JULY 16th—2:30 p.m.

at

TOWN HALL—123 West 43rd Street

STARS OF STAGE & SCREEN APPEARING

Muriel Rahn, Marva Louis, Victor Jory, Berry Brothers, Una Mae Carlisle, John Kirby and Band, Canada Lee, Buddy Johnson, Minto Cato, Ralph Cooper, Trevor Bacon, "Tab" Smith, Flora Washington, Bill Bailey, Pewee Marquette, The Jubalaires, Milt Gabler, Mary Lou Williams,

Hazel Scott, Pearl Primus, Napoleon Reed, Dick Montgomery, Eddie Matthews, Ray Lev.

TICKETS: Loges $5.00 plus tax; Orchestra $5.00, $3.00, $2.00 plus tax; Balcony $3.00, $2.00, $1.00 plus tax.

Tickets on Sale at the: United Negro College Fund, 38 East 57th Street, PL. 5-9618; YMCA, 180 West 135th Street, ED. 4-9600; Box Office, Town Hall, 113 West 43rd Street, BR. 9-9447.

92ND GIVES $4,000 TO COLLEGE FUND

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

7-22-44

NEW YORK — Checks totaling $4,429.33 were sent to the United Negro College Fund from the 92nd Division stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., it was announced at the headquarters of the fund this week.

Of the entire amount, $3,101.83 was collected from the ranks and sent to the UNCF by Divisional Chaplain Louis J. Bentley. The station hospital, under the command of Col. M. O. Bousfield, gave $1,110; Col. E. N. Hardy, commander of the post, contributed $5; the 335th Station hospital, under command of Maj. W. H. Strickland, sent $75, and the headquarters detachment gave $37.50.

Committee Seeks $1,500,000 To Aid 27 Colored Colleges

Philadelphia Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

3-11-44

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Walter Hoving, chairman of the national board of the United Service Organizations, has accepted the chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee, which will seek to raise $1,500,000 this year for twenty-seven leading colleges and universities in this country.

These institutions have banded together to raise funds necessary for the continuation and improvement of education of colored people.

3-11-44

The campaign will be launched in about a month, Hoving announced. Campaign headquarters will be at 38 East Fifty-seventh street.

The entire proceeds will be devoted to the purpose for which the drive will be conducted, as the campaign expenses have been obtained through contributions from the colleges themselves, the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board.

The following institutions will participate in the drive: 3-11-44

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Howard University, Washington; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Willard University, New Orleans; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lake College, Jackson, Tenn.; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.

3-11-44

Livingstone College, Saulsbury, N. C.; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark; Samuel Houston College, Auston, Texas; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.; Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Tillotson College, Austin, Texas; Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR NEGRO COLLEGES

Record — Newton County, Miss.

The depressive effects of the war have been felt by every college which depends on private means, and by none as sharply as the negro universities and schools. Being without rich alumni at any time and having no margin of security, depending on the support of the socially-conscious well-to-do who find themselves less able to contribute even to the worthiest causes, and on tuition receipts now withheld by the removal of the greater part of their student bodies to the armed services, the plight of the 27 accredited negro colleges enters a critical phase. 6-1-44

To the raising of a $1,500,000 maintenance fund by appeal to the whole population—the first attempted in behalf of these schools—we subscribe without the slightest reservation. Negro colleges in Mississippi will get their full share.

The problem of the negro begins with his economic status, and this inevitably is linked with his training. Each tenth American is a negro, and of these nine in ten are unskilled and four in ten have been able to get less than five years of schooling.

There is no way to permanent improvement of an economic status without formal education, nor to a grasp of accompanying responsibilities without its disciplines.

Plainly, there is more to the negro problem than schooling. There is the matter of utilizing the trained negro in ways commensurate with his training, or reaping on the investment which that training represents. And this is a matter calling for infinite planning and patience and for crystallizing and putting to practical use a great mass of good will toward the negro. Just as obviously, the beginning is education, and of this problem the immediate aspect is the continuance of institutions already in existence for the purpose. 6-1-44

This is not to be settled with amiable intentions but only with hard cash. We bespeak this investment, not only as a matter of justice but of self-interest as a nation. If we ever are to get beyond the stage of merely "controlling" the problem of the negro, the way will lie in his enlightment. That will not be the only step, but it is the first and the nearest.—Jackson Daily News.

NEGRO COLLEGE DRIVE

Age — New York, N.Y.

THOSE who have been concerned with the future of the Negro institutions of higher learning which have been facing diminishing grants from private philanthropy are heartened by the news that Walter Hoving, president of Lord & Taylor and chairman of the national board of the USO, has accepted the chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee. 3-11-44

In about a month, the committee will launch a drive to raise $1,500,000 for twenty-seven leading Negro colleges and universities. The drive will be conducted by local committees throughout the country, and the entire proceeds will go to the colleges through an arrangement under which the expenses of the campaign will be defrayed by the colleges, with the assistance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board.

When plans for the drive were announced, Mr. Hoving said:

"In my opinion, this is one of the most forward-looking steps to help Negroes help themselves by making it possible for them through higher education to develop sound Negro leadership which will go far toward creating better understanding between the races in America."

We agree that this is a forward-looking step, but just educating Negroes is not enough in itself. There must be avenues open in which the educated Negro can apply what knowledge he has learned about business or what skills he has developed for trade. In an ideal state, education would be sufficient because then there would be no racial barriers raised against employment. But this is not an ideal state or nation, and racial barrers still exist against Negroes in most fields of endeavor. The problem, then, is two-fold. First, there must be education; and secondly, there must be outlets in which the talents acquired through education can be utilized. 3-11-44

We hope that Mr. Hoving's committee is successful in its drive to raise funds for our Negro institutions of higher learning. We trust that the persons associated with him in this worthy drive also take into account that **Negroes must also have opportunties after** they have been educated, or the effort will have been in vain.

United Negro College Fund Campaign Plans

To Raise $1,500,000 For 27 Institutions

Age — New York, N.Y.

Walter Hoving, chairman of the national board of the United Service Organizations, on March 1, accepted the chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee, which will seek to raise $1,500,000 this year for twenty-seven leading Negro colleges and universities in this country. 3-11-44

These educational institutions have banded together to raise funds necessary for the continuation and improvement of Negro education in America.

The campaign will be launched in about a month, Mr. Hoving announced. Campaign headquarters will be at 38 East Fifty-seventh street.

The entire proceeds of the drive will be devoted to the purpose for which it will be conducted as the campaign expenses have been obtained through contributions from the colleges themselves, the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board.

"In my opinion this is one of th most forward looking steps taken recently in America to help Negroes help themselves by making it possible for them through higher education to develop sound Negro leadership, which will go far toward creating a better understanding between the white and Negro races in America," Mr. Hoving said in announcing the plans for the campaign. 3-11-44

The following educational institutions will participate in the drive:

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Howard University, Washington; **Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Bennett College, Greensborough, N. C.**; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.; Willard University, New Orleans; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Lake College, Jackson, Tenn.; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.

Livingstone College, Saulsbury, N. C.; Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Austin, Tex.; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.; Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Tillotson College, Tougaloo, Miss.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.

13n-1944

United Negro College Fund

FOR NEGRO COLLEGES

Jackson, Miss, ~~News~~

The depressive effects of the war have been felt by every college which depends on private means, and by none as sharply as the negro universities and schools. Being without rich alumni at any time and having no margin of security, depending on the support of the socially-conscious well-to-do who find themselves less able to contribute even to the worthiest causes, and on tuition receipts now withheld by the removal of the greater part of their student bodies to the armed services, the plight of the 27 accredited negro colleges enters a critical phase. 5-31-44

To the raising of a $1,500,000 maintenance fund by appeal to the whole population—the first attempted in behalf of these schools—we subscribe without the slightest reservation. Negro colleges in Mississippi will get their full share.

The problem of the negro begins with his economic status, and this inevitably is linked with his training. Every tenth American is a negro, and of these nine in ten are unskilled and four in 10 have been able to get less than five years of schooling. 5-31-44

There is no way to permanent improvement of an economic status without formal education, nor to a grasp of accompanying responsibilities without its disciplines.

Plainly, there is more to the negro problem than schooling. There is the matter of utilizing the trained negro in ways commensurate with his training, or reaping on the investment which that training represents. And this is a matter calling for infinite planning and patience and for crystallizing and putting to practical use a great mass of good will toward the negro. Just as obviously, the begining is education, and of this problem the immediate aspect is the continuance of institutions already in existence for the purpose.

This is not to be settled with amiable intentions but only with hard cash. We bespeak this investment, not only as a matter of justice but of self-interest as a nation. If we ever are to get beyond the stage of merely "controlling" the problem of the negro, the way will lie in his enlightment. That will not be the only step, but it is the first and the nearest.

Age-Herald - Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO COLLEGE FUND GAINS

6-25-44

NEW YORK, June 25—(AP)—The United Negro College Fund has exceeded the half million dollar mark in collections and pledges in its first nationwide campaign, Winthrop W. Aldrich, national treasurer announced Sunday. Among contributions, he said, was one of more than $4,000 from the 92nd Division composed of Negro troops at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The goal for the 27 colleges and universities included in the fund is $1,500,000.

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

7-31-44

7-31-44

SPEARHEADS—Leading the local drive to raise money for the United Negro College Fund are the pastor and trustees of Independent Church of Christ, shown above. Bottom row, from left to right: Daisy Markham, Dr. N. A. Fearonce, Bernard C. Herndon, the Rev. Clayton D. Russell, Gilbert Lindsay, Thomas M. McKee, Ruth I. Jackson. Top row, left to right: Isaac Robinson, Thomas Duckett, Alfonso Robinson, Augustus Hawkins, local assemblyman, Frank A. Randolph, E. J. Porter. (See story).

Locals appeal for aid to Negro College fund

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

7-31-44

Spearheading the local drive for the United Negro College Fund, the Rev. Clayton D. Russell and trustees of Independent church this week released an appeal to local citizens to participate in the campaign which is winning the support of the nation, irrespective of race.

With John D. Rockefeller Jr. as national chairman of the advisory committee and Walter Hoving as national chairman, the fund is designed to support 27 accredited private Negro colleges, some of whom may be forced to close their doors unless they receive support. Administrative officials of the schools report that endowments of recent years have been small and that tuitions, limited by the drafting of potential male students, are not sufficient to support the institutions. 7-31-44

Pointing out that the majority of the race's Negro teachers, lawyers, physicians, ministers, businesswomen and men and other leaders have received their educations in one or more of the schools to be aided by the Fund, local supporters of the drive declared that much of the leadership of the future must yet come out of these Southern schools.

"Those of you whose sons and daughters are privileged to attend the colleges of the west, east and north, ought to think seriously of those thousands of boys and girls in the southern states who must by circumstances, seek the best and closest college to him or her for the purpose of his or her training and education and who consequently, develop into some of our finest leaders", a statement from local drive headquarters read. "Therefore, it is doubly necessary that your support should be 100c. As many of the various leaders and endowers to these colleges have said, out of 13 million Negroes, we ought to be able to support all of the Negro private colleges." 7-31-44

The local committee is asking public support of the drive.

Due to limited transportation facilities and personnel, everyone may not be called upon individually for contributions. Therefore, interested persons are asked to mail a substantial contribution NOW to: United Negro College Fund Campaign Los Angeles Committee, c/o Independent Church of Christ, 736 E. 16th Street, Los Angeles 11, California. 7-31-44

Bernard C. Herndon is chairman of the local committee. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

Step Hailed as Most Progressive In Recent History of Education as 27 Schools Act to Raise More Than a Million Dollars

Northwest Herald — Seattle, Wash.

3-15-44

For the first time in the history of Negro education, twenty-seven of the leading privately-controlled Negro colleges and universities are pooling their resources and energies to raise $1,500,000 for their current maintenance, in a nation-wide fund drive through a newly-created organization, the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week.

Walter Hoving, a prominent New York merchant and chairman of the national board of the United Service Organizations, yesterday accepted the national chairmanship of the United Negro College Fund Campaign Committee. This fund campaign committee will be interracial in character. Mr. Hoving said that he would name members of his national committee within a few days. The campaign for $1,500,000 will be conducted by local committees throughout the nation. The drive will terminate at the end of May. 3-15-44

In accepting the national chairmanship of the fund-raising committee, Mr. Hoving, a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I., said, "In my opinion this is one of the most forward-looking steps taken recently in America to help Negroes help themselves by making it possible for them through higher education to develop sound Negro leadership, which will go far toward creating a better understanding between the Negro and white races in America." 3-15-44

Organization headquarters for the United Negro College Fund campaign have been opened at 38 East 57th Street ,New York City, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, New York City, who also heads the National War Fund, has accepted the voluntary position of treasurer of the College Fund.

A number of prominent persons of both races have joined the sponsoring committee of the United Negro College Fund, among whom are C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Will W. Alexander, vice-president of the Rosenwald Fund; P. B. Young, Sr., Robert Ogden Purves, Bishop Lorendzo S. King, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. M. S. Davage, William J. Schieffelin. 3-15-44

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who has worked untiringly with the presidents of the affiliating colleges in the formation of the United Negro College Fund, expressed his enthusiasm for the project by saying that the United Negro College Fund sponsoring committee was convinced that the step is one of the most important undertaken in the history of Negro education. It is in keeping with the latest methods of private financing in the country, he said, and will effect a huge saving in the finance and energy heretofore expended by the individual schools in their efforts to keep their institutions operating, thereby enabling them to spend more money on the actual and real needs of education, modern equipment, a well-trained teaching staff, student aid, and the making of education more accessible to the masses. 3-15-44

The participating institutions of the United Negro College Fund campaign are: Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Dillard, Lincoln, Virginia Union and Shaw universities; Bennett, Bethune-Cookman, Clark, Samuel Huston, Knoxville, Lane, LeMoyne, Livingstone, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Philander Smith, Spelman, Texas, Tillotson, Wiley, and Tougaloo colleges; Atlanta University School of Social Work, Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, and Tuskegee Institute.

Fighter Pilots Aid College Fund

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

By MAX JOHNSON
AFRO War Correspondent with U.S. Troops in Italy

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ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE, Italy. — The fighter pilot group commanded by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., sent back to the States this week voluntary contributions amounting to approximately $250 toward the United Negro College Fund Campaign. 7-22-44

Several of the officers and men are graduates and former students of the colleges to benefit in the campaign. All I have talked to on the matter said they contributed because they are aware of the great need for more educational facilities at home.

They said they would like to see some concrete strides in this direction when they return to the States.

New Flight Officers

Meanwhile, the group now has four flight officers, all of whom are recent additions.

A flight officer is a pilot but not a commissioned officer. His rank is below that of a second lieutenant but his pay is almost as much as that of a first lieutenant. He wears a blue and gold bar. 7-22-44

Flight Officer Edward J. Williams, 1521 Eleventh Street, Northwest, Washington, was first to join Colonel Davis's group after his graduation from the Tuskegee Army Air Base and is probably the first of his race to reach this theatre with his rank.

Other flight officers who are more recent arrivals here are: William Hill, Huntington, W.Va.; Cornelius Goud, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Clarence H. Driver, Los Angeles, Calif.

Three $1,000 Gifts Swell Negro Fund Campaign

Tribune—Chicago, Ill.

Gifts of $1,000 each from the Chicago Bridge and Iron company, the C. B. & Q. railroad, and the Commonwealth Edison company have brought the United Negro college fund campaign over the $80,000 mark. Large contributions also were made by the Coca-Cola Bottling company, R. R. Donnelly, Illinois Meat company, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Hibbard, Spencer and Bartlett, and the Pabst Brewing company. 8-6-44

Alabama Elks Aid Negro College Fund

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Present and past exalted rulers of Elks Lodges in Alabama met here Sunday for the annual meeting of the Exalted Rulers' Council. Harold C. Saunders, past exalted ruler of the Booker T. Washington Lodge No. 762 and chief antler of the council, made the welcome address to the visiting delegates on behalf of the Elk Lodge at Tuskegee Institute.

Immediately following the luncheon the members of the council, led by James E. Kelly, grand secretary, Birmingham, Ala., conducted a brief memorial service at the grave of Booker T. Washington. Following this service a wreath was placed on the grave of Mr. Washington.

One of the most constructive features of this session was a contribution of $50.00 by the council to the United Negro College Fund through Tuskegee Institute. 7-29-44

Plans were made for the council to be represented at the Elks regional oratorical contest in Mobile on July 31, and for attending the National Convention which will be held in Chicago in August.

C. Saunders,, was re-elected chief antler for another term.

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGES

Cincinnati Ohio.
The Union — 1-4-44

New York—Talladega College, Johnson C. Smith University, and Paine College have been elected to membership in the United Negro College Fund, Inc., according to an announcement by W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Fund. This brings to a total of five new colleges admitted this year, the other two being Benedict College of Marshall, Texas. Thirty-two colleges are now members of the Fund.

Headquarters of the Fund are located at 38 East Fifty-seventh St., New York City.

180-1944

St. Barnabas a Haven For Homeless Children

World-Telegram - New York, N.Y. 2-5-44

2-5-44

Miss Serious.

2-5-44

World-Telegram Photos.
Miss Busy.

By CAROL TAYLOR,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Two chubby, tow-headed brothers toddled about St. Barnabas House today, happy with their new-found toys.

"Almost too happy," sighed the executive director, Miss Mary L. Bolster, as she watched contented Joey, 3, and Jimmy, 2, and told of their emergency admittance late last night to the temporary shelter at 304-308 Mulberry St.

"Their father is in the army," she said. "The mother, who is expecting another child, is desperately ill.

"Last night, she had to leave Joey and Jimmy. She was taken to the hospital and the boys were brought here."

Temporarily Isolated.

At St. Barnabas the brothers were put in "admittance isolation" prior to their examination by a doctor. After the physical check, they will join the other pre-school age children in the cheerful nursery. 2-5-44

The shelter was founded in 1864 by the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society to provide a temporary home for helpless women and children.

In 1878, John Jacob Astor built an addition at 306 Mulberry, complete with chapel. To this quaint original chapel, school age children go every morning for prayer. Sunday service is led by an Episcopal chaplain.

The shelter is open to children, to women temporarily without means or a home, and to prospective mothers who are homeless. Finding that need for a shelter for adults has decreased because of increased employment, the House is expanding its facilities for child care and has recently added 20 beds.

Mother and Children Housed.

Sometimes both mother and children are cared for simultaneously. Several months ago, a mother just separated from her husband came to Barnabas House with her two children. The shelter was home to the family until the mother found work. 2-5-44

The shelter make no distinction as to race, creed, or color. Its guests usually are directed there by the City Department of Welfare, by social workers in hospitals and private agencies, and in 1943 they numbered 934. The staff of 28 includes nurses, play teachers, aids, attendants, office workers, chambermaids and cooks.

Miss Bolster recalled that just the other day an elderly woman came into her office, thrust a $20 bill into her hand and said:

"I have work now. I want to repay you for the care you gave me when I needed it."

Rockmart Negro Orphan Home Is Tribute to Teacher's Charity

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
March 26, 1944

By RUBY DODSON CAMPBELL

ROCKMART, Ga., March 25.—A Negro school teacher's faith and her unselfish devotion to unfortunate children of her race is revealed in the story of the Sarah Divinia Murphy Home for Children near Rockmart, said to be the only one of its kind in the south.

The home, a few miles west of Rockmart, just off the main highway to the south, was started in 1931 by Sarah Murphy, who came as a teacher in the Polk county schools 12 years previously.

She was called one night to the home of a dying woman, the mother of six small children—the youngest only a day old. They had been deserted by the husband. There was no one to take charge of the little family after the mother's death, so the teacher took them to her own home where she and her husband, a worker in a cement plant, cared for them as their own.

Three years later, six more children were taken in, and more and more came until now there are 43, ranging in age from four months to 23 years. The home was named in memory of the couple's only child, who died when she was 10 years old.

Some time after adopting the first children, John Murphy lost the sight of one eye in a rock explosion and he had to give up his work in the plant. Recovering, he found many things he was able to do about the house and he began the training of the young boys in farm work.

The home is in an old iron ore region known as Grady, once a place of bustling activity, but for the past several years almost abandoned. The children are housed in a five-room dwelling and a smaller shanty, the latter serving as sleeping quarters for the boys. Surrounding these houses are two acres of land donated by the iron ore company. Nearby is a seven-arce farm, cultivated by the boys, and they also work on shares other farm lands in the surrounding country. They plan to have about 60 acres under cultivation this year, the produce to be used in the home. As soon as they are old enough, the boys learn wood cutting and, besides providing their own fuel, are able to sell the surplus.

Every boy and girl is given a definite task to perform. The girls are taught housework and laundering. The older girls supervise the work of the younger. Many of them are expert in making over old garments into wearable clothing and show a decided talent for weaving rugs and making attractive quilts from scraps left over from sewing. Not one thing is allowed to go to waste at this place.

Donations of clothing and other necessities come in spasmodically from church organizations in Rockmart and other places, and the local community chest contributes $150 per year to the home.

Last summer they canned hundreds of cans of vegetables, fruits and berries. They hope to can at least 2.000 cans this year.

Across the road from the home is the county school where Sarah still teaches. Most of her pupils now are her adopted children and one of them is her assistant. The facilities of the school, as in the home, are very poor, but the children are proud of their books provided by the state and take exceptional care of them.

Each pupil has pledged to buy one war stamp per week, and does so out of his own earnings.

Each Sunday the children march to a near-by church where a thriving Sunday school is conducted. They also have regular preaching services. Their spiritual training is a part of their daily lives. Every child old enough to talk can recite scripture verses.

The six original children are still in the home, with the exception of Seaman Postell Johnson, of the United States Navy, and his sister, Louella, who graduates this spring from the State School for Teachers, at Fort Valley. The other four, Thelma Pauline, Dorothy, Robert Louis and Annie Lillie May, all help with the work at home. Another of the home boys is in the Army, now in North Africa, and several others are nearing the draft age.

Despite the many restrictions, the lack of many necessities, coupled with the fact that she is greatly in need of a vacation after 13 years of daily service, Sarah continues to work and to hope that she may live to see a real industrial school there, with modern buildings erected where the ramshackle houses now stand, and good, substantial roofs replacing the none-too-safe coverings which resemble a patchwork quilt with pieces of tin among the wood shingles.

"Faith and hard work have brought us the blessings we now enjoy," she says, "and I know that somehow all our needs will be supplied. I want every child who calls this home to be trained in some worthwhile work that they may become good citizens and a blessing to the world."

Thirty-Six Homeless Children Cared For By Colored Farm Couple

April 6, 1944

Manning [illegible] Times

Everybody has heard of chain stores, chain letters, and chain smokers, but a worker in the State Department of Public Welfare tells an interesting story of a chain family with some 36 links, only one of which has ever been found to be defective.

Henry and Susan Abercombie—only that isn't the real name—are a colored couple of around sixty years of age. They own a small farm in a South Carolina county, thanks to aid from the Farm Security Administration, and rent a few additional acres from an adjoining tract. They have never had any children, but for more than a third of a century they have made a practice of taking homeless colored children into their home and rearing them as their own. The children are given excellent care, including medical tests and treatments, are sent to school, and later taught and required to work on the farm. When the reach maturity they go their way, but Henry and Susan always find other children to take their places.

The one of whom Henry and Susan are proudest hasn't the slightest doubt that he is their own son, and they are careful to protect him in that belief. Susan tells with pride how she kept his bottle in the bosom of her night clothes to keep the milk warm, and Sam distinctly remembers when he was "nursed" by his "mother". He is now in the army and sends an allotment to the old couple every month. He has also financed an electric pump and an electric refrigerator in the home.

No social agency induced Henry and Susan to establish achain family. It was undertaken to gratify parental instincts which had been denied the satisfaction of actual parenthood. Only by hearsay did the welfare worker learn their story, when it became necessary for her to find a home for six colored children, all under eleven years of age, who had been placed under the department's guardianship by the probate judge after they had been deserted by their mother. The father of the children is serving a term in the State Penitentiary. When brought to the attention of the welfare worker one of the children was naked and the others were in the last remnants of their rags, but Susan took them in. Her first problem was to reassure them when they showed astonishment at being required to remove their filthy clothing and seeing it put into a boiling "wash-pot"—a proceeding they had never seen before.

The only "defective link" in the family chain was one of the children who drifted into bad company and has been convicted several times of petty thievery.

Among the younger members of the present family are two children of former members of the group—"grandchildren of Henry and Susan. One of these, born with clubfeet, was kept in Columbia for several months for treatment, the expense being borne by Henry and Susan, chiefly from the allotment received from their soldier "son". This child, now about three years old, is just learning to walk.

An official report from the county welfare office ends with the following sentence:

"When asked why she had devoted her life to rearing 36 children of other parents, she usually says with an humble and shy drop of her chin, 'I am always glad to do what I can to help make better citizens.'"

Rockmart Negro Orphan Home Is Tribute to Teacher's Charity

Constitution-Atlanta, Ga.
3-26-44

By RUBY DODSON CAMPBELL

ROCKMART, Ga., March 25.—A Negro school teacher's faith and her unselfish devotion to unfortunate children of her race is revealed in the story of the Sarah Divinia Murphy Home for Children near Rockmart, said to be the only one of its kind in the south.

The home, a few miles west of Rockmart, just off the main highway to the south, was started in 1931 by Sarah Murphy, who came as a teacher in the Polk county schools 12 years previously.

She was called one night to the home of a dying woman, the mother of six small children—the youngest only a day old. They had been deserted by the husband. There was no one to take charge of the little family after the mother's death, so the teacher took them to her own home where she and her husband, a worker in a cement plant, cared for them as their own.

Three years later, six more children were taken in, and more and more came until now there are 43, ranging in age from four months to 23 years. The home was named in memory of the couple's only child, who died when she was 10 years old.

Some time after adopting the first children, John Murphy lost the sight of one eye in a rock explosion and he had to give up his work in the plant. Recovering, he found many things he was able to do about the house and he began the training of the young boys in farm work.

The home is in an old iron ore region known as Grady, once a place of bustling activity, but for the past several years almost abandoned. The children are housed in a five-room dwelling and a smaller shanty, the latter serving as sleeping quarters for the boys. Surrounding these houses are two acres of land donated by the iron ore company. Nearby is a seven-arce farm, cultivated by the boys, and they also work on shares other farm lands in the surrounding country. They plan to have about 60 acres under cultivation this year, the produce to be used in the home. As soon as they are old enough, the boys learn wood cutting and, besides providing their own fuel, are able to sell the surplus. 3-26-44

Every boy and girl is given a definite task to perform. The girls are taught housework and laundering. The older girls supervise the work of the younger. Many of them are expert in making over old garments into wearable clothing and show a decided talent for weaving rugs and making attractive quilts from scraps left over from sewing. Not one thing is allowed to go to waste at this place.

Donations of clothing and other necessities come in spasmodically from church organizations in Rockmart and other places, and the local community chest contributes $150 per year to the home.

Last summer they canned hundreds of cans of vegetables, fruits and berries. They hope to can at least 2,000 cans this year.

Across the road from the home is the county school where Sarah still teaches. Most of her pupils now are her adopted children and one of them is her assistant. The facilities of the school, as in the home, are very poor, but the children are proud of their books provided by the state and take exceptional care of them.

Each pupil has pledged to buy one war stamp per week, and does so out of his own earnings.

Each Sunday the children march to a near-by church where a thriving Sunday school is conducted. They also have regular preaching services. Their spiritual training is a part of their daily lives. Every child old enough to talk can recite scripture verses.

The six original children are still in the home, with the exception of Seaman Postell Johnson, of the United States Navy, and his sister, Louella, who graduates this spring from the State School for Teachers, at Fort Valley. The other four, Thelma Pauline, Dorothy, Robert Louis and Annie Lillie May, all help with the work at home. Another of the home boys is in the Army, now in North Africa, and several others are nearing the draft age.

Despite the many restrictions, the lack of many necessities, coupled with the fact that she is greatly in need of a vacation after 13 years of daily service, Sarah continues to work and to hope that she may live to see a real industrial school there, with modern buildings erected where the ramshackle houses now stand, and good, substantial roofs replacing the none-too-safe coverings which resemble a patchwork quilt with pieces of tin among the wood shingles. 3-26-44

"Faith and hard work have brought us the blessings we now enjoy," she says, "and I know that somehow all our needs will be supplied. I want every child who calls this home to be trained in some worthwhile work that they may become good citizens and a blessing to the world."

NFA Gives Over $4,000 To Orphanage at Oxford

Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va.
1-1-44

OXFORD, N. C.—"Our coming here, today, further evidences the interest of the citizens of our great state in the broad social problems affecting every strata of our population," declared Governor J. M. Broughton recently at the Colored Orphanage here on the occasion of the gift to the institution of $4,659.39 in war bonds and cash by the New Farmers of America, an organization of Negro farm boys.

He further said, "I am proud to learn that the Negro agricultural teachers are willing to share with this most worthy institution in a tangible way." 1-1-44

Lt. Col. Wendell Derricks, of the 930th field artillery, Camp Butner, also presented the orphanage with a cash purse representing the proceeds of a football game played in Durham, December 4 between the 930th Field Artillery and A. and T. College.

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10 Orphan Girls, 8 Boys Locked in Lodging House

Afro American - Baltimore, Md.
7-29-44

BOSON, Mass.— The story o how ten teen-age orphan girls were housed for two weeks in locked fourth floor lodging house on Massachusetts Avenue and eight boys in an adjoining room was described by Municipal Judge Elijah Adlow as "worse than anything I have read in Charles Dickens."

He fined Henry Lee, 43, owne of the property, $100 for conducting a lodging house without a license.

Cleric Has Children on Tour

Lee, in pleading guilty, told of renting his three top-floor rooms for $20 weekly to a Rev. Sider, who is in charge of a tour through Northern cities with the children.

The children, from a Charleston, S.C., orphanage, play musical instruments for a coin-collecting street band. 7-29-44

Lee's bail, which was set at $1000, was reduced because he has no criminal record. Judge Adlow said, "He may not have a record, but he hasn't got a heart."

Lee earns $75 weekly at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Pray For The Safety Of Former Inmates Of Colored Orphanage

Age - New York, N.Y.
1-8-44

Children at the Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale are shown above praying in the chapel of the institution for the safety of their relatives and 180 former boys of the Colored Orphan Asylum who are now serving in all branches of the service and on all the battlefronts. The special service was conducted on Sunday, January 2nd.

Great Interest In Contest To Rename Colored Orphanage

Age - New York, N.Y.
1-8-44

Great interest is being shown in the contest for the renaming of the Colored Orphan Asylum of Riverdale. The fund office at 122 East 22nd street is humming with telephone calls and letters inquiring about the rules and deadline for the contest and competition for the prize of a $25 War Bond is keen.

Mrs. Peyton F. Anderson and Mrs. Melvin Proctor, co-chairmen of the contest committee, announce that the contest would officially close midnight, January 31st, 1944. Judges for the contest include Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Proctor, Doctor Channing Tobias, Dr. Max Yergan, Hon: Hubert T. Delany, Hon. Jane Bolin, Mrs. Louise Morris, and Rev. John Johnson.

Mrs. Anderson said "Today the Colored Orphan Asylum is an outstanding child care agency. We all take pride in its growth and vitality, but do not want to continue a segregated institution. Therefore the name is no longer suitable. You can win a War Bond and do a public service by suggesting a fitting new name."

The Colored Orphan Asylum is a child caring agency providing full support and supervision for 200 children at the institution in Riverdale, New York City and 450 children in foster homes throughout the Metropolitan area. Not all of the children are orphans. Some are victims of broken homes, and some have a sick mother, or a father who can't maintain the family. Children are placed in the institution or ;in a foster home, depending on which type of care is best for them.

Under recent budget amendment, the Colored Orphan Asylum and all other agencies receiving funds from New York City must accept any child within its religious denomination, regardless of color.

180-1944

Negro Orphanage At Oxford Given $2,600 Donation

Herald—Durham, N.C.

N. C. Ushers Group Contributes Funds; Austin Is Speaker

5-1-44

Oxford, April 30.—(Special)—The Negro Orphanage here received a contribution of $2,658.38 this afternoon from the Negro State Interdenominational Ushers Association.

Louis E. Austin, Durham editor and president of the association, made the presentation at ceremonies that attracted ushers and Negro dignitaries from several sections of the State. Several prominent local citizens also attended the ceremonies and were heard in brief remarks following the former acceptance of the check by Dr. E. E. Toney, chairman of the orphanage's board of directors.

T. A. Hamme, superintendent of the orphanage, was master of ceremonies and introduced Austin who, in his presentation speech said the sum was "the contribution of hundreds of little people who are interested in the work of this institution and who offer this concrete demonstration of their interest." Austin said the association doubled its contribution this year and would double the present sum in 1945.

Dr. C. C. Spaulding and R. L. McDougald, Durham Negro business leaders, spoke briefly at the exercises.

5-1-44

Judge B. K. Lassiter, A. H. Powell and B. W. Parham were among the board of directors participating. Other speakers included the Rev. N. A. Cheek and T. C. Harris.

The orphanage chorus furnished music for the occasion. The Rev. L. J. Alexander of Wise offered prayer.

The speakers were unanimous in praise of the orphanage's superintendent Hamme, who in three years has removed a $10,000 indebtedness against the institution and made several improvements in the buildings and grounds.

Let's Help Riverdale

1-29-44 Amsterdam News - New York, N.Y.

Riverdale Orphanage is about 75 blocks north of Harlem in that section of the city called Riverdale. It is filled with hundreds of colored boys and girls—kids who never had a chance. They're good kids, full of fun, smart, willing workers. They're also Harlem's own kids, for they were born and bred right here.

Unlike more fortunate children, however, they have no parents, no one to care for them, unless the people who run Riverdale do. It goes without saying that they can't unless they are provided with money. This month, January, the Riverdale Orphanage is putting on a campaign to raise $20,000 right here in Harlem. It's a campaign to help our kids so that they will have a chance.

Therefore, every Harlemite should make it his special duty and responsibility to give as much as he possibly can to put over this drive, thereby aiding the Riverdale kids. It's a civic responsibility. It's a human responsibility to do so. The best people in the country and the city are behind the Riverdale drive. Mrs. Roosevelt, for example, has given her time and money to help the Riverdale kids. In fact, she went to visit an ex-Riverdaler now in the army when she was in the South Pacific. 1-29-44

There is no better or nobler cause than the cause of our kids. Come on. Let's help them by giving as much as we can to put over the $20,000 Riverdale drive with a bang!

Riverdale Seeks Homes For Dependent Children

Peoples Voice N.Y., N.Y. 2-12-44

The entire staff of the Foster Home Department of the Riverdale Orphan Asylum is going all-out to find 100 Protestant foster homes for neglected and dependent children. Since Pearl Harbor the need for foster homes has greatly increased while there has been a sharp decline in available foster homes due to the breakdown of families and employment of women outside the home, it was reported by the institution.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Audre T. Delany, director of the Foster Home Department, the whole staff, including professional, clerical and even the custodian of the office of the Foster Home Department, have been mobilized in this major endeavor of home-finding, and in an effort to determine the actual number of foster homes available throughout the five boroughs to meet the needs of children awaiting placement.

Mrs. Delany stated "The most encouraging results have come from present foster parents who have responded with great enthusiasm. Through these foster mothers and fathers our workers have been speaking to club groups, churches and lodges and have been spreading the word throughout the entire community of the urgent need for foster homes."

Over 400 contacts have already been made, it was reported at a meeting of the Foster Home Department held last Monday, Feb. 7th at the Hotel Theresa. The drive which began on January 17th will officially close on February 26th.

Women, married, single or widows, who are at home all day and have the space are encouraged to apply. All kinds of homes are needed, as no one type of home can meet the needs of every child. The child's room and board are paid as well as clothing and medical care by the Colored Orphan Asylum.

Write or phone the Colored Orphan Asylum, 306 Lenox Ave., Lehigh 4-1420.

18p-1944

Negro Girls' School Is Urged By Governor

Charlotte, N.-C. News January 28, 1944

RALEIGH — (AP) — Governor Broughton urged the North Carolina Board of Correction and Training today to immediately establish a training school for delinquent Negro girls under sixteen years of age.

In a memorandum to Clyde A. Dillon of Raleigh, Board chairman, the Governor reminded that the last Legislature appropriated $25,000 for maintenance purposes of the institution, and said that a temporary establishment would serve the purpose until other arrangements could be made.

Delinquent Negro girls now are jailed.

The statute provides that the superintendent of the school shall be a woman of professional social training and experience who meets the personnel standards set by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

State-owned property may be utilized for the school, which will care for the girls until they become 21. Federal prisoners may be kept there under contract.

A bill by Senator Sims to have general election registration by voters every five years, instead of 10 as at present, was approved by the House judiciary committee, which gave a majority favorable report to a bill by Representatives Lewis of Darlington and Mitchum and Winter of Berkeley, to make public service commissioners' terms four years, instead of two.

A bill by Representative Boyd Brown of Fairfield to require the attorney general to prosecute all cases brought against individuals because of alleged actions during their employ by the state was given a majority unfavorable House judiciary report.

Measures to relieve butter substitutes from certain restrictive regulations adopted in 1897 and one to permit tax delay agreements between counties and owners of submarginal lands who agreed to reforest them drew favorable House agriculture committee reports.

SCHOOL FAVORED FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald
February 23, 1944

Senate Group Approves Plan; Variety Of Issues Discussed

Columbia (AP) — A bill to create a state industrial school for negro girls was given a favorable Senate judiciary committee report yesterday after an hour long hearing of women's organization church and educational leaders, all supporting the measure.

The state has a negro boys industrial school. The bill heard yesterday was introduced last year by Senators Sims of Orangeburg and Harvey of Beaufort.

A House ways and means measure passed last year that would redistribute the liquor tax revenues was given a "without recommendation" report by the Senate finance committee. The bill would have the state get 70 per cent, counties 20 per cent and municipalities 10 per cent of liquor revenues. The state now gets approximately 87 per cent, counties 8 per cent and cities five per cent.

School For Negro Girls To Open In State Soon

February 23, 1944
Asheville, N. C. Citizen

Raleigh, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Governor Broughton said today a new State-operated institution for delinquent Negro girls would be opened in the State probably within 60 days.

The Governor announced this after a conference with C. A. Dillon of Raleigh, chairman of the State Board of Correction and Training, and Sam A. Leonard, business manager for the board.

The school was provided for when the corrections board was set up, the Governor said. He did not reveal the location of the new school, but said at least three locations were under consideration.

Dillon and Leonard discussed with the Governor a tentative plan of operation of the school on a limited scale until complete housing and equipment can be obtained.

Tentative plans call for the school to be located on a site providing garden facilities. With this in mind, the Governor said, the school would be opened in time to prepare for Spring planting.

Industrial School for Negro Girls

February 23, 1944
Augusta, Ga., Herald

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 23.—A bill to create a state industrial school for Negro girls was given a favorable Senate judiciary committee report yesterday after an hour-long hearing of women's organizations, church and educational leaders, all supporting the measure.

The state has a Negro boys' industrial school. The bill heard yesterday was introduced last year by Senators Sims, of Orangeburg, and Harvey, of Beaufort.

DELINQUENT NEGRO GIRLS' SCHOOL TO BE OPENED IN N. C.

Durham, N. C. Herald

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~~Mt. Meigs News~~ Advertiser

MT. MEIGS, ALA., April 22.—The academic department of Alabama State Reform School announces closing exercises for Sunday at 3 p.m.: The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Rev. R. David Crockett, acting chaplain, Tuskegee Institute. Montg, Ala.

Tuesday, the Mattie Dale Beverly Club (girls division) will sponsor a fashion show. The class day exercises will be held Thursday at 8 p.m., followed by a reception. The graduating exercises will be held Friday at 3 p.m. The commencement address will be delivered by Prof. Ligon A. Wilson, A.M., principal Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.

There are 18 young men and four young women completing the Junior High School course, representing various communities of the State. These young people have been given training in vocational activities as well as along academic courses of the institution and will continue their training in other institutions after laving here. 4-23-44

A few of the teachers will be retained during the Summer months to help carry on the work and others will continue their course of study in some of the State colleges. Because of satisfactory service most of the teachers will be here for another school term. Prof. J. R. Wingfield, superintendent and president.

NEGRO REFORMATORY

Vidette—Iuka, Miss.
By Walker Wood
4-6-44

An appropriation has been passed of $100,000 to erect building for a negro juvenile reformatory to be established on the Oakley state farm. There was some opposition to the proposed site of this reformatory, but the law finally passed located it on the Oakle yarm

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Carthage—~~Miss~~ C

Negro Reformatory

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4-6-44

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18q-1944

Saved 'Skegee Fighter Pilot, Receives $500 Carnegie Award

Washington Tribune 5-20-44

Washington, D.C.

R. C. Daniels, 32, of Doth, Ala., was one of the fourteen individuals honored last week by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for performing outstanding and heroic deeds of bravery at the risk of personal injury or death.

On last September 22, Mr. Daniels, who at that time was a civilian worker at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, saved the life of a fighter pilot, Lt. Andrew H. Doswell, of Cleveland, Ohio, who crashed into a bridge in his P-40, near a construction job on which Mr. Daniels was working.

Disregarding his own safety, Mr. Daniels climbed onto the burning plane and with a piece of 2 x 4 lumber, pried open the jammed cockpit cover and pulled out the injured pilot.

Fellow Workers Cleared Out

Asked about his reaction at the time of the crash, Mr. Daniels said: "I was scared of course when the plane fell so near us, and at first I thought of running to safety with all my fellow workers who cleared out fast. However, I could hear the pilot crying for help and I couldn't stand the thought of him burning to death. So I just decided to help him, and you know the rest."

Daniels won praise from Col. N. F. Parrish, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Air Field, who commended him for his heroic work in saving the officer's life. His courage was also acknowledged by Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, Jr., commanding general of the Eastern Flying Training Command, who wrote that Mr. Daniel's "alertness and quick thinking in rescuing this pilot were in keeping with the best tradition of the American spirit of unselfish sacrifice." 5-20-44

The Carnegie Award includes a sum of $500 in addition to a bronze medal. Mr. Daniels is married and plans to use his money to purchase the home he lives in at present, and to help educate his four minor children.

MR. AND MRS. R. C. DANIELS

5-20-44

Lucy E. Moten Fellowship Recipients

AFRO-AMERICAN Balt., Md.

Howard University students who received Lucy E. Moten fellowships for travel during the summer. They are, left to right, Joseph C. Howard, Baltimore; Miss Sybil M. Jones, Pensacola, Fla.; Robert E. Colbert, Philadelphia and Washington; Miss Yolanda J. Withers, Cleveland, Ohio.

5-27-44 WASHINGTON

Lucy E. Moten Fellowships were awarded this week to four Howard University students as follows:

Miss Sybil M. Jones, of Pensacola, Fla., a senior in the college of liberal arts, $500 to be used in evaluating juvenile delinquency in Norfolk, Va., New York City, Detroit, and Chicago;

Miss Yolanda J. Withers of Cleveland, also a senior in the college of liberal arts, $600 for two months' travel in Haiti to study the psychology of the color caste system;

To Visit Mexico

Joseph C. Howard of Baltimore, a senior majoring in romance languages, $500 for two months' travel in Mexico to study customs and habits of the people and to observe the problem of adjustment of European refugees;

Robert E. Colbert, a graduate student in history, formerly of Philadelphia, $500 for two months' study of the attitude of old colored residents toward recent colored migrants in Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

Rosenwald Fellowships to 22; Seniors Get Grants

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

5-20-44

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Thirty-seven persons, including twenty-two colored and fifteen white Southerners, have been granted fellowships averaging $1700 for 1944 by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Edwin R. Embree, fund president, announced last week.

In addition, scholarships of $500 plus tuition were awarded to eighteen outstanding graduating seniors (12 of whom are colored) of selected colored and white Southern colleges to enable them to begin graduate study.

Grants Total $78,100

This year's awards, totaling $78,100, bring the total expenditures of the fund for fellowships to slightly over $1,000,000. Approximately 800 individuals have held grants in the past 16 years.

Fifteen of this year's appointments were in the field of the social sciences, eight in the arts, five in the humanities, and one in the physical sciences. There were eight awards for graduate work in professional fields.

In the group are two Howard University professors, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the sociology department, and Dr. Rayford Logan, acting head of the history department. 5-20-44

Hale Woodruff, Atlanta University art instructor, had his fellowship renewed to continue his painting of a Southern scene, and Margaret Walker, whose book of poems, "For My People," was selected for the Yale Series of Younger Poets in 1942, was given a grant to do further creative writing. 5-20-44

The complete list of fellowship recipients follows:

THELMA D. ACKISS, chairman, social science and social research, Houston College, Texas: to make a socio-historical study of the colored community of Houston, and for graduate study at the University of Chicago.

J. EDMOND BRYANT, M.D., Provident Hospital, Chicago: for further training in the pathology and surgery of diseases of the chest at the University of Chicago.

MARGARET B. BUSH, foods and nutrition teacher, Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago: to analyze the value and practicability of a nutrition service for students in Chicago public high schools, and for graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Pianist Gets Award

GLADYS E. CHILDRESS, concert pianist, Colorado Springs: for further private study of piano, and for graduate study at the Juilliard School of Music.

LESLIE M. COLLINS, instructor in English, Lincoln (Mo.) University, for work in English at Western Reserve.

ESTHER V. COOPER, executive secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham: for a study of the attitudes of Southern colored youth on the war and post-war plans.

ELDZIER CORTOR, Chicago: to do a series of paintings on the life of the Gullah colored people of Sea Island, Ga.

JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS, instructor, State Teachers' College, Fayetteville, N.C.: for study of the rural colored family in North Carolina, and to study at Harvard.

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER, head of sociology department, Howard: for further studies of the colored family in the United States. 5-20-44

NAOMI M. GARRETT, member of English teaching project, Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Port-au-Prince, Haiti: for work in romance languages at Columbia.

JAMES A. GIBBS, JR., chemistry instructor, Fisk: to study chemistry at Harvard.

ADELAIDE C. HILL, sociology instructor, Hunter College: for work in sociology at Columbia.

MOZELL C. HILL, assistant professor of sociology, Langston: for graduate studies in sociology at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

CHESTER B. HIMES, Los Angeles: for a sociological novel about colored life.

RAYFORD W. LOGAN, acting head of history department, Howard: to write an analytical and statistical history of the operation of the mandate system in Africa, 1928-40.

Grant to Libraries

PAULI MURRAY, Washington: to analyze the extension of minority rights under New Deal labor and social legislation and court rulings, and for graduate work at Harvard.

DOROTHY B. PORTER, supervisor colored collection, Howard library for a bibliography on the contributions of colored people to Spanish-American and Brazilian poetry and fiction.

DOROTHY M. REED, D.D.S., Washington: to do post-graduate work in the field of orthodentics at Columbia.

MARGARET A. WALKER, New York City: for creative writing in poetry and prose. 5-20-44

DOROTHY G. WILLIAMS, instructor in library science, Atlanta University: for studies in library science at the University of Chicago.

Labor Organizer on List

THEODORE W. WINCHESTER, special organizer, United Transport Service Employees, Chicago: for a study of the national labor policy with respect to minority groups in the railway industry and the mass production industries, and for graduate work in labor economics at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

HALE A. WOODRUFF, instructor of art, Spelman College: for a series of paintings depicting the colored man of the South. Reappointment.

Scholarship Recipients

The following is a list of college seniors receiving grants, their hometown, the school they are attending now, the subjects in which they will do graduate work, and the schools they will attend:

HERA P. BOWIE, Washington, Howard: Latin and Greek at Columbia.

WILLIAM H. BRANHAM, JR., Charleston, W.Va., Howard: psychology at Harvard.

ANNE S. BROCK, Institute, W.Va., West Virginia State: journalism at Ohio State. 5-20-44

MARIETTA S. DABNEY, Lackawanna, N.Y., Fisk, New York School of Social Work, Columbia.

ANNA M. DANIELS, Georgetown, S.C., Fisk: history at Columbia.

THELMA B. DIXON, Quinton, Va., Virginia Union: English at the University of Michigan.

DORIS E. GALLIMORE, White Plains, N.Y., Hampton: New York School of Social Work, Columbia.

SYBIL M. JONES, Pensacola, Fla., Howard: political science at the University of Chicago.

CHARLES W. KING, Cusseta, Ga., Morehouse: psychology at Harvard.

EMILE L. MEINE, JR., New Orleans, Dillard, chemistry at Northwestern.

DOROTHY STRAYHORNE, Yonkers, N.Y., West Virginia State: mathematics at the University of Chicago.

MARJORIE L. WILLIAMS, Chicago, Dillard: English at the University of Chicago.

Agriculture Worker Leaves for Liberia

AFRO-American Balt. Md. 10-7-44

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Before taking a Navy clipper recently for Liberia where he will serve as agricultural advisor to the Liberian Government, Charles E. Trout, Alabama Extension county agent on leave (shown by arrow) conferred with some of the officials in the Washington office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Pictured, left to right, are: Frank E. Pinder, Farm Security Administration, agricultural economist; William E. Weir (in front of desk), chief of the budget sectionof the Office of Plant and Operation; Herbert L. Henegan, FSA administration assistant; Sherman Briscoe, USDA information specialist; Mr. Trout, T. N. Roberts, special assistant to the USDA personnel director; Raymond E. Weir, assistant the chief of the Bureau of Plant and Operations; Alvin E. White, information specialist in the Office of Distribution, and J. Jerome Robinson, special assistant to the FSA administrator.—USDA photo by Wilson.

Intermarriage Improves Children

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

Twelve-year-old Craig Work, New York City youngster with an IQ of 190.8, has a colored father and a white mother.

That isn't important in itself, except that there are a lot of people like Bilbo and other Southern nitwits who keep up a continuous howl against intermarriage of the races. They call it mongrelization.

4-22-44

Smartest kids known in Baltimore schools today have an intelligence quotient of 144; in Washington, 175. One youngster in Chicago has been found with an IQ of 200, and another in Brooklyn with one of 230.

But that 190.8 of Craig Work's isn't bad. It means that at 12 he has somewhere near the intelligence of a 19-year-old, considerably more than that of Mississippi's Senator Bilbo.

We can stand many more Craig Works with high intelligence. One bird doesn't make spring, but we ought to recall in this connection the statement of Herbert M. Chaimas, teacher of Fort Hamilton High School, New York City, printed in the official organ of the New York high school teachers, namely:

> "Interracial marriages of healthy stocks appear to bring the advantages of 'hybrid vigor' . . ."
>
> 4-22-44
>
> "Physical advantages of intermixture that have been noted are increased height, longevity and greater fecundity. Corresponding advantages have been noted with laboratory animals. . . .
>
> "The statutes of thirty States against intermarriage cannot be supported by biology."

CATHOLIC SISTER GETS DEGREE AT PA. COLLEGE

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-17-44

The only Negro in her graduating class and the first to be graduated from Seton Hill college, Greensburg, Pa., is the record of Sister Esperance Collins, S.S.F., who received her A.B. degree in botany at the college commencement exercises, last Monday evening.

Sister Esperance has been a mem- of the Sisters of the Holy Family in New Orleans, La., for 10 years, and studied at Xavier university in that city prior to coming to Seton Hill under the auspices of the Sisters of Charity.

Sister Esperance was born in Houston, Texas, 31 years ago. She took her vows as a nun at the age of 21, and has been connected with the New Orleans community of her chapter since that time. Devoted to charitable work and education, the order will probably place Sister Esperance in a teaching position, although she may continue her studies at some graduate institution.

6-17-44

Educated since girlhood by the Catholic Sisters of Charity, Sister Esperance was brought by them to their college at Greensburg, along with Sister Stanislaus Sampson, also of New Orleans. Sister Stanislaus will be in the graduating class of 1945. Sister Esperance was one of four nuns graduated in this year's class, although the graduates included Puerto Rican and Mexican lay graduates.

Visiting Sister Esperance at her commencement were Mother Mary Frances Borgia, teacher at St. Mary academy in New Orleans; Sister Mary Raymond, Sister Generosa Cunniffee, under whose sponsorship both Sister Esperance and Sister Stanislaus came to Seton Hill college, and Sister Gregory Farrell. The latter named sisters are members of the Sisters of Charity.

6-17-44

Dr. James A. Wallace Reeves, president of Seton Hill, presented the degrees at the commencement exercises, and expressed his pleasure and that of the faculty, on their association with Sister Esperance. The sister plans an immediate return to New Orleans, where her order maintains its century-old mission, and where she did her previous study at Xavier university.

Pgh. Courier — Pa.

Robeson Wins Arts And Letters Award

5-27-44

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK—Four awards of merit were presented by the Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters here on May 19. Among the recipients was Paul Robeson, star of "Othello." Mr. Robeson was presented the Diction Medal of the Academy, which may be "awarded from time to time in recognition of exceptionally good diction on the American stage." The award was made by Walter Damrosch, president of the academy.

Mr. Damrosch spoke of Robeson's achievements in glowing terms. He compared the star of "Othello," which he had heard in the 1800's, with the present star (Robeson) and stressed the quality of the latter over the former. "Mr. Robeson is a credit to himself, as well as the people of America," said Mr. Damrosch. "He has been endowed with innumerable gifts which he has used with the utmost perfection. It is indeed a pleasure and an honor for me to have the privilege of making this award to Mr. Robeson."

When Robeson arose to accept the academy's medal for good diction, the entire audience stood in acclamation. He said that from his youth he had realized the power of the spoken word and had always striven for good diction in song and in drama. The award winner stressed the fact that the academy was a democratic institution and that he was proud to accept the award not only as an individual, but as a member of the colored peoples who were striving to contribute their bit to the culture of the Nation. "Truly, this is democracy in action," he concluded.

W. E. Burghart DuBois shared in the ceremonial and was inducted into the Department of Literature as a new member of the Institute of Arts and Letters by Henry Seidel Canby, secretary.

This momentous occasion was history making as an example of racial amity by one of the highest intellectual organizations in Amer-

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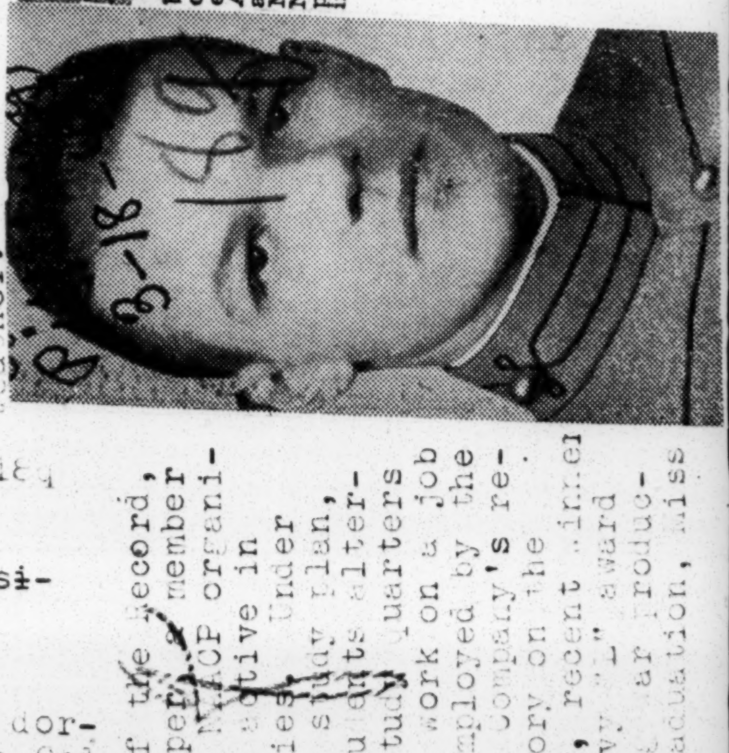
Courier — Pa.

Andrew McCoy, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., is making a fine record at West Point Military Academy. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McCoy, Sr., and a graduate of University of Pittsburgh, McCoy is Pennsylvalnia's first Negro appointee. He was appointed to the famous academy in July, 1943.

3-18-44



3-18-44

AFRO AMERICAN
BALTIMORE, MD. 189
11-18-44

Nina Hamilton Made President of Antioch Dorm

Yellow Springs, Ohio-Students in one of the dormitory halls at Antioch College have chosen for their hall president, Miss Nina Hamilton.

Being active in college affairs, Miss Hamilton has been a member of the Antioch Race Relations Committee, on the staff of the record, college newspaper, a member of the college NAACP organization and is active in church activities. Under Antioch's work study plan, whereby all students alternate college study quarters with practical work on a job she has been employed by the Vernay Patents company's research laboratory on the Antioch campus, recent winner of the Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding war production. Upon graduation, Miss Hamilton hopes to be a teacher.

189-1944

Roi Ottley, Margaret Walker, Dean Dixon, Hazel Scott in Current Biography

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
6-23-44

NEW YORK. — Roi Ottley, Margaret Walker, Dean Dixon and Hazel Scott, who achieved notable success in their chosen fields, are included among the famous people whose life stories appear in Current Biography 1943, the timely and authoritative reference volume just published by the H. W. Wilson Company ($4).

Margaret Walker's poems voice a protest against racial injustice, and Roi Ottley's book is a study of Black America, its present status, and hope for the future. Dean Dixon and Hazel Scott do their part in combatting preudice by evoking admiration for their talents and personal qualities.

Roi Ottley, whose "New World A-Coming" has been a best seller for months, has the distinction of being the first Negro war correspondent to be assigned to a national magazine (Liberty). Ottley, "who fancies himself 'as something of a culinary expert,'" has cooking for a hobby and specializes in West Indian okra dishes. But, according to Current Biography, "he will have little time for trying out his favorite recipes in the near future, for he is to make a round-the-world-tour—sponsored by Houghton Mifflin and the Rosenwald Foundation—to gather material for a book which will give "a first-hand account of the colored peoples who are fighting on the world's battle fronts."

Another writer, Margaret Walker, who won the annual Yale Series of Younger Poets competition (1943) has achieved unusual success with her initial volume of verse, For My People. Deeply interested in racial problems, she uses poetry to express her views. In 1942 Miss Walker was one of twelve Negroes on the New York Public Library's Honor Roll of Race Relations.

Hazel Scott, the beautiful young entertainer who swings the classics at Cafe Society Uptown, was a musical prodigy, improvising on the piano at the age of five. Becoming bored wth excessive practice of the classics, she tried syncopating them, and this led eventually to her engagement at Cafe Society, then to Hollywood, and finally to the concert stage. Hazel's hobbies include collecting miniature band instruments and pianos. "An extremely popular celebrity," she has nevertheless remained loyal to the owner of Cafe Society, who once said, "Hazel! Hazel! You have a job for life!"

"Gifted with absolute pitch, Dean Dixon picked up musical knowledge early and easily." During his high school days he used his lunch money to finance the purchase of scores, rehearsal space, and in some cases, of musical instruments, for the orchestra he was building up. Later this orchestra attracted the attention of Eleanor Roosevelt, who requested that Dixon give a concert in the Heckscher Theater. Since then he has been guest conductor for various orchestras, including the New York Philharmonic.

Gets Housing Post

Afro American

9-2-44
Baltimore, Md

MRS. MARGURITE M. STOKES, daughter of F. Morris Murray, founder of Murray Brothers Printing Company, who left the city this week to become assistant manager of the River Rouge Federal Housing Project in Detroit. Mrs. Stokes is a graduate of the University of Michigan, majoring in architectural engineering.

Given Award For 50 Years Service

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
6-3-44

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Railroad company's gold service button was awarded to James A. Ware in special ceremonies in the Pennsylvania station Thursday. The award was made to the 71-year-old waiter for fifty years of continuous service.

Ware who retired this month said he had never been late for work and had missed only one trip. He ran on the Congressional Limited from Washington to New York for thirty-eight years and from Washington to Boston for the last twelve years.

6-3-44

During that time he served such notables as former Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge, Queen Mary of England, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Connie Mack and the late Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous Polish pianist.

WORLD ✦ TODAY

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible]

By George S. Schuyler

After some doubtful selections, the Spingarn Medal Awards Committee has made a choice for 1943 that will win universal commendation. The 29th Spingarn Medalist is Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard university and renowned authority on blood plasma. Ironically he was the first director of the American Red Cross blood donor system and set up the first collection unit. Courageously he denounced the segregation of "Negro" and "white" blood by the Red Cross as "indefensible" but to no avail.

18q-1944

Noted Singer Receives Doctor's Degree

Age — New york, N.Y.

6-10-44

West Virginia State College, Institute, West Va., reached the climax of is 49th commencement when President John W. Davis spoke the words which conferred upon Roland Hayes the honorary degree of "Doctor of Humanities."

Reappoint Negro Woman To D. C. Education Board

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

6-10-44

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Reappointment of Mrs. Velma G. Williams to the District Board of Education was announced here last week. Mrs. Williams, one of the three Negro members of the board and the only Negro woman member, was returned to her post along with two white members by the justices of the District Court. All three will serve until June 30, 1947.

A member of tne board since 1939, Mrs. Williams headed the board's

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Honor to Miss Ida L. Jackson

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

Named to Oakland Charities Board

7-14-44

OAKLAND, Cal. — (ANP) — Miss Ida L. Jackson, founder and general director of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Mississippi Health project and an Oakland high school teacher, has been notified by Miss Lillian F. Fletcher, president, of her unanimous election to the board of directors of the Family Service bureau (formerly the Associated Chariteis of the City of Oakland.)

This award is being heralded as one of special significance by the community's outstanding social workers and civic leaders of all races inasmuch as it demonstrates the complete workings of the democratic ideals. All traditions have been broken with the election of Miss Jackson to the board.

This agency, a private Community Chest supported social work agency, to date ha accepted practically no requests for case work service from the Negro group, does not employ any Negro case workers, and until this appointment of Miss Jackson had not had any member of a minority group on its board of directors.

Inasmuch as the appointment was completely unsolicited on the part of Miss Jackson or any organized Negro group, it is evident her achievements, integrity and the high esteem in which she is held in the community were the sole determining factors which garnered her appointment to this all white agency. 7-14-44

Miss Jackson will serve on this board with outstanding members of the University of California faculty, the executive director of a nationally known child welfare agency in San Francisco, leading members of the Oakland Board of Education, and other prominent civic and religious leaders. The executive director of the Family Service bureau is Mrs. Elizabeth Sproul, wife of Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California.

committee ~~on student~~ activities Prior to her original appointment she was president of the James Monroe Parent-Teacher Association here and before that had taught 10 years in the schools of Mississippi.

Carnegie Hero Medal Given To Worker For Saving Pilot's Life

Age — New york, N.Y.

6-10-44

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIRFIELD, Ala.—R. C. Daniels, 32, of 602 W. Powell street, Dotham, Ala., was one of the fourteen individuals honored this week by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for performing outstanding and heroic deeds of bravery at the risk of personal injury or death.

On September 22, 1943, Mr. Daniels, who at that time was a civilian worker at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, saved the life of a fighter pilot, Lt. Andrew H. Doswell, of Cleveland, Ohio, who crashed into a bridge in his P-40, near a construction job on which Mr. Daniels was working. Disregarding his own safety, Mr. Daniels climbled on to the burning plane with a piece of 2-by-4 lumber, pried open the jammed cockpit cover and pulled out the injured pilot. Asked about his reaction at the time of the crash, Mr. Daniels said, "I was scared of course when the plane fell so near us, and at first I thought of running to safety with all my fellow workers who cleared out fast. However, I could hear the pilot crying for help and I couldnt stand the thought of him burning to death. So I just decided to help him, and you know the rest." 6-10-44

Daniels won praise from Col. Noel F. Parrish, commanding officers of Tuskegee Army Air Field, who commended him for his heroic work in saving Lt. Doswell's life. His courage was also acknowledged by Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, jr., Commanding General of the Eastern Flying Training Command, who wrote that Mr. Daniels' "alertness and quick thinking in rescuing this pilot were in keeping with the best tradition of the Amercan spirit of unselfish sacrifice."

The Carnegie Award includes a sum of five hundred dollars in addition to a Bronze Medal.

NOTED SURGEON WINS HONOR ON BLOOD RESEARCH

Defender

Chicago, Ill. 4-1-44

Originated System Thru Which Red Cross Gets Its Blood Plasma

NEW YORK.—Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard university college of medicine, has been awarded the 29th Spingarn Medal for 1943, it was announced here this week by the N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. Drew was given the coveted medal because of his outstanding work in blood plasma. Dr. Drew set up and ran the blood plasma bank in the Presbyterian hospital in New York City which served as one of the models for the widespread system of blood banks now in operation for the American Red Cross. 4-1-44

Outlined Plan

Early in the war when it was decided by the Blood Transfusion association to investigate the possibility of aiding the Allies by shipping plasma to Europe, a committee was selected consisting of Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, Dr. Scudder, and Dr. Drew to draw up plans whereby this project might be carried out. This plan was about to go into effect as a means of aiding the French, but France fell so rapidly that this project never came into being.

On October 1, 1940, Dr. Drew was appointed full-time Medical Director of the plasma project for Great Britain with the job of solving the many technical problems which had arisen in this first great experiment in gross production of human plasma. As a final report at the end of this project a very complete summary of the organizational, technical and medical problems that arose in this work was written. This report was published and served as a guide for the later developments in the United States for the U. S. Army and also for the armies of our allies. 4-1-44

When it was decided by the American Red Cross to set up blood donor stations with the idea of collecting blood plasma for the American armed forces, Dr. Drew was appointed as the first director and set up the first collection unit with full-time people in contra-distinction to the largely volunteer help used in the project for Great Britain. When the project had been successfully running for three months, Dr. Drew resigned to go to Washington to take the Chair of Surgery at Howard university.

Hits Segregation

4-1-44

In connection with the segregation of blood plasma, Dr. Drew made the following statement in 1942: "I feel the recent ruling of the United States Army and Navy regarding the refusal of colored blood donors is an indefensible one from any point of view. As you know, there is no scientific basis for the separation of the bloods of different races except on the basis of the individual blood types or groups."

Dr. Drew received his A.B. from Amherst college in 1926, his M.D. and Master of Surgery at McGill university, 1933, Doctor of Science in Medicine in Columbia university, 1940. He was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha at McGill university. He was Externe-Interne, Royal Victoria hospital, Montreal, Canada; General Rotating Internship, Montreal General hospital, 1933-34; Resident in Medicine, Montreal General hospital, 1934-35; Diplomat of the National Board of Medical Examiners, 1934; Instructor in Pathology, Howard University College of Medicine, 1935-36; Assistant in Survey, Howard University, Resident in Surgery, Freedmen's hospital, 1936-37; Instructor in Surgery, Howard university and assistant surgeon, Freedmen's hospital, 1937-38; General Educaiton Board Fellow in Surgery, Columbia university, 1938-40; Resident in Surgery, Presbyterian hospital, 1940; Assistant Professor of Surgery, Howard university and sugreon, Freedmen's hospital, 1940-41. 4-1-44

Given Leave

He was granted a leave of absence in September, 1940, to be medical supervisor of the blood plasma division of the Blood Transfusion association in charge of collection of blood plasma for the British army. He was also director of the American Red Cross blood bank, New York City, February, 1941; Assistant Director of Blood Procurement for the National Research Council in charge of collection of blood for use by the United States Army and Navy; certified by the American Board of Surgery at Johns Hopkins hospital, April, 1941; Chief Surgeon at Freedmen's hospital and Professor of Surgery, Howard university, October, 1941.

N. Y. Woman Given State Labor Post

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-22-44

NEW YORK—It was announced here Thursday by Edward Corsi, commissioner of labor, that Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs of Buffalo, N.Y., has been appointed secretary of the department. She is the first colored woman to receive such an appointment in any State government in this country and the appointment also credits Governor Dewey's administration with recognizing ability, regardless of race.

Mrs. Diggs, prominent social worker, was co-chairman of the Republican State campaign committee for the election of Governor Dewey.

4-22-44

Thomas A. Baker of Corona, N.Y., chairman of the committee, says, "Mrs. Diggs deserves the appointment. She is one of the most efficient women I have ever had the pleasure to work with and I am satisfied that in her new post she will make an outstanding record." The position will pay $5,000 a year.

On U. of I. Faculty

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

9-9-44

DR. HELEN LOWE RHETTA, who has been named to the staff of the University of Illinois, as assistant in Internal Medicine, Research Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Rhetta is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Rhetta of Baltimore. She graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, from the school of medicine of the same university in 1937, did her interneship at Provident Hospital, Chicago, and has been practicing in that city for the past five years.

Elect Girl to Honor Society

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

4-14-44

CHANUTE, Kas. — Miss Barbara Jean Williams was chosen a member of the National Honor society for 1944 and was presented a badge of honor in an honor assembly March 24. The students elected to the honor society are chosen from the upper third of their respective classes. Honor society members are chosen on a basis of scholarship, leadership, service and character.

4-14-44

Miss Williams believed to be the first Negro attending a mixed school to be elected for the honor society in Chanute. She is a senior in high school and will graduate in May. Miss Williams is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert McCormick, 1501 S. Washington.

Fire Marshal Aide Named to Survey Negro District

Courier Journal—Louisville, Ky.

Reginald T. Tolbert, 3007 W. Chestnut, has been appointed State deputy fire marshal, to supervise fire prevention in Negro areas, it was announced yesterday.

9-26-44

A graduate of Lane College, Jackson, Miss., and member of the Chestnut Street C.M.E. Church, Tolbert is active in Louisville Negro civic organizations. He urged that persons who know of fire hazards or discover any in Negro districts report them to him.

Informer—Houston, Texas

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

10-21-44

The 1944 $100 scholarship offered by Gamma Zeta Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority of Miami, was won by MISS ELLEN C. TUCKER, above, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker of Coconut Grove, Fla. A graduate of Carver High school last June, Miss Tucker is now enrolled in the school of journalism at Talladega college.

Chicago Back Gets Scholarship At Illinois U.

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

11-11-44

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—(ANP)—The state of Illinois awarded Don O. Johnson, former Wendell Phillips high school student of Chicago, the Illinois legislative scholarship last week here, which carries with it a four-year tuition at the University of Illinois. Rep. Noble W. Lee, 5th district, and dean of the John Marshall Law school, made the presentation.

11-11-44

Johnson, freshman at the university, is a halfback on the Illinois football team.

Dubois Takes Up New Post

Informer—Houston, Texas

10-7-44

NEW YORK.—Following two weeks spent as guest of Haiti's Ministry of Education, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois assumed directorship of the NAACP's Bureau of Special Research, Sept. 22. Miss Ellen Irene Diggs who is to be Dr. DuBois' assistant will return to the states from Cuba as soon as priorities are granted.

The work of the Bureau of Special Research will deal primarily with the question of colonies, their relation to democracy and peace, and more especially with colonies of colored peoples and Africa. Collections of documents, statements and plans with proposals for remedial action after the war, will be made.

10-7-44

While in Haiti, Dr. DuBois delivered three lectures, one to the summer school of teachers and two to the public. Visits to various parts of the Republic were made including Cap-Haitien and the Citadel. Miss Diggs, who has spent fourteen months working on her Doctorate at the University of Havana, joined Dr. DuBois to aid during his two-week period. A native of Illinois, she received her B. A. from the University of Minnesota and her masters' in Sociology from Atlanta university. She has been Dr. Du Bois' secretary for six years.

10-7-44

Win Spelman Scholarship

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

9-15-44

ELEANOR LUTIA ISON

9-15-44

SARA BELL BRASWELL

Eleanor Lutia Ison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Ison of Monroe, left, due to the high scholarship shown in the statewide examination of high school seniors was awrded a full tuition scholarship to Spelman College for the 1944-45 term. She was the first honor student in the graduating class at Monroe high school last term.

Sara Bell Braswell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Braswell of Monroe, the second honor student at Monroe high school, was awarded half term scholarship to Spelman with the understanding that if her grades warrant if she will be awarded one for the second semester.

Dewey Appoints Atty. Charles H. Tuttle Counsellor For Anti-Discrimination Comm

Age—New York, N.Y.

8-19-44

The State Commission Against Discrimination, appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey for the express purpose of studying practices of discrimination and of recommending legislation designed to eliminate such practices, has announced the appointment of Attorney Charles H. Tuttle as its counsel. The announcement was made by the Commission's chairman, Irving M. Ives, Majority Leader of the Assembly?

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Tuttle declared he would serve without pay, and further, that he would personally handle the work, and do all in his power to produce legislation that would be effective in smashing discrimination in the State.

Mr. Tuttle, one of the naton's most distinguished attorneys, admittedly is a wise choice for the work that will fall upon the shoulders of the counsel. He has been requested to analyze existing laws in this and other states and countries, and prepare recommendations for new legislation prohibiting discrimination in peace time.

8-19-44

He was graduated from Columbia (A.B., in 1899 and LL.B. in 1902). On graduation from the University's law school he entered the office of Davies Stone and Auerbach and became a member of that firm in 1907. He resigned from the firm in April, 1927, when he was appointed by President Coolidge as U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and remained in that position until September, 1930, when he was nominated by the Republican Party for Governor. After election that year, not having been the victor, he joined his present firm of Breed, Abbot and Morgan, 15 Broad street of which William C. Breed and Mr. Tuttle are the senior members.

8-19-44

Mr. Tuttle is a member of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the County Lawyers' Association, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York, since 1913.

For many years he did special legal work for the NAACP in connection with the so-called anti lynching bills, and served as chairman of the Inter-Faith Committee, City of New York, of which Committee Monsignor Lavelle and Rabbi DeSola Poole were vice-chairmen. The purpose of the Committee was, through inter-faith cooperation, to stimulate community consciousness for the need of religius education.

8-19-44

Mr. Tuttle is also a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and is at present chairman of the Division of Religious Education of the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

First Female Ph.D. On 'Force Faculty

[illegible] — Washington D.C.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Jean Hamilton Walls, Ph.D., at University of Pittsburgh, is the first woman to be appointed to the Wilberforce faculty with the doctorate.

10-21-44

She comes to Wilberforce with teaching experience at Fort Valley State College in Georgia, and at Southern University in Louisiana. President Charles E. Wesley stated that two women, also members of the faculty, had now completed residence requirements for the doctorate, and that these endeavors were among the evidences of the increasing attainments of Negro women in the field of scholarship.

Elect Walter White As India League Advisor

Chicago Ill.

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK (ANP) — Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, was elected last week to membership on the national advisory board of the India League of America. The organization, formed of such outstanding personages as Pearl S. Buck, Nobel prize winner, was created to parallel in this country the effort in India by Mahatma Gandhi and others to break the political deadlock.

9-9-44

189-1944

Receives Award

Age – New York, N.Y.

4-8-44

Some 800 persons saw George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties present Paul Robeson (above) with an award Sunday evening at a dinner held at Hotel Roosevelt for his contribution to racial and national unity. Mr. Robeson was introduced to the throng by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

J. Saunders Redding, Noted Author, Gets Guggenheim Award

Age – New York, N.Y.

4-22-44

Hampton Institute, Va.—J. Saunders Redding, assisting professor of English at Hampton Institute, who a short time ago won the North Carolina Mayflower cup for his book, "No Day of Triumph," has been awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for the year 1944-45, it was announced today (Monday). He plans to write a novel of Negro life revealing the peculiar relationship of the middle class Negro to his complex environment.

Announcement of the award was made by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, which was established and endowed by the late United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim as a memorial to their son John. In its nineteenth annual series the Foundation this year granted fellowships to 69 scientists and other scholars, artists, and creative workers in all fields who by their previous work have shown themselves to be persons of unusual ability, demonstrated by the previous production of contributions to knowledge or by the production of works of art.

Redding, who is a native of Wilmington, Del., was the first Negro ever to receive the Mayflower cup, which is awarded annually by the North Carolina Historical Society for the best book produced by a resident of North Carolina. In addition to "No Day of Triumph," he has written "To Make a Poet Black," a book of literary criticism, and numerous articles and short stories. 4-22-44

Formerly head of the English department at the State Teachers College in Elizabeth City, N. C., Redding has been on the faculty of Hampton Institute since last September. He is a graduate of Brown University, where he received both the Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Arts degrees and where he also pursued special graduate studies.

People's Voice – New York, N.Y.

6-10-44

SADIE T. MOSSELL ALEXANDER, Philadelphia attorney, who has just become the first woman lawyer to be elected to serve the Bishop's Council of the AME Church. The first Negro woman to receive the Ph.D. degree in economics in the U. S., she is also the first and only Negro woman to be admitted to the practice of law in Pennsylvania. She is a granddaughter of Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner, one of the early leaders of the denomination and a niece of Henry Ossowa Tanner, the internationally famous painter.—

Gets UNRRA Post

Defender – Chicago, Ill.

10-21-44

10-21-44

JOHN P. BOND

Former club program director for the American Red Cross in Australia who was appointed to the administrative staff of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration this week. He is now in training as a field welfare officer for the European mission. He is a graduate of Howard and Cornell universities.

Gets $5,000 Post

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

4-29-44

MRS. BERTHA J. DIGGS, Buffalo welfare and civic worker, who has been appointed by Governor Dewey to the $5,000-a-year secretaryship of the New York State Department of Labor, effective May 1. Mrs. Diggs is now serving as assistant secretary to the Erie County Clerk and is active with the Urban League, NAACP, Office of Civilian Defense and Citizens' Committee on Housing. She lives at 240 Madison Street, Buffalo, with her 10-year-old daughter, Betty Jean.

Henry Lee Moon To CIO Position

Call – Kansas City Mo.

4-7-44

NEW YORK. — Appointment of Henry Lee Moon to the public relations staff of the CIO Political Action Committee was announced here today by Sidney Hillman, chairman.

Moon, for the past six years employed by the United States Housing Authority and its successor agency, the Federal Public Housing Authority, as regional racial relations adviser, resigned that post to accept the new position.

Negro Girl Scientist At 15; Winks $2,400 Scholarship!

The Union – Cincinnati, Ohio

3-30-44

By SOLOMON HARPER

Washington, D. C.—(C)—Fifteen-year-old Nancy Agnes Durrant, senior at Dunbar High School, was acclaimed this week for her invention of a non-turnable metallis cloth. She is being awarded along with 39 other students a $2,400 scholarship to a leading scientific institution in the Third Annual Talent Search as sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Company. Little Miss Durrant is the first member of her race to be among the forty finalists. She had to go through a vigorous competitive examination in which more than 15,000 high school seniors took part.

Nancy is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Oswald D. Durant og Alexandria, Va. While president of the Chemistry Club at Dunbar High School, she invented a machine that will crush old electric lamp bulbs. She has also developed a process for salvaging the "Tungsten" filaments used in the electric light.

Howard University Honors Educator

Guardian – Boston, Mass.

6-10-44

Greensboro, N. C.—Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president of Palmer Memorial Institute, Ledalice, N C was honored last week by Howard University when it conferred upon her the honorary degree of doctor of education, for her contribution to the advancement of colored American youth.

Mrs. Brown is known the country over for her outstanding school which, from a few delapridated buildings, she built into a great institution of learning, and for her fine gift of oratory.

Howard Grad Gets State Appointment

Tribune – Washington, D.C.

11-11-44

Robert E. Colbert, who received his M. A. degree in history from Howard University last June, has been appointed as health education representative, assigned to the venereal disease division of the State Health Department of the State of Washington.

He was a winner of a Lucy Moten Travel Fellowship for the summer of 1944, and made a survey of "The Attitude of Older Negro Residents Toward Recent Negro Migrants in the Pacific Northwest." Mr. Colbert received his B. A. from Virginia Union and has had several years experience in the field of secondary education and with the Federal Government.

11-11-44

NEGRO HISTORY JOURNAL AWARDS $250 IN PRIZES

Tribune – Washington, D.C.

11-11-44

The first prize of $100 for the best article contributed to the "Journal of Negro History" during the year ending September 30, 1944, will be awarded W. M. Brewer, head of the department of history of Washington high schools, for his "Poll Tax and the Poll Taxers."

The second prize of $50 for the next best article contributed to this magazine goes to Prof. J. Reuben Sheeler, of Alabama State College, for his "The Development of Unionism in East Tennessee."

11-11-44

The first prize of $50 for the best book review contributed to the "Journal" goes to Prof. Kenneth W. Porter, of Vassar, for his analysis of James Truslow Adams' "The American." The second prize of $25 for the next best book review contributed to this magazine during the year goes to Dr. Benjamin Quarles, of Dillard University for his evaluation of Madeline Hooke Rice's "American Catholic Opinion in the Slavery Controversy."

11-11-44

The prizes are given in an effort to stimulate further interest in the scientific presentation of facts of Negro History. A friend of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has made available an annual award of $225 for this purpose.

BEST OF LUCK, CADET!

Defender – Chicago, Ill.

7-8-44

189

7-8-44

Cadet Frank Alvin Titus, who was admitted to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., on July 1, is shown as he received congratulations from Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago's First Congressional district, who made the appointment possible. Titus was chosen from hundreds of prospective candidates after a committee headed by Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Defender, had carefully examined all applicants' qualifications.

Name First Colored Woman To Phila. Library Staff

Tribune – Philadelphia, Pa.

10-14-44

Mrs. Ruby Chappelle Boyd, 25, of 2222 Diamond street, was appointed Wednesday to the staff of the Philadelphia Library. She is the first colored woman to gain such a position.

Mrs. Boyd, whose husband is 1st Lieut. James Thermus Boyd, is a graduate of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, Wilberforce University, and Atlanta University. She married in 1942 and is the mother of an eight-month old girl.

The appointment is for the Logan Square Library, where she will serve as a senior library assistant. After a three-month probation period, her service becomes permanent. Her work will be in the Library extension department.

Mrs. Boyd is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Chappelle, and a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Dr. Weaver Made Director Of Race Relations Setup

Age – New York, N.Y.

10-28-44

CHICAGO, Ill. — Clarence E. Pickett, president of the American Council on Race Relations on Wednesday, October 25, announced the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as director of the Community Services Division of the Council. Dr. Weaver, who is now director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations for this city, will assume his Council duties on November 1.

Three Ph.D.s

Defender – Chicago, Ill.

6-24-44

6-24-44

JESSE M. DREW

Of the Prairie View State college staff who received his doctorate degree at Harvard university. His thesis was on "A Study of the Student Personnel Services of the Negro Land Grant Colleges of the United States."

6-24-44

WILLIAM MADISON BOYD

Professor of history and political science at Fort Valley State college, Georgia, who Saturday will receive his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan.

Defender – Chicago, Ill.

6-24-44

DR. A. A. McPHEETERS

Dean of instruction, Clark college, Atlanta, who this month was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in education by the University of Cincinnati. He is a native of Lexington, Ky.

Youth, Only 13, College 'Frosh'

Amsterdam News,

New York, N.Y.

10-7-44

Darwin T. Turner, thirteen-year-old freshman at the University of Cincinnati, is out to crash records of world-wide prodigies. He is the youngest student ever to matriculate in the 125-year history of that institution and what is more, inherits a natural classroom brilliance from both sides of his family. His mother, Mrs. Darwin R. Turner, the former Miss Laura C. Knight holds four U. C. degrees. His father, a Chicago pharmacist, is a 1916 Bachelor of Arts graduate. Grandfather and Grandmother are also graduates of this university, holding 12 degrees between them. Mrs. Laura Troy Knight, grandmother is a retired principal of Jackson school, Cincinnati, O.

10-7-44

Young Darwin read at two and a half, astounded psychologists in an aptitude test at the University of Chicago at three, skipped grades to graduate at nine, and graduated from High School last June with an over-90 average for his senior year. He is enrolled in the Liberal Arts College and when asked if he felt apprehensions or uneasiness about his place as an ambitious Negro boy among older and more sophisticated students, replied, "I'm sure I will be able to keep up in my studies."

10-7-44

After Darwin gets his Bachelor of Arts degree, which he wants to earn in the regular four-year fashion, he intends to study law, a decision reached after winning an oratorical medal at the age of nine in a Cincinnati Elk's contest. He accompanied his mother and grandmother to Europe when he was four, and again at five. Also traveled through South America at seven. His favorite subject is American history.—N.H.

DARWIN T. TURNER

Hampton Officer Gets M.A. from Harvard

Afro American 7-18-44

Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON, Va. — Lorenzo C. White, campaign director and acting co-ordinator of student personnel services at Hampton Institute, received the master's degree in guidance at the annual commencement exercises of Harvard University.

Formerly assistant to the dean of men and secretary of the records and placement office at Hampton, Mr. White is a member of the board of trustees of the Virginia War Fund and general secretary of the National Hampton Alumni Association.

7-15-44

A native of Winston-Salem, N.C., Mr. White served overseas in World War I as a second lieutenant with the 367th Regiment. An attorney in Richmond from 1925 to 1931, he was formerly field secretary of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, of which he is now president.

LORENZO C. WHITE

[illegible]

Hampton Prof Gets Wisc. U. Fellowship

Afro American – Baltimore, Md.

7-15-44

HAMPTON, Va. — Arthur E. Burke, associate professor of English at Hampton Institute, has been awarded an Adams fellowship in language and literature at the University of Wisconsin, where he will complete residence requirements for the Ph.D. degree next year.

Professor Burke, who hold the bachelor's and master's degrees from Howard University, where he also did special graduate work in education, has been at Hampton since 1937. He has been granted a sabbatical leave.

University Instructor: Fellow At Columbia

Tribune – Philadelphia, Pa.

10-28-44

SCOTLANDVILLE, La., Oct.—(ANP)—Miss Margaret V. Nelson instructor of social science in the Southern University demonstration school, who has been on leave of absence from the Southern faculty, over the past two years, has just been notified of her appointment as a university fellow at Columbia University for the academic year, 1944-45.

Ohio Prof. Initiated In Honorary Society

Tribune – Philadelphia, Pa.

11-18-44

WILBERFORCE, O., (ANP)—Prof. A. M. Chaveus, head of the department of industrial arts education of Wilberforce, was initiated into the Ohio State University's Sigma chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary, professional, and educational fraternity.

18q-1944

Young Pianist Gets Fellowship

Amsterdam News – New York, N.Y.
6-3-44

6-3-44

CHARMING GLADYS CHILDRESS, brilliant young pianist now working on her doctor's degree in music at the University of Southern California, who has been granted an $1800 fellowship by the Rosenwald Fund to continue her studies at Juilliard School of Music in New York next Fall. Miss Childress, at 22, has attained remarkable heights as blossoming concert pianist. She is a native of Colorado Springs and made her West Coast debut last spring in Hollywood in a concert sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, of which she is an outstanding member.

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3 Given Social Work Fellowships

Afro American – Baltimore
7-29-44 Md.

NEW YORK—The fellowship committee of the National Urban League for Social Service has awarded fellowships to Misses Inez Womack of Pittsburgh, Kathryn M. Davenport, of Philadelphia and Frances P. Benson of New York for advanced study in social service for 1944-45.

The three fellowships, one for $1100 and two for $1200, were made possible by the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University; the School of Applied Sciences, University of Pittsburgh; the Urban League of Pittsburgh and the National Urban League.

Schools Each Will Attend

Miss Womack, who served as committee chairman of the YWCA, and has done volunteer work with Camp Weldon Johnson and the Brashear Settlement Association, will study at the University of Pittsburgh, of which she is a graduate.

7-29-44

Miss Davenport finished Bennett College where she served for eight months as a student field worker in sociology. She will study at the Benezet Fellow of the National Urban League at the New York School of Social Work.

Miss Benson, winner of the Ella Sachs Plotz Fellowship at the New York School of Social Work, is a graduate of Hunter College, New York. She has served as a volunteer worker at the New York Urban League.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Doctoring Ph. Ds.

(From Greensboro Daily News)

THERE'S been considerable of an educational meeting at Albany, N. Y., with Dr. Paul Klapper, president of Queens college, demanding that the doctor of philosophy degree be overhauled with a view to making it of genuine importance, Beardsley Ruml, the planner, calling for government action to provide a thousandfold increase in fellowships and scholarships and North Carolina's own Dr. Edgar W. Knight asking for an ordered public opinion which will demand proper education for teachers.

11-4-44

We are going to leave Mr. Ruml and the government to work out their own salvation—we personally don't want to see anybody thousandfold anything just now except safety-pins, elastic belly-bands, good 5-cent cigars and such-like—but Drs. Klapper and Knight are so nearly together that we think the rest of us ought to get together with them.

When a Ph. D. begins to mean that its possessor is capable of putting out a definite amount of real instruction rather than meaning that he did certain specified chores in classroom and library Dr. Knight's ordered public opinion will rouse itself sufficiently to ask for some more Ph. D.'s. And a better Ph. D. will mean an improved M. A. or A. B. When these are secured and distributed throughout the public school systems maybe public opinion will be so enlightened as to see the need for providing sufficient pay to enable some of them to earn a reasonable return on their capital investment.

11-4-44

Any substantial betterment of education must work at both top and bottom. The middle just now adds up mostly to stagnation.

Alpha Fraternity Scholarships Go To Nine Members

11-25-44
Chicago Ill.
Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON.—Nine members of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity received scholarships and grants-in-aid awarded by the Alpha Education Foundation last week.

The awards were made at a meeting held here under the direction of Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers' college and director of educational activities of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. 11-25-44

Scholarship awards of $100 each have been made to James Welfred Holmes, who is in his final year of study toward the Ph.D. degree in English literature at the University of Pittsburgh; to Joseph C. Commander, a senior at Meharry Medical college, and to Charles S Spivey Jr., a student at Yale Divinity school.

Fifty dollar awards went to Alton L. Wareham and Juan Montier, first-year students in dentistry and medicine, respectively, at Howard university. Similar grants were made to James C. Wallace Jr., and William W. Plummer, who are students in the dental school at Meharry Medical college.

A conditional grant-in-aid of $350 has been made to Dr. Hugh M. Gloster of the Morehouse college faculty to assist in the publication of his doctoral dissertation, "American Negro Fiction, 1890-1940."

A time extension was approved for the previous grant-in-aid of $400 offered last year to Dr. Harry W. Roberts of the Virginia State college faculty to assist in the publication of his doctoral dissertation, "The Life and Labor of Virginia Rural Negroes."

At the forthcoming 30th general convention to be held at Atlantic City Dec. 27-31, Dr. Trenholm will report that the fraternity during the past 17 years has awarded $15,625 to 126 recipients.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Savannah Tribune, 12-14-44 Ga.

The national scholarship winner of Phi Delta Kappa sorority for 1944 was Miss Matilda Davis of Jersey City, N. J. Miss Davis, whose name was submitted by Alpha chapter of that city, is the eighth national winner. She was successful over 121 contestnants with 21 chapters participating, and is matriculating at Howard university, in the school of education—(ANPphoto)

12-14-44

Birmingham Weekly Review

Negro Girl on Staff of International House

Ala.
12-2-44

By **GLADYS P. GRAHAM**

NEW YORK — (Calvin's News Service) — Sylvia Lewis, native New Yorker and graduate of Waleigh High School and of the Durham College in Jamaica, British West Indes, has the distinction of being the first Negro assigned to the secretarial staff of International House (which caters to students from 56 foreign and American countries) located on swank Riverside Drive.

The tall, striking, brownskin girl, works in the alumni office which handles the records and issues cards to house members for various activities and privileges.

She has a knowledge of French and Spanish and hopes to improve her linguistic abilities with further study. She says she is accorded every courtesy and consideration as other members of her staff.

Philadelphia Tribune

Providence Girl Admitted To Phi Beta Kappa

Pa.
12-1-44

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — (ANP)—During a formal ball for servicemen, held at the USO on Knight street last Thursday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jackson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Jackson, was honored in recognition of her achievement in being elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Pembroke college in Brown university.

Miss Jackson is a member of the sponsoring committee of the Knight Street USO and has been active as a junior hostess and in various capacities at the center.

Fellowship Granted Fla. Women's Dean

N.Y. Amsterdam News

Miss Katherine E. Whitehurst, dean of women on leave for special study, has been awarded a $1,500 fellowship by the Rockefeller Educational Foundation, according to an announcement made by president William H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College. 12-30-44

Following a recent visit here, during which he conferred with Rockefeller officials, Dr. Gray stated that the board had approved the fellowship, affording study for Dean Whitehurst at Radcliff University. She entered the school during the summer to work on her Ph. D. degree and is expected to return to Florida A. and M. upon completion of her work.

$1,800 Fellowship to Colorado Pianist

Call – Kansas City, Mo.
3-26-44

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Miss Gladys Childress, talented pianist and pupil of Dean Hale of Colorado college, has been awarded a fellowship by the Julius Rosenwald foundation of Chicago. The fellowship carried a grand total of $1,800 to be applied to 12 months post graduate study in New York.

Miss Childress holds the master's degree. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity.

She has played with conspicuous success in the Middlewest, South and in California where she continued her studies.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Childress.

Student wins essay award

Los Angeles Tribune
Cal.

Charles Windsor, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Windsor, and a senior student at Jefferson High school, was awarded a gold medal and a twenty-five dollar war bond, at his school last Thursday as first prize in an essay contest on the subject of tuberculosis. In addition to being an honor student, young Windsor is a member of the "B" basketball team and works in his spare time for the post office.

Due to an oversight, Jefferson held its contest after the citywide competition was ended and so the winning essay will not be judged along with other winners from high schools. The contest was a national project, and a winner from Los Angeles will be picked and sent to Washington for the finals.

Wins T-B Award

Daily World-Atlanta Ga.

11-15-44

First prize for the best essay written by a college student in the 1944 Negro Essay Contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliates was won by Hazel Martin, a student of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. She will receive a $50 award.

Pittsburgh Courier

FOUR WIN NEGRO HISTORY AWARDS

Pittsburgh, PA.

WASHINGTON—W. M. Brewer, head of the department of history of Washington High schools, has been awarded a $100 prize for his article, "Poll Tax and the Poll Taxers," by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, for the best article published during the year ending September 30 in The Journal of Negro History.

Second prize of $50 went to J. Reuben Sheeler, of Alabama State Teachers' college for his "The Development of Unionism in East Tennessee." Fifty dollars for the best book review in the magazine went to Kenneth W. Porter, Vassar college, for his review of James Truslow Adams' "The American," while $25 for the second best review was awarded Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Dillard university, for his evaluation of Madeline Hooke Rice's "American Catholic Opinion in the Slavery Controversy."

Afro-American

M. W. Bullock to Head Parole Board in Mass.

Baltimore Md.

BOSTON — Matthew W. Bullock, the first colored man to serve on a parole board in this country, was named by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on November 22 as chairman of the State Parole Board to succeed Reuben L. Lurie, white, resigned. 12-2-44

A graduate of Dartmouth, where he was a football star, Mr. Bullock was first appointed to the parole board by Governor Fuller in 1927.

Paul Robeson On Staff Of American Scholar

Philadelphia Pa. Tribune

PRINCETON, N. J. (ANP)—Another signal honor came to Paul Robeson last week when it was announced that he along with former Under-Sec'y, of State Sumner Wells had been elected to the editorial board of American Scholar, journal published by Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's highest scholastic society.

11-11-44

Robeson will serve along with the country's foremost leaders including Prof. George H. Chase, dean of Harvard University; John K. Clark and Miss Dorothy Kenyon, New York lawyers; Prof. William T. Hastings of Brown University and Prof. Marjorie H. Nicholson of Columbia University.

Robeson was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Rutgers University distinguished himself himself in athletics, oratory and music.

The Informer

Houston Texas

12-16-44

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER — The national scholarship winner of Phi Delta Kappa sorority for 1944 was Miss Matilda Davis, above, of Jersey City, N. J. Miss Davis, whose name was submitted by Alpha chapter of that city, is the eighth national winner. She was successful over 121 contestants with 21 chapters participating, and is matriculating at Howard university, Washington, D. C., in the School of education.—ANP

Colored Girl International House Sec'y

Tribune—Philadelphia Pa

11-25-44

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK, (SNS)—Sylvia Lewis native New Yorker and graduate of Wadleigh High School and of the Durham College in Jamaica, British West Indies, has the distinction of being the first colored woman assigned to the secretarial staff of International House (which caters to students from 56 foreign and American countries) located on swank Riverside Drive.

The tall, striking brownskin girl, works in the alumni office which handles the records and issues cards to house members for various activities and privileges.

She has a knowledge of French and Spanish and hopes to improve her linguistic abilities with further studies. She says she is accorded every courtesy and consideration as other members of her staff.

Melvin Alston First To Win Doctorate

Journal + Guide—Norfolk Va.

10-14-44

NORFOLK—The question of what salary and what promotion in status will be made in connection with the earning of the doctor of education degree by Melvin O. Alston, teacher at Booker T. Washington high school here, is one which must be considered by the Norfolk school board, E. S. Brinkley, superintendent of public schools, told the Journal and Guide on the morning of Oct. 5.

The board has never been faced with this problem before, Mr. Brinkley pointed out, since no public school teacher, either white or colored, has ever earned the doctorate degree. Mr. Brinkley said that some time ago a supervisor here held the doctorate degree but, as far as he has been able to learn, no teacher has held such a degree.

PAY CASE PLAINTIFF

Dr. Alston, who was the plaintiff in the celebrated teacher salary case in Norfolk which set the pattern for all subsequent teacher pay equality victories in southern school systems, has completed the requirements for the degree of doctor of education in the field of mathematical education at Columbia University. This is the highest degree obtainable in an American university.

In the interview with the Journal and Guide, Mr. Brinkley suggested that the doctorate degree was more appropriate for teaching in a college than in a public school system. However, he said, Dr. Alston had not indicated any desire to join the staff of a college and had not, as yet, requested the school board to advance him in the local system. Dr. Alston does not head the mathematics department at Booker T. Washington and holds only the status of a teacher.

10-14-44

NO SALARY SCALE

The superintendent indicated that if Dr. Alston requested a change of status, the board would then consider the matter. He did not indicate when the question of salary commensurate with the degree would be considered by the board but indicated that, if the board should feel it wise to encourage teachers to qualify for the doctorate, it would probably make adjustment in this respect. He pointed out that the present salary scale upon which the board operates makes no provision for a teacher with the doctorate degree.

Dr. Alston, who is a graduate of the Booker T. Washington High School in 1931, and of Virginia State College, and who holds the master of arts degree from Columbia University, has taught mathematics at the high school here for the past nine years.

10-14-44

Following the unsuccessful conclusion of the Aline Black teacher equalization suit, Dr. Alston became the plaintiff in a new action instituted in federal court. As a result of victory in this case, Norfolk teachers became the first in the South to win equalization and the precedent set in the Alston case has been used as the basis for all other pay equality cases.

Dr. Alston was on leave of absence last year to complete his studies at Columbia. He has now returned to the Booker T. Washington High School to resume his duties as instructor becoming Norfolk's only teacher in the public school system holding the doctorate.

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63 Get Maryland Scholarships

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE

The Morgan College Trustee Committee on State Scholarships granted renewals of State aid to sixty-three students Thursday and interviewed and passed on the applications of forty others.

Interviews took place in the office of Registrar Edward N. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is secretary of the commission. 8-26-44

Applicants who had been interviewed declared that their grants varied from small sums such as $6 per credit for part-time graduate students to $500 a year for other students who are studying in universities of the North and West.

H.U. and N.Y.U. Lead

The largest number of applicants were for Howard University and New York University.

Discharge of medical and dental students from the U.S. Army, due to the fact that the army now has enough dentists and physicians, will make a number of Maryland students at Howard and Meharry eligible for State scholarships.

Teachers Aided

A number of teachers doing part-time work secured State scholarships to study at New York University. Some of these courses are given in Baltimore. In other cases students go several times a week to take graduate courses at the University of Pennsylvania.

Students come from all parts of the State, including the Eastern Shore but there are few applicants from the Western Shore.

Scholarships are granted to study social work and public health, as well as engineering, business and mathematics.

Limitations Cited

8-26-44

One Eastern Shore graduate was refused a scholarship. He had applied to study embalming at Echols School in Philadelphia.

The Scholarship Committee does not recognize schools below the college grade. In addition it may only grant scholarships for such subjects as are taught at the University of Maryland but are not available at Morgan or Bowie Normal School.

Richmond Dentist Gets Hampton Alumni Award

Afro American—Baltimore Md.

6-3-44

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, prominent Richmond dentist and a graduate of Hampton Institute in the class of 1902, received the Hampton Institute annual alumni award, Monday, during the seventy-fourth annual commencement exercises of the college.

The award went to Dr. Ramsey "for his service with the National Hampton Institute Alumni Association and as the first Hampton Institute trustee elected by the alumni." He is secretary of the Tri-State Dental Association.

189-1944

WINS PH. D.

Defender – Chicago, Ill.

7-29-44

DR. MARY L. REDDICK

Who was awarded the Ph. D. degree in biology at Radcliffe College at the recent convocation. Dr. Reddick is a member of the Morehouse College faculty.

Wins Scholarship

World – Memphis, Tenn.

10-20-44

ELLEN TUCKER

The 1944 $100 scholarship offered by Gamma Zeta Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority of Miami, was won by Miss Ellen C. Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker of Coconut Grove, Fla. A graduate of Carver High School last June, Miss Tucker is now enrolled in the school of journalism at Talladega college

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Houston College Teacher

Informer – Housten, Texas

Awarded Rosenwald Fellowships

5-20-44

CHICAGO — (ANP) —Appointment of 37 Julius Rosenwald fellows for 1944 was announced this week by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund. The fellows include 22 Negroes and 15 white southerners, selected for their creative talent or distinguished scholarship. The fellowships this year average $1,700. In addition, scholarships of $500 plus tuition were awarded to 18 outstanding graduating seniors of selected Negro and white southern colleges to enable them to begin graduate work study.

Awards To Negroes For 1944

THELMA DAVIS ACKISS chairman, social science and social research, Houston College for Negroes, Texas: to make a socio-historical study of the Negro community of Houston, and for graduate study at the University of Chicago. Reappointment.

5-20-44

This year's awards, totaling **$78,100, bring the total expenditures of the Julius Rosenwald fund for fellowships to slightly over $1,000,000. Approximately 800 individuals have held grants in the 16 years in which fellowships have been a major program of the fund.**

Fifteen of this year's appointments were in the field of the social sciences, eight in the arts, five in the humanities, and one in the physical sciences. There were eight awards for graduate work in the professions— medicine, law, dentistry, library science, and religion.

Senior Student Winners

EMILE LIGHTFOOT MEINE, Jr., New Orleans, student at Dillard university: for graduate study in chemistry at Northwestern university.

Dorothy StrayHorne, Yonkers, N. Y., student at West Virginia State college: for graduate work in mathematics at the University of Chicago.

5-20-44

MARJORIE LUCIA WILLIAMS, Chicago, student at Dillard university: for graduate work in English at the University of Chicago.

Yale class of 1894 honors N. Y. doctor

Tribune – Los Angeles, Calif.

10-16-44

NEW YORK—At the 85th commencement of the New York Medical College and Flower Fifth Avenue Hospitals, held at the Academy of Medicine last Thursday, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Negro physician, was the recipient of the gold diploma awarded to members of the class of 1894.

He was also one of the guests of honor at the alumni banquet at the Yale Club on Wednesday evening, at which time 15 members of his class gathered for their 50th anniversary.

Dr. Roberts has been practicing in the city of New York since his graduation from medical school.

Wilberforce

World – Memphis, Tenn.

Has Its First Woman Ph. D.

10-20-44

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—(SNS)—Dr. Jean Hamilton Walls, Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, is the first woman to be appointed to the Wilberforce faculty with the doctorate. She come to Wilberforce with teaching experience at For Valley State College in Georgia and at Southern University in Louisiana.

President Charles H. Wesley stated that two women, also members of the faculty, had now completed residence requirements for the doctorate and that these endeavors were among the evidences of the increasing attainments of Negro women in the field of scholarship.

Dr. Walls is the daughter of Mrs. Sadie Black Hamilton, who is a graduate of Wilberforce (1878) and who was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humanities by Wilberforce University in 1940 for her outstanding public serivce rendered in her home city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Raymond Walls, her husband, son of Rev. P. W. Walls of the A. M. E. Church in Jackson, Michigan, is a well known musician in Pittsburgh.

Girl Wins "Stay On Sidewalk" Award

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va. 6-17-44

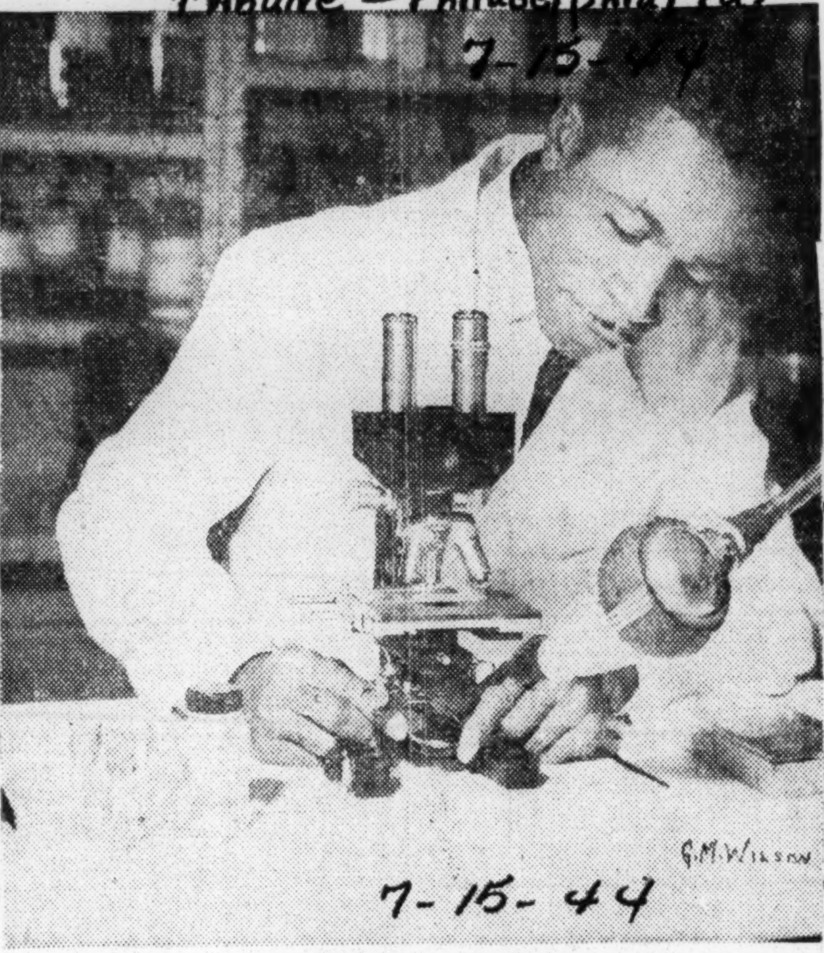
NEW YORK, (ANP)—Little 8 year old Merle Derby, student at PS 132, was one of two essay contest winners sponsored in the unique SOS (Stay On Sidewalk) campaign, which is designed to cut traffic fatalities and accidents among school children. Co-winner with Merle Barry Schenker, white lad.

Idea behind the SOS plan is to make school kids conscious of observing traffic lights, to cross streets only on the green signal. Several other Negro children won awards in the current campaign contest.

—Knows Bugs

Tribune – Philadelphia, Pa.

7-15-44



G.M.Wilson

7-15-44

HERMAN G. COOKE,

Entomologist and inspector for the State Health Department's Mosquito Extermination Commission, studies some specimens 'under the mike' in his well-equipped laboratory.

Perhaps you read in your daily paper a week or so ago about the flooding of the 'lowlands' in the Elmwood area, caused by rats chewing holes in the dykes which in turn loosed water which became stagnant and the breeding place for mosquitoes.

What you didn't read was that Herman G. Cooke, who was recently appointed to one of 10 positions as inspector for the Mosquito Extermination Commission, was the one who discovered the break and classified the larvae found in the pools.

7-15-44

An entomologist, Cooke is employed during the school term by the University of Pa. term by the University of Pennsylvania's research department. At the same time he is enrolled in the Graduate School there. He has his B. S. from Virginia State, the school in his home town of Petersburg, and an M. S. from Penn.

Cooke was formerly Histologist at the Children's Hospital, 18th and Bainbridge streets but was recommended for the position at the University, which he accepted.

His instructor there, Dr. Robert Stabler, selected him for recommendation to Major Geis who is the Army's representative in charge of the State Health Department.

As an inspector for the commission, Cooke's work includes the diagnosing of mosquito breeding places around war plants and army posts. He collects and classifies types of larvae and makes his report on them.

7-15-44

It is interesting to note that there are many types of mosquitoes but they fall, so he explains, into two main groups, disease and non-disease carriers. This difference is shown up by miscroscopic study.

Cooke, who lives at 1909 Bainbridge street is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity and several college honorary societies.

Dr. Otis Is Given Extension Post

Defender – Chicago, Ill.

4-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP) —The appointment of Dr. J. R. Otis as State Leader of Negro Extension Workers in Alabama has been announced by P. O. Davis, director of Extension service, United States Department of Agriculture, for the state.

Dr. Otis, who served as director of the Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee prior to his appointment as head of the state staff, was awarded his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Iowa State college, and his master's degree from Cornell university, Ithaca, New York, and studied for his doctorate at Cornell.

Girl Inventor Is Honored By Mrs. Roosevelt

Defender – Chicago, Ill

3-25-44

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Fifteen-year-old Nancy Agnes Durant was received with 40 other winners of the Science Club's Talent Search Awards last week by Vice President Wallace and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Miss Durant will attend a leading university on her four-year $2,400 scholarship which is financed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lloyd L. Woods Gets Ph. D. Degree

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va, 8-12-44

RALEIGH, N. C. — Lloyd L. Woods, professor of chemistry at St. Augustine's College, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at the summer convocation of Kansas State College on July 25.

WOODS

8-12-44

Dr. Woods won the master of science degree at the same institution in 1934. His bachelor's degree was earned at Friends' University, Wichita, Kansas, of which city he is a native. Dr. Woods, who has been on the faculty of St. Augustine's since 1931, had as his problem and the subject of his dissertation, "The Chemical Composition of Kafir Bran." Kafir corn, an African cereal grain, has been the subject of considerable interest and experimentation in this country in recent years, and Dr. Woods has added materially to the knowledge of the plant.

Dr. Woods has contributed regularly to scientific and educational journals for a number of years. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Lester Granger Cited By CIO

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

10-14-44

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban league, was cited by the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination for his outstanding work in the field of race relations.

The award to Granger, made during the annual conference of the National Urban league here, was presented by Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees (CIO) and a member of the National Citizens' Political Action committee.

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

MRS. G. S. NORMAN, (better known to folk as Mamie Norman) who has taught in Jefferson County Schools and other counties in Alabama for 38 years, recently expressed a desire to retire. After informing the board of her desire Dr. J. E. Bryan wrote her:

"The County Board of Education passed a resolution commending you for your loyalty and faithful 38 years to the children of Jefferson County and hope that you will be most happy in your retirement.

6-17-44

Let me personally express my appreciation for your fine service and wish for you much happiness.

Please let me hear from you

Journal + Guide

3-18-44

CHICA[illegible]NIVERSITY INSTRUCTO[illegible]—Mrs. Ellen West Capiz, has been appointed at the University of Chicago as an assistant in Chinese. Mrs. Capiz, the daughter of the late William S. West and Mrs. Alberta Green West, of South Boston, received her A.B. and M.A. degrees from Howard University, Washington, D. C., and has been pursuing study toward the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Florida Diver Saves 2, Gets Carnegie Award

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

9-2-44

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The first Carnegie hero medal to be awarded a Florida Negro for saving drowning people will be given to Eddie McLaughlin, famed driver who saved the lives of a white man and woman here recently.

The award, announced by Dr. Charles Satchell Morris, will be made at his 106-year-old Bethel Baptist church, Sept. 3. McLaughlin, who is employed by the Merrill-Stevens, Dry Dock Company will be formally presented the medal by the firm's president, J. C. Merrill.

In addition to a war bond given McLaughlin by his employers, his fellow-employees of both races have given him a "250 jeweled watch in appreciation of his deed.

The event is expected to attract one of the largest interracial crowds in the history of Jacksonville and Duval county. The Rev. Edward A. Driscoll, pastor of the Union Congregational church (white) will be present with his entire membership body.

9-2-44

Governor Spessard L. Holland of Florida has designated Hon. Phillip S. May of Jacksonville to be his official representative at the gathering. The Hon. John T. Alsop Jr., mayor of Jacksonville, is to appear on the program to congratulate the medalist.

Tribune

D.C.

GETS NE[illegible]—Dr. E. Franklin Fraz[illegible] the department of sociology, Howard University, who was recently elected president of the Eastern Sociological Society at its recent annual meeting at Columbia University, and holds the distinction of being the first Negro ever elected to the presidency of a scientific society composed of mixed membership.

5-27-44

In addition to his teaching, Dr. Frazier has been recognized for his sound scholarship and research ability. In addition to his books, Professor Frazier is the author of numerous articles and book reviews in various magazines and journals.

Roland Hayes Made 'Doctor Of Humanities'

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

West Virginia State College Confers Unique Honor

6-10-44

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—West Virginia State College reached the climax of its 49th Commencement when President John W. Davis spoke the words which conferred upon Roland Hayes the honorary degree of "Doctor of Humanities."

"Because you and the musical arts have combined and functioned to make better the lives of men and women of high and low estates . . . because you have been able to fashion popular discord, hatred and distrust among peoples of the world into germs of articulate truth, understanding and harmony; and, because the accumulation of spiritual values in you represent anticipations of the future, summarized President Davis.

With Reginald Boardman at the piano, the famed tenor gave his message in song repertory which enchanted and enthralled the largest audiences ever to attend a West Virginia State commencement.

6-10-44

THE FIRST PART

The first part was presented under the title of accomplishment. The symbols were chosen from the great classics Bach, Arne, Schubert and Debussy.

The second part was introduced by the singer's account of his recent experiences in England in training a chours of 200 Negro soldiers who sang with him in Royal Albert Hall in London.

"The memory of the Negro's past, the faith of his fathers, his suffering and struggles, these were his the heritage."

With consummate artistry of the master he poured forth his message in spirituals and the superbly rendered African religious chant "Xango" arranged by the Brazilian Composer Villa-Lobos, which at times left the hearer too awed to break the spell with applause.

Honors were awarded Miss Anne Stuart Brock, summa cum laude, Miss Dorothy Ada Strayhorne, magna cum laude, and James Arthur Floyd, cum laude.

The presence of Mrs. M. M. Neely, wife of Governor Neely, and various state officials, visiting educators and friends were introduced by President Davis.

6-10-44

E. A. Bolling, President of the Alumni Association, presented the Alumni award to Mrs. George Spencer Roberts, for her husband, Major George Spencer for "the most distinguished service during the year of an alumnus of West Virginia State College, as leader of the 99th Pursuit Squadron in the skies over Africa, Sicily, and Italy."

Among the 69 students receiving degrees were Joseph C. Webb of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Ethel M. Edwards of Portsmouth, Va.

Church Honors Dr. M. O. Alston For Achievement

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va

NORFOLK — The congregation of First Calvary Baptist Church scheduled a recognition service honoring Dr. Melvin O. Alston, at the church Thursday, Nov. 9, beginning at 8:30 p. m.

11-18-44

Dr. Alston, a prominent member of the church, recently obtained his doctorate in education at Columbia University, New York City. He is instructor at the local high school.

THE SPEAKERS

Speakers delivering testimonials upon the occasion were to include Mrs. Mildred D. Peters, supervisor of elementary grades in the city colored schools; G. W. Brown, representing fraternities; the Rev. W. L. Hamilton, president of the

orfolk branch NAACP; P. J.
hesson, principal of John T.
est School, Mrs. Marian Over-
n, who will represent the
urch, and the Rev. E. C. Wal-
n, representative of the Bap-
Ministers Conference.

Presentations were to be
de by Dr. J. H. Owens from

the church in general, and by Mrs. Lena Anderson for the church auxiliaries.

11-18-44

The Rev. R. L. Edler is scheduled to make the invocation, and music was to be provided by the Booker T. Washington High School music department.

A. R. Ceasar will serve as master of ceremonies.

Church committee handling the event includes R. L. Hollomon, deacon, chairman; Mrs. Carrie McCoy, Mrs. L. H. Savage, Mrs. Lena Anderson, Mrs. C. L. Colden, Mrs. G. S. Crocker, S. D. Blow, Mr. Jiggetts and Dr. Owens.

CLARK COLLEGE PROF GETS PH.D.

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Prof. Joseph J. Dennis, head of the Clark college department of mathematics since 1934, has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by Northwestern university.

[illegible]

18q-1944

Delores Calvin Wins Award For Musical Notebook

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

5-6-44

By EARL A. BALLARD

NEW YORK—Sixteen-year-old Dolores Calvin, recently received a special prize at Carnegie Hall awarded to her by Dr. Randolph Ganz, right, conductor of the Young People's Philharmonic Concerts and president of the Chicago Musical College, for excellence in notebook. Last year, she received a medal for the best notebook in her age group and before that was honored with four ribbons. The Special Prize was a book entitled, "Musical Encyclopedia" by Deems Taylor.

For her prize-winning notebook, Dolores chose as her subject, "Music and the War" and entitling the book "Of Thee We Sing," dedicated it to the people of the invaded countries whose music has been trampled on and blotted out by Germans. She included a preface concerned with the music of past wars and bringing it up to present day, described what songs meant to the fighting men of the United Nations as a conclusion, Dolores wrote several pages of what she believes will be **the kind of music after the war**—the kind of music composers will write about.

5-6-44

"I believe we'll have something like a 'Pearl Harbor Symphony'" the young winner confessed. "Oh, it'll be quite difficult to write but it's such a wonderful idea. What I would really like to see is a 'Victory Symphony' when the war is won. Americans can do it. It's odd, but since the war, we have been forced to turn to ourselves for achievement. America will be the center of art and the American Negro will have a much better chance of being heard.

Her notebook, done in yellow and black and consisting of more than 250 pages, was displayed at Carl Fishers's Music Store on East 57th street along with 33 other winners, all white. There were just two others to win a special prize. Marc Luxemburg, 4, and Phyllis Paull, 16.

Dolores, daughter of the late, Floyd J. Calvin, is a musician and composer in her own right having traveled with her sister, Bernice, 19 over the country to more than 20 colleges as pianists. They were the only Negro juvenile duo-pianists in America.

5-6-44

Their mother, Mrs. Willia Lee Calvin, is a journalist.

Brooklyn Girl Is OPA Italian Interpreter

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

9-23-44

NEW YORK CITY—(CNS)—The ability to write, read and speak Italian fluently earned for Mildred Lane, a post as interpreter and field inspector for the OPA. She is the only Negro to work out of the huge 139 Centre street office in downtown New York. She sees that price charts are up in the 340 cafes under her control and reports any price violations that occur to her office.

A Brooklynite by birth, she was brought up in the Bushwick section where a goodly number of her neighbors and most of her school mates were Italian speaking. She was impressed with the musical quality of the language and also with the fact that so much of the music which she liked was written in her favorite foreign tongue.

9-23-44

She took as much of this romance language in high school as she could and continued it in her college work in New York University, ending up with private native tutors who are experts.

Her suggestion to parents, she says, is that they give their children every opportunity to study seriously another tongue. "It makes better understanding of the other fellow's problems as well as our own and breaks down many of the racial barriers that come from misunderstanding."

WELLES, ROBESON CHOSEN

Times — New York, N.Y.

Put On Board of Magazine of Phi Beta Kappa

10-30-44

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—Former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Paul Robeson have been elected to the editorial board of the magazine American Scholar, published by Phi Beta Kappa.

The late Wendell Willkie had accepted a bid to board membership, the board said, just before his death.

Elected yesterday to Phi Beta Kappa executive committee were: Prof. George H. Chase, dean of Harvard University; John K. Clark and Miss Dorothy Kenyon, New York lawyers; Prof. William T. Hastings of Brown University, and Prof. Marjorie H. Nicholson of Columbia University. 10-30-44

A session of the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa decided not to extend the privileges of the society to any more institutions for at least another year. None has been admitted since 1940.

'Just A Working Girl,'—That's Mrs. Diggs, Dewey Appointee

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

7-1-44

By RAMONA LOWE
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs, the young Negro woman from Buffalo appointed secretary of the New York State Department of Labor by Governor Dewey in May, considers herself a "working girl" who made good.

In her spacious office in downtown New York, Mrs. Diggs told me: "I have found that my job is just a practical application of years of experience in educational, political and community activities."

On her desk was a copy of the Workmen's Compensation Law. "I keep this handy in order to brush up on amendments to the law, as our main objective here is to serve the working men and women of New York State and to assist employers whenever possible."

"After all," she added, "I've always been a working-girl, with a keen interest in labor problems. Buffalo, one of the largest industrial areas in the country, is a bee-hive of activity where industrial relations are concerned. I count my membership on the Labor Relations Council of the Buffalo Urban League one of my most interesting and beneficial experiences.

GOP Worker

7-1-44

"Serving on the Commission to Investigate the Condition of the Urban Negro Population in New York in 1938, I worked especially in the field of employment. When the study was completed, we formed a permanent labor relations committee and were often called upon to help solve labor and racial problems in the community."

Mrs. Diggs' important political activity began in 1934 when she was elected Committeewoman as well as secretary of the Fifth Ward Republican committee. She filled both positions by re-election for 10 years.

In 1936 she was a delegate to the Eighth Judicial convention and that same year, became a member of the speakers' bureau of the Erie County Republican committee.

In 1940 she was a member of the National Planning board of the Republican committee and two years later served as a delegate to the Republican State convention where she seconded the nomination of Thomas E. Dewey for governor. Following his nomination, she was one of the assistant campaign managers on the Dewey-for-Governor committee.

7-1-44

Mrs. Diggs' community work has extended from membership in the Elks to the executive staff of the Office of Civilian Defense. She has also been active in the NAACP, concentrating her work on the Interracial committee.

7-1-44

MRS. BERTHA J. DIGGS

An active member of the New Hope Baptist church, she filled the office of superintendent of intermediates and also served as publicity chairman of the church and its auxiliaries. Before war shortages, she edited a church bulletin, "The Challenge."

"I haven't had much time for a hobby," Mrs. Diggs remarked, "but much of my activity is planned to accommodate my ten-year-old chubby, Betty Jean, as I believe firmly n the responsibility of the home, nd mothers particularly, for the vell-being and training of youngsters."

7-1-44

Mrs. Diggs' importance in her ometown and her evident aptness or this important state job might e explained in her feeling, "Ours s an important responsibility, not nly to ourselves, but as American tizens. We have to work and fight every step of the way, but no effort is too great, especially when we realize, success comes from within. We're a great, proud people. America will be the greater for our being, our struggles and contributions."

Roland Hayes Honored by W. Va. State College

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-3-44

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Close to his 57th birthday, June 3, Roland Hayes, internationally famous tenor, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humanities at commencement exercises of West **Virginia State college Sunday.**

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2 Women Get Ph.D.'s At U. Of P. Graduation

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

7-8-44

Eight Philadelphians received degrees at the 188th Commencement Exercises of the University of Pennsylvania held Saturday at Irvine Auditorium, 34th and Spruce sts., including the highest earned degree—the doctor of philosophy— to Mrs. Marechal-Neil Ellison Young, girls' counselor at the William Penn School. The graduating class numbered 367. 7-8-44

Dr. Young is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George F. Ellison, 4921 Aspen street. She took her bachelor and master degrees at Temple University and is a leader in young people's and interracial organizations. She wrote her doctoral dissertation on "Some Sociological Aspects of the Vocational Guidance of Negro Children." 7-8-44

A second Ph.D. degree was conferred on Miss Eliza Pearl Shippen, recently named head of the English Department at Miner Teachers College, Washington, where she has been associated for several years. Dr. Shippen is a graduate of Howard University. She wrote her doctoral study in English on "Eugenia de Acton (1749-1827)" a little known author.

Before the conferring of the degrees, the graduates and all universities were challenged to work for a world free of racial and religious tensions, and free from the assumed Anglo-Saxon superiority, by Dr. Glenn R. Morrow, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Master of arts degrees were granted to Miss Naoma M. Heath, graduate of Morgan College, in Romance languages, and to G. James Fleming, in economics. Both are Philadelphians. Miss Heath has taught at Annapolis, Md., and majored in French. Fleming, who did his undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin, earned his degree in economics. Fleming is regional director of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and wrote his thesis on "A Study of the Federal Policy for the Fair Employment of Minority Groups." 7-8-44

The degree of master of science in education was received by four Philadelphians: Miss Jean V. Webb, Miss Suria C. Hoffler, Percival B. Hunt, and Morton M. Brooks; also by Davis W. Henry, school teacher of Ocean City, Md., and Livie C. Meacham, principal of the Union Mills Elementary School of Union Mills, N. C.

The bachelor of science in education was received by Samuel D. Wooding, Philadelphia.

Graduate Honored

Amsterdam News—New York, N.Y.

7-8-44

7-8-44

MISS FRANCES BENSON, who graduated this term from Hunter College in psychology, plans to pursue graduate work in the social sciences in the fall. Miss Benson was chosen to be represented in the publication, "Who's Who Among American Colleges." For her work in sponsoring inter-racial activities within the school she was presented the Inter-Club Award.

African Named To Student News Post

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

4-29-44

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP)—Abdul Karim Disu of Lagos, Nigeria, a graduate student in journalism at the University of Wisconsin, was recently appointed a contributing editor to the Daily Cardinal, a university publication by and for the students, by the board of directors.

Disu, a member of the Phi Kappa Psi scholastic society of the university, has been a special writer of the Daily Cardinal and at present is director for the University of Wisconsin Union Forum committee.

Disu has contributed feature articles to such a national daily as the Christian Science Monitor.

Duke Honors Employee

Weekly Review—Birmingham, Ala.

7-8-44

7-8-44

In recognition of his forty-four years of faithful service of Trinity College and Duke University, John Love oldest colored employee of the university from the standpoint of years of service, recently was presented with a plaque of appreciation. The presentation was made by Professor C. B. Markham, Treasurer of the University, shown above with Love. Dr. Robert L. Flowers, President of the University, spoke briefly. The occasion was a barbecue for the colored employees of the East Campus, held in The Ark. Love since 1910 has been in charge of the University's multigraph department which prints many thousands of letterheads, forms, blanks, form letters, and other materials.

Journal & Guide—Norfolk, Va.

GETS MASTER'S DEGREE—S. M. Clark, Jr., prominent Knoxville, Tenn., teacher and coach recently received the master of science degree with one of the majors in physical education, from the University of Wisconsin. For several years, Clark has been assistant coach of the nationally famous Austin High School Panthers. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and is a graduate of Clark College.

9-30-44

Howard University Scholarship Award Made To Young Girl

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

9-30-44

Howard University announces winners of the 1944 National Competitive Scholarship Examination.

Miss Jean Akward, eighteen years of age, a graduate of the Sharon (Pa.) High School, won the Two Thousand Dollar Lichtman Award, a four-year all expense scholarship, given annually by Mr. A. E. Lichtman, president of the Lichtman Theatres, Washington, D. C. Miss Akward, whose father is a defense worker, will enter the College of Liberal Arts in September.

Following is a list of the other winners of the examination who received scholarship awards ranging from $150 to $250 each: Betty Catoe, Washington, D. C., Betty P. Hunter, Washington, D. C., Joanne Mabury, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dorothy Parham, Evanston, Ill.; Vernon Michaux, Cincinnati, Ohio; Leatrice Williams, Cleveland, Ohio; Merland Morgan, Cleveland, Oho; Betty Johnson Akron, Ohio; William Tucker, Baltimore, Md.; Cleona Hall Charleston, W. Va.; Frances Campbell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Carolyn Brown Washington, D. C.; William H. Wells, Monongahela, Pa.; Leslie Hicks, Washington, D. C.; Robert Eaverly, Philadelphia, Pa.; Berkley Eddins, Memphis, Tenn., and Milton Haley, Rankin, Pa. Also Marjorie Magee, Cleveland Ohio; Willadine Grinnage Philadelphia; James M. Pope, Sharon, Pa., and Walter Trezevant, Columbia, S. C. 9-30-44

This is the fourth year that Howard University has conducted these examinations in seventeen states and more than fifty-five cities. More than three hundred scholarship awards have been made to winners of this competition.

189-1944

used

Negro Woman Proves To Be Heroine In Monday's Bus Wreck On Lauderdale St.

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

8-9-44

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (S N S) — A Negro woman proved to be the heroine of the trolley-bus wreck of last Monday moring, which occurred at the corner of Lauderdale and Chapin Ave., when some 29 persons were injured.

She is Mrs. Mamie Lee Reagor, 29, 722 Mississippi Blvd. Mrs. Reagor and her brother, Herman Coleman, 33, of the same address were just preparing to leave their residence, when they heard the crash of the crowed Walker Avenue bus, against a telephone pole at the intersection of Chapin and Lauderdale.

8-9-44

Mr. Coleman was rushing out of the house to catch the bus when he heard an saw the crash. He and his sister, who is the manager of the only Negro-owned bottling company in the Mid-South, the Brown Belle Bottling Company, were both enroute to catch the Bus when the vehicle crashed. Both of them noticed that the bsu was weaving in the street when they first looked out of their door.

When it seemed that it would crash against the stone wall bordering their house, they started toward the rear. They heard the bus ram into the pole. They turned and ran out of the front of the house.

The first thing Coleman noticed was that the bus was shut tight. He picked up spade and ran toward the crippled vechicle. He used the shovel to batter in the locked rear door. Upon gaining entrance he ran to the front and pulled his anxious sister through a front window.

When she entered she noticed that the bus operator was pinned beind his steering wheel bleeding profusely.

Mrs. Reagor formerly served as a hostess and ambulance attendant for the Hayes Funeral Company on Lauderdale. She has a knowledge of First Aid. So, upon noticing the condition of the bus operator, she proceeded to apply first aid to him, and aided in lifting him from the wrecked bus to helpers on the street. 8-9-44

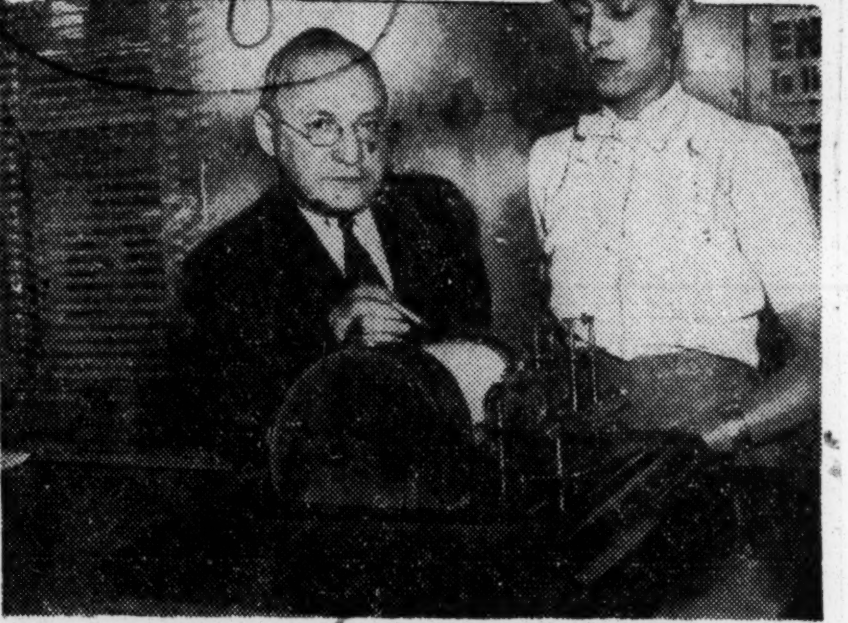
The bus driver fainted in her arms When they sat him on the pavement to await an ambulance, he was asked (upon the realization that white ambulance were slow coming and that Negro ambulances were present) whether or not he wanted to ride in the Negro ambulances. He replied, "It makes no difference, just get me to a hospitaal".

Brooklynite Gets Post

Amsterdam News — New york, N.y.

3-18-44

189



BORO GIRL GETS POST—Miss Ruby I. Bell of Brooklyn, has the distinction of being the first Negro girl ever to qualify as a U. S. Weather Bureau observer. She recently completed her training at LaGuardia Field and is a graduate of Hunter College. She is photoed above with Samuel Deitch, head of the weather station in Atlantic City where Miss Bell is assigned.

Negro Woman Is Employed As R. R. Postal Clerk

Informer — Houston, Texas

11-11-44

TEXARKANA — The first Negro woman to be employed as a railway postal clerk in Texarkana and probably in the state is the experience of Mrs. Mimmie Mae Fortson, who was employed by the Texarkana Terminal railway post office recently.

Mrs. Fortson is the wife of Julius Fortson, also employed as railway postal clerk, in the Texarkana terminal and the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Harris of Bryan. She is a graduate of Prairie View college and a former teacher in the public school system of Leon County, Texas.

Carnegie Hero Award Given Negro Laborer

Informer — Houston, Texas

11-11-44

PITTSBURGH—(ANP)— Arthur Simmons, 25 year old Negro laborer, was listed as a bronze medal award winner by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission last week at a meeting in the Oliver building. Simmons was one of 16 to receive the award.

A native of Lemon Springs, N. C., Simmons saved Bobbie J. Carter, white, aged four, from being killed by a train, Sept. 6, 1943.

Coach Attendant First Negro To Be Awarded Heroic Service Medal By Pennsylvania R. R.

Age — New york, N.y.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — For outstanding bravery, courage and quick thinking in dealing with a most unusual emergency, Alonzo W. Gerald, a coach attendant on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was awarded the railroad's heroic service medal, Wednesday. 5-6-44

Gerald rescued, and saved from serious injury and possible death, a guard who was attacked and overpowered by two escaped prisoners whom he was bringing back by train to a penal institution.

Presentation of the medal was made by M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the presence of the Board of Directors, following the meeting of the Board.

The incident occurred October 25, last, as the train, Trailblazer, was pulling into Fort Wayne, Ind., en route from Chicago to Mansfield, O. The guard was in the men's rest room with his two prisoners whom he had unchained. As he was about to chain them together again, he was attacked by both men who knocked him down and proceeded to belabor him. One of them snatched his revolver from his shoulder holster while the other attempted to get hold of his hand cuff keys. 5-6-44

Just outside the rest room door, a passenger shouted that the guard was being beaten. Attendant Gerald, accompanied by another passenger, rushed into the room where they were confronted with the revolver. At the sight of the weapon, the passenger fled immediately, but the attendant leaped at the prisoner, seized the barrel of the pistol, knocked the man down, and took the gun away from him. He then beat off the other prisoner from the guard and completely subdued both of the men, keeping them under control until the prostrate guard regained his feet and was joined by a second guard who had been elsewhere in the car. 5-6-44

Coach attendant Gerald, who was severely bitten on the shoulder during the struggle, is a native of Fayetteville, N. C., and is forty-two years old. He has been with the railroad since 1937, when he entered the service as a dining car waiter. Two years later he was promoted to his present position. He makes his home at 594 Teasdale place, Bronx, New York City. His run on the railroad is from New York to Chicago and return, and ordinarily, he completes about seven round trips a month.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's heroic service medals were established by the Board of Directors in 1923. They constitute a tribute of honor awarded to employes who have done some act of extraordinary bravery in protecting life or preventing accidents, under circumstances involving great personal danger to themselves, and beyond the call or requirements of regular duty. Coach attendant Gerald becomes the 107th recipient in twenty-one years. He is the first Negro to be awarded the medal.

Alonzo W. Gerald was born in Fayetteville, N. C., April 22, 1902 and completed his education at the State Normal School of Fayetteville. He afterward filled various positions in New York City. For several years prior to entering the railroad service in 1937, he acted as head waiter and in various other capacities at New York hotels and restaurants. 5-6-44

He is married, and his wife, Claudia, is a trained nurse at Bronx Hospital. They have one child, a daughter, Gloria, who is fifteen years old and is attending junior high school.

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-24-44

GETS DOCTORATE—Miss Anne M. Cooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Cooke, Gary, Ind., received the Ph.D. degree this week from Yale university. Miss Cooke formerly headed the drama department at Spelman college, and at present is co-ordinator of the Communications center at Hampton institute.

Carnegie Hero Award Is Given Carolinian

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

11-2-44

PITTSBURGH — (A N P) — Arthur Simmons, 25 year old Negro laborer, was listed as a bronze medal award winner by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission last week at a meeting in the Oliver building. Simmons was one of 16 to receive the award.

A native of Lemon Springs, N. C. Simmons saved Bobbie J. Carter, white, aged four, from being killed by a train, Sept. 6, 1943.

Among 10 occupants of an automobile, Bobbie and four other children were in the rear of the car when it was stalled on a railroad track on which a passenger train was approaching at a speed of 60 miles an hour. Simmons ran to the autombile, carried two children away and then seeing Bobbie alone in the car, ran to the rear door at a point between the rails, the locomotive then being but 300 feet distant. Jerking open the door he grabbed the child by her arm and took a hurried stop to a point five feet from the rail. At that moment the locomotive, moving at unreduced speed, struck the automobile.

11-2-44

Wilson Reports to WMC For Weaver's Old Job

Tribune—Washington, D.C.

11-11-44

Benjamin Wilson, attorney of Gary, Ind., recently appointed chief of the minorities service section of the War Manpower Commission, the job formerly held by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, reported to his new post here last week.

Mr. Wilson is a graduate of Howard University and the Boston University Law School.

BENJ. WILSON

The job he is filling remained vacant for eight months after the resignation of Dr. Weaver. Because of the importance of the problems of discrimination in industry, the WMC has been subjected to considerable criticism for permitting the position to remain vacant so long.

11-11-44

Mr. Wilson has expressed the hope that he can adequately fill the shoes into which he has stepped.

TO GET PH. D. DEGREE

Tribune—Savannah, Ga.

6-24-44

William Madison Boyd, professor of history and political science at Fort Valley State college, Georgia, who on Saturday will receive his Ph. D. at the University of Michigan. His thesis is entitled "The Administration of Territories and Island Possessions of the United States."—(ANP photo)

6-24-44

People's Voice—New York 4-29-44 N.Y.

TRAIL BLAZER on the intellectual front is Dr. E. Franklyn Frazier, who last Saturday had the distinction of being the first Negro ever elected to the presidency of a scientific society composed of mixed membership when he was chosen prexy of the Eastern Sociological Society at the organization's annual meeting held at Columbia. The society is composed of teachers in sociology in Eastern universities from Washington to Maine. A graduate of Howard, Dr. Frazier took his doctorate at the University of Chicago and later held a fellowship for the study of the Negro family in Brazil. He is the Author of a treatise "The Negro Family."

4-29-44

Mother of 13-yr. old college student holds 4 degrees

Tribune—Los Angeles, Calif.

10-30-44

CINCINNATI — Not a "Quiz Kid," but just a good student, a Negro boy entered the University of Cincinnati at the age when most children are entering 8th grade. He is believed to be the youngest freshman in the history of the university.

Enrolling at the age of 13, Darwin T. Turner aims to accumulate more degrees than his mother who was awarded four degrees here. He already has bettered her record in the matter of an early start. She was 15 when she enrolled at the school!

10-30-44

Darwin's first goal is a Bachelor of Arts degree, then a Bachelor of Laws from the College of Law and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

His mother, Mrs. Darwin R. Turner, won the first of her four degrees, the Bachelor of Arts, soon after her 18th birthday. She followed this with a Master of Arts degree, then the Bachelor of Education in the Teachers College.

This is only part of the record of the Turner family. The list started with Grandfather Turner who received his first degree in 1891, added a Master's the next year and later received a Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

10-30-44

Young Darwin began nursery school when he was two, entered the first grade at four, and junior high school at seven. He said he would like to spend about 10 years at the University.

Richmond Takes Another Forward-Looking Step

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va

9-23-44

THE Richmond, Va. Post Office has promoted a Negro to a supervisory position for the first time in its history and in so doing has not only set up a target for other offices throughout the South to shoot at, but has paid well deserved recognition to one of the city's most substantial citizens.

MR. ROBERT A. COLE, who has been thus honored by being placed in charge of all the Negro carriers in the city, is a veteran of the Richmond Post Office having 35 years of faithful service to his credit. The fact that fully 85 per cent of the carriers in the Richmond office are of his own race only serves to point up the promotion as all the more significant.

9-23-44

The first of his race to hold such a position in the entire South the new appointee began his new duties on September 1 for a probationary period of 90 days after which he will take over permanently. Much credit for the forward-looking move is due the local postmaster who made the recommendation which top Post Office Department officials in Washington acted upon promptly.

And while we are giving credit let's not, by all means, forget the membership of the Old Dominion Branch, 496, National Association of Letter Carriers, whose untiring efforts for recognition of this kind have been going on for years. One of the moving spirits behind this move, for the past 28 years at least, has been MR. CHARLES W. STORRS, recording secretary of the branch, who was a member of a local committee which brought the matter to the attention of the postmaster and who subsequently made a trip to Washington to add impetus to the request.

9-23-44

Such recognition of meritorious service without regard to racial lines, should serve to convince the skeptics that the present Administration is at least trying to do the right thing.

DR. CHARLES R. DREW

Tribune—Savannah, Ga.

It should be heartening to Negroes and enlightening to white people to read the speech of Dr. E. A. Hooton, anthropologist of Harvard University, upon the occasion of the awarding of the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew, at the recent annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. Dr. Drew, the brilliant professor of surgery at Howard University, was the innovator and arranger in the processing and building of blood banks. He was the director and organizer of the donor stations of the American Red Cross. Aside from playing a most important part in saving the lives of thousand of soldiers, Dr. Drew's distinguished contribution in this field reveals to what limit of stupidity white Americans can descend. It is almost laughable.

The Spingarn Medal is awarded "'for the highest and noblest achievement by American Negro during the preceding year or years." In presenting the award Dr. Hooton said, "illustrious physician, you have deserved well of your race, of our democracy, and of mankind.",

9-21-44

The September issue of the Bulletin, published by the NAACP carries the complete speech of Dr. Hooton.

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farm. His wife went into a store on a warm day to purchase shoes for herself and little daughter. She was treated rather uncivilly by the clerk. As a result of the discussion which followed, her husband, Roland Hayes, the international tenor, was brutally mauled by an officer of the law and justice.

9-21-44

These are just two of many similar instances. They may be extreme instances of the type of experiences Negroes undergo all too frequently. The unqualified statement that Negroes succeed in Georgia also leaves out of consideration the treatment they received at the hands of local administrators of AAA, HOLC, FHA and USES. The opposition against the FEPC, if it prevails, will be further evidence that there is something in the position that more than making money, or securing property enters into the notion of success.

Moreover, there are two possible reactions to these stories: (1) Negroes could be lulled into complacency and (2) our friends could believe that Negroes are contented and satisfied with the status quo. Georgia is our native state and we should like to see her take the lead in granting to her Negro population unhampered opportunity in all areas of democratic living to attain the highest development which their talents and abilities will permit.

18q-1944

N.Y. Times—N.Y., N.Y.
12-24-44

Grants to Negroes

In New York City eighteen scholarships were made available by the Community Service Society and five by the Jewish Family Welfare Society of Brooklyn. Both agencies are members of the Family Welfare Association of America. Included in the Community Service Society grant were seven scholarships awarded to Negro students now attending the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. Valued at $1,225, the scholarships were created through funds raised by the society's Harlem scholarship committee.

12-24-44

Warning that the nation-wide shortage of trained social workers constitutes "one of the chief obstacles to current and post-war plans for rehabilitation," the report adds that professional schools of social work "admittedly are not turning out graduate students in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of such vital organizations as the American Red Cross, UNRRA and other private and public welfare bodies.

"While scholarship grants are one means of easing the critical manpower shortage of social workers," the report continues, "it will probably remain for the national recruitment program now under way by the Family Welfare Association of America to bring a greater number of men and women into the field."

~~Chicago Defender~~

Hero Who Saved Child Awarded Carnegie Medal

Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGH—(ANP)— Arthur Simmons, 25-year-old Negro laborer, was listed as a bronze medal award winner by the Carnegie Hero Fund commission last week at a meeting in the Oliver building. Simmons was one of 16 to receive the award. 11-4-44

A native of Lemon Springs, N. C., Simmons saved Bobbie J. Carter, white, aged four, from being killed by a train, Sept. 6, 1943.

Among 10 occupants of an automobile, Bobbie and four other children were in the rear of the car when it was stalled on a railroad track on which a passenger train was approaching at a speed of 60 miles an hour. Simmons ran to the automobile, carried two children away and then seeing Bobbie alone in the car, ran to the rear door at a point between the rails, the locomotive then being but 300 feet distant. Jerking open the door, he grabbed the child by her arm and took a hurried step to a point five from the rail. At that moment the locomotive, moving at unreduced speed, struck the automobile.

11-4-44

Wins T-B Award

Memphis World
Tenn. 11-17-44

First prize for the best essay written by a college student in the 1944 Negro Essay Contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliates was won by Hazel Martin, a student of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. She will receive a $50 award.

Wins Scholarship

N.Y., N.Y.

Amsterdam News

THE 1944 $100 SCHOLARSHIP offered by Gamma Zeta Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority of Miami, was won by Miss Ellen S. Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker of Coconut Grove, Fla. A graduate of Carver High school last June, Miss Tucker is now enrolled in the school of journalism at Talladega college—ANP

~~11-4-44~~

Dr. Drew To Get Spingarn Medal At NAACP Meet

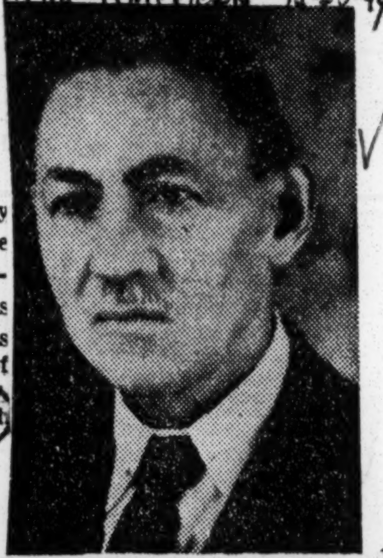
Defender—Chicago Ill.
5-27-44

NEW YORK—Dr. Ernest Albert Hooton, eminent anthropologist of Harvard university, will present the 29th Spingarn Medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew at the NAACP annual conference in Chicago, July 16.

Dr. Drew was awarded the medal, given annually for distinguished achievement by an American Negro, for his research in blood plasma. Dr. Hooton is nationally known for his writings in anthropology and especially for his book "Crime and the Man," which debunks many of the popular theories of Negro criminality.

Receives Ph.D

Afro-American 12-23-44



Balt. **ALFRED F. NIXON** Md.
biology teacher at Dunbar High School, Washington, who recently received the Ph.D. degree in science education at N.Y. University. His thesis was entitled "Teaching Biology for Appreciation." Dr. Nixon is a native of Montgomery, Ala., and a graduate of the University of Chicago where he received also the M.S. degree.

Clark U. Professor Wins Degree at N.U.

12-30-44
N.Y. Amsterdam News

ATLANTA, (ANP) —Prof. Joseph J. Dennis, head of the department of mathematics at Clark College since 1934, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Northwestern university. N.Y., N.Y.

Dr. Dennis studied mathematics at Northwestern in 1934-35, 1939-40 and 1943-44, during which time he made a brilliant record which called for high praise from his adviser and other members of the department of mathematics. On the basis of his record while working on his doctorate, he was elected to membership in Sigma XI National Honorary Scientific Society. He is a charter member of the Illinois Beta chapter of Pi Mu Epsilon National Honorary Mathematical fraternity, and is also a member of the American Mathematics society.

Prof. Dennis' thesis was on the theme, "Some Points in the Theory of Positive Definite J-Fractions," a summary of which appeared in the September issue of the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society.

SMITH COLLEGE AWARDS DEGREE TO NOTED DIVA

Defender—Chicago Ill.
5-27-44

Marian Anderson Made Doctor Of Music By Eastern School

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Marian Anderson, internationally-famous contralto, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of music last week at Smith college here. Miss Anderson, one of four women to receive honorary degrees, received a similar citation from Temple university, Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1941.

Since her rise to stardom, Miss Anderson has received numerous awards and honors. In 1940 she won the Bok Award of $10,000, annually given to the Philadelphian for the greatest service of the year. Miss Anderson was presented four times on the Ford Sunday Evening radio program during 1940; appeared at the Philadelphia Academy of Music; was the subject of a mural by Mitchell Jamieson that now hangs in the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

A national furore was created when an organization called the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to grant Miss Anderson the right to sing in Constitution Hall, Washington. The outgrowth of the controversy was arrangement by Secretary of the Interior Ickes for the singer to appear in an Easter Sunday concert on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, which attracted 75,000 people.

5-27-44

Others receiving honorary degrees from Smith college were Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, president, Wellesley college and commander of the WAVES, doctor of laws; Vera Micheles, dean, Wellesley, doctor of laws, and Sophie Satin, doctor of science.

Honor Magazine Choses Robeson As Board Member

N.Y. Amsterdam News
N.Y., N.Y. 11-18-44

PRINCETON, N. J., (ANP)—Another signal honor came to Paul Robeson last week when it was announced that he along with former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had been elected to the editorial board of American Scholar, journal published by Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's highest scholastic society.

Robeson will serve along with the country's foremost leaders which include Prof. George H. Chase, dean of Harvard University; John K. Clark and Miss Dorothy Kenyon, New York lawyers; Prof. William T. Hastings, of Brown University, and Prof. Marjorie H. Nicholson, of Columbia University.

The late Wendell Willkie had accepted a bid to board membership, just before his death, it was announced.

Robeson was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Rutgers University where he also distinguished himself in athletics, oratory and music.

Journal & Guide
11-8-44

Norfolk, Va.

INITIATED — Matthew J. Whitehead, who is completing his work for the doctorate at New York University in college administration, was elected to membership recently in Kappa Delta Pi national education fraternity. Mr. Whitehead, a member of the faculty of State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C., is a General Education Board Fellow at N. Y. U., this academic year, and for the semester ending, made an average of "A" in all of his work at the university. Last spring he was elected to Rho Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, another scholarship fraternity in education.

Lt. Bonner Wins Med School Prize

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON—Charles D. Bonner of New Bedford, Mass., received his M.D. degree, a first lieutenancy in the Army Medical Corps and an essay contest prize during commencement exercises at Boston University School of Medicine last month. 10-14-44

Lieutenant Bonner, the only colored member of the class, was co-winner of a prize given for the best paper dealing with genitourinary surgery.

Interne at Boston Hospital

He will serve as interne at Boston City Hospital. His wife, Dr. Frances Jones of Greensboro, N.C., has been appointed resident physician in the neurological section of the same hospital and will begin her duties there November 1.

Lieutenant Bonner is a graduate of Lincoln University and the son of Frederick D. Bonner of New Bedford.

Clark Professor Gets Doctorate

Informer—Houston, Texas
12-30-44

ATLANTA (ANP)—Prof. Joseph J. Dennis, head of the department of mathematics at Clark college since 1934, has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by Northwestern university.

Dr. Dennis studied mathematics at Northwestern in 1934-35, 1939-40, and 1943-44, during which time he made a brilliant record which called for high praise from his adviser and other members of the department of mathematics. On the basis of his record while working on his doctorate, he was elected to membership in Sigma XI National Honorary Scientific society. He is a charter member of the Illinois Beta chapter of Pi Mu Epsilon National Honorary Mathematical fraternity, and also is a member of the American Mathematics society.

12-30-44

Prof. Dennis' thesis was on the theme, "Some Points in the Theory of Positive Definite J-Fractions," a summary of which appeared in the September issue of the Bulletin of the American Mathematical society.

Robeson Chosen Board Member Of Phi Beta Organ

Defender—Chicago Ill.
11-11-44

PRINCETON, N. J. — (ANP) — Another signal honor came to Paul Robeson last week when it was announced that he along with former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles had been elected to the editorial board of American Scholar, journal published by Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's highest scholastic society.

Robeson will serve along with the country's foremost leaders which include Prof. George H. Chase, dean of Harvard university; John K. Clark and Miss Dorothy Kenyon, New York lawyers: Prof. William T. Hastings of Brown university and Prof. Marjorie H. Nicholson of Columbia university.

Chicago Defender

Dean Elected To Phi Delta Kappa

Chicago, Ill.

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. — Rev. Martin L. Harvey, dean of men, Southern university, recently was notified of his election to Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary educational fraternity, by the New York university chapter. Membership in this organization is usually given to those persons who have made outstanding contributions in the field of education.

11-4-44

Harvey, a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at New York university, received both his B.S. and M.A. degrees from that institution and is one of the few Negroes who, in the last two years, have been admitted to Phi Delta Kappa.

Heads WMC Unit

Afro-American Balt. Md.

BENJAMIN F. WILSON, Gary, Ind., attorney, who on October 29 was sworn in as chief of the Minority Group Service of the Bureau of Placement, War Manpower Commission in Washington.

11-11-44

Wesley and Hastie In Current Biography

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-[illegible]-44

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—In the March issue of the Current Biography monthly published by the H. W. Wilson company, is carried lengthy sketches of President Charles H. Wesley, of Wilberforce university, referring to him as "Educator, Author and Historian," and a similar biography of Judge William H. Hastie, who is referred to as "Educator, Lawyer and Judge." Current Biography is published for use of libraries, institutions, newspapers, schools, and radio stations.

CARNEGIE MEDAL AWARDED FOR RESCUE OF AIR CADET

Afro-American—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK—R. C. Daniel, 32, of Tuskegee, Ala., was awarded a bronze medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for rescuing Andrew H. Doswell, a fighter-pilot trainee, from a burning plane.

L. P. Jackson Named To State Commission

11-Member Group To Study War Role of Virginia

(Special to Journal and Guide)

RICHMOND--Dr. Luther P. Jackson, chairman of the history department at Virginia State College, has been named to the 11-member war history commission which will compile and publish the story of Virginia's part in World War II.

The 1944 General Assembly appropriated [illegible] for the work and authorized city and county governments to spend funds for the project if they wished.

OTHER MEMBERS

Governor Darden revealed the personnel of the commission this week. The other eleven members are:

Samuel D. Rodgers, of Petersburg, a member of the General Assembly since 1920, who helped to collect a history of Virginia's share in World War I; Wilmer L. Hall, of Richmond, state librarian; Colonel Joel D. Griffing, of Berryville, assistant state director of Selective Service; Fred McWane, Lynchburg business man and political leader; J. Vaughan Gary, Richmond attorney and president of the state Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Susie Ames, of Lynchburg, member of the faculty of Randolph-Macon College; Dr. John R. Hutcheson, director of the extension division at Virginia Tech; Miss Annie McConkey, of Salem, instructor at Andrew Lewis High School; State Labor Commissioner John Hopkins Hall; Joe Leslie, associate editor of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, and Chairman William E. Wright of the State Conservation Commission.

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 10-7-44

[illegible]

Miss Randolph 52 Years In School Work

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

6-24-44

Henrico County Supervisor Built Her Own School

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Miss Virginia Randolph, supervisor of Negro education in Henrico County, last week celebrated her 52nd term of work with Negro youth in the county's school system along with her 70th birthday.

The esteemed educator who was born in Richmond and completed her high school work at Richmond City Colored Normal school, built her one-room school which she began in 1892 to a modern school structure which is named in her honor.

The Virginia Randolph Training and High School for Negroes which has a student body of 413 and a faculty which numbers 20 teachers, last week graduated 28 of its pupils.

6-24-44

Oldsters reflect that back in '92 Miss Randolph improved the condition of the bad road which led to her one-room school house by using $7.50 of her $25 salary to cover the muddy hillside wth gravel. She later purchased 12 trees to beautify the school grounds.

ELEVATED TO SUPERVISOR

The educator was elevated to the position as supervisor when Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Philadelphia Quaker, back in the early 1900's contributed funds to the state for the improvement of Negro education standards.

In 1915 the school was given a four room high school department and a few years later Miss Randolph and other faculty members gave $1,000 toward the construction of a dormitory which, with the frame high school building, was destroyed by fire in 1929.

6-24-44

The present modern edifice is the product of her efforts in recent years, and although she has reached the ripe age of 70, she plans to carry on toward further developments.

Gold Medal Given New Jersey Medic For Long Service

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

8-26-44

St. LOUIS — Dr. Walter G. Alexander, of Orange, N. J., was the recipient of a gold medal, symbolizing the distinguished service award of the National Medical Association, at the public meeting of the association last Tuesday evening at the City Auditorium here.

The award was made on the basis of outstanding achievement in the field of medicine; long and devoted service to the National Medical Association and organized medicine; promotion of public health and conspicuous services for the welfare of his community and state.

A member of the N. J. State Board of Health, Dr. Alexander has been an outstanding civic and race leader as well as a successful physician. He was the first Negro elected to the State Legislature, serving three terms and was sponsor of the revised Civil Rights Act of the state.

13-Year-Old Boy Wins Four-Year UC Scholarship

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

6-3-44

A 13-year-old Negro boy, David Davenport Moore, was the youngest among 116 high school students to win scholarships valued at $100,000 to the University of Chicago, Robert M. Hutchins, president, announced

is week.

Young Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Moore, 11112 S. Ashland avenue, received a four-year scholarship valued at $12,200. Other winners included Joseph [illegible] Bennett of Toledo, Ohio, age 17, who developed an aviation direction device and Royal M. Corr of Milwaukee, age 17, a young manufacturer nd founder and co-production manager of Globetronics, a Junior chievement company receiving subcontracts in electrical work from war plants.

Stranger Saves Lives Of Women

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., (ANP)—A passer-by saved the lives of two white women here last Saturday in a fire that claimed a cook and a three-year-old white child. The hero's name was not of sufficient value to white newspaper men to be learned.

He is credited with saving the women from the flames when he realized their dangerous plight on the second floor of the blazing frame building, ran up under the window and told the young women to jump, and that he would attempt to catch them. Neither of the women was injured.

4-29-44

The cook whose life was taken was identified as Mrs. Kathleen Brown, who died of burns in an attempt to save the white child.

18q-1944

Waiter Honored for Perfect 50-Yr. Record With P.R.R.

Afro American — Baltimore, md.
6-3-44

NEW YORK — With a perfect record of fifty years' service behind him, James A. Ware, 71, of 563 W. 150th Street, became the first dining car waiter of the Pennsylvania Railroad to receive the company's coveted gold service button during an impressive ceremony at Pennsylvania Station here on Thursday.

Mr. Ware's record shows that he has traveled 5,000,000 miles on duty, that there has never been a complaint against him by a passenger, inspector or steward, and he has never been late, nor missed a day's work. He has never been in a wreck nor seen one.

Retires on Pension

During the ceremony, Mr. Ware's retirement on a pension was announced. He will live with his daughter, Mrs. Lillian Lorraine. His wife, Mrs. Rosa Ware, died in 1942. He has a son, James, Jr., also of this city.

Mr. Ware, a native of Lynchburg, Va., says he did not plan a career as a dining car waiter, but took the job during the summer of 1894 to help get his tuition to Howard University where he planned to study medicine. Railroading, however, soon got into his blood and he finally decided to stay there. 6-3-44

Proud of Record

"I've had no regrets," he said. "I could never have been happier than I've been in this work. The Pennsylvania Railroad has given me opportunity to raise a good family, educate my children, and enjoy steady work and income. I am proud of my record."

Mr. Ware recalls many famous personages who have sat at his tables. The list includes: Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, Cordell Hull, Queen Mary of England, Al Smith, J. Edgar Hoover, Ignace Paderewski and Connie Mack.

He is an active church worker, serving as an elder of the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church here, and is a member of several fraternal organizations. He is the organizer of the Welfare Relief Association, a benevolent organization of dining car employees.

Afro American — Baltimore, md.
6-3-44

George Le Boutillier, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad in charge of the New York Zone, pins the company's 50-year gold service button on the lapel of James A. Ware, dining car waiter, who is the Pennsylvania's first dining car employee to receive the honor.

Miss Ellen C. Tucker Wins A.K.A. Scholarship

Call — Kansas City, mo.
10-13-44

COCONUT GROVE, Fla. (ANP) —Miss Ellen C. Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker, who reside here, won the annual $100 scholarship offered by Gamma Zeta Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority of Miami. A freshman in the school of journalism at Talladega college, Miss Tucker graduated with the June class of Carver high school where her mother is principal.

Members of Gamma Zeta Omega who are working to make these scholarships possible are Delores Bethel, Joyce Butterfield, Thena Curlin, Hazel Davis, Louise Stirrup Davis, Dorothy Edwards, Grace Edwards, Gussie Dobbs, Jeanetta Gill, Ethel Grice, Inez Haley, Gwendolyn Heastie, Sara Scott Martin, Madge Portier, Juanita Rosamond, Ida Taylor Ratcliffe, Rose Stewart, Harriette Twine, Mamye Williams, Ophelia Wilson and Anna Belle Ward.

Negro Upped to Lt. (j. g.) in Navy Supply Corps

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—The Navy Department this week announced that Marron William Fort, 16 Arlington Street, Newburyport, Mass., has been commissioned Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps. He has been assigned to the Navy Supply Corps School, Graduate School of Business of Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., for indoctrination. Before receiving his commission, the new officer was a Seaman Second Class, assigned as an instructor to the School of Military Proficiency in Camp Moffett at the Naval Training Center here. 9-2-44

Lt. (jg) Fort is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received his B. S. and M. S. degrees in Electro-Chemical Engineering and his Doctor's degree in Physical Chemistry. Prior to his induction into the Navy, he was general manager of the A. & G. J. Caldwell Company, Inc., of Newburyport, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Fort is married and has one child; his wife is Alice Curtis Fort of Newburyport, Mass. He has one brother, who is in the Navy, stationed at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The newly appointed officer is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Dr. Jackson Member Of War History Commission

Norfolk, Va.
Journal & Guide 5-27-44

GOVERNOR COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR., has appointed a 12-member War History Committee to "compile and publish Virginia's part in World War II." As a member of this commission he has named DR. LUTHER P. JACKSON, chairman of the department of history, Virginia State College. The appointment will please Virginia's Negro citizens, to the rank and file of whom DR. JACKSON is well known, because he has not been satisfied to occupy a cloistered professorship and the direction of a history department at the State College, but has carried his writing and teaching of history to the masses.

DR. JACKSON is the author of numerous historical articles and papers which have had popular circulation. One of his best productions is the 270 page volume entitled *Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia*, 1830-1860, published in 1942 under the auspices of the American Historical Association, by the D. Appleton-Century Company.

More recently DR. JACKSON published in pamphlet form a brief history of *Virginia Negro Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War.* He is author of a rather complete *History of the Virginia State Teachers Association*, published in 1937.

DR. JACKSON'S work has not been confined to history. For many years he has been a constructive leader in civic affairs in Virginia, and, last year, after a long period of research, which carried him through the court house documents of most of the counties of Virginia, he published a highly informative brochure entitled *The Voting Status of Negroes in Virginia.* This was his fourth annual report on this subject to the Virginia Voters League, but it was the most complete that he has made.

He was secretary of the celebrated Durham Conference of 1942, and took an important part in the formation of the Southern Regional Council, of which he is a director. DR. JACKSON is one of Virginia's scholars and historians of first rank and his appointment to the War History Commission by GOVERNOR DARDEN is recognition well deserved. GOVERNOR DARDEN is also to be commended for making the appointment, which is the first of its kind in the history of the State. After World War I, there was a history commission named, but there was not a member of the Negro race on it. There was an "advisory committee," which was never afforded an opportunity to function by MR. ARTHUR KYLE DAVIS, the chairman.

Considering the personnel of the present commission, and the fact of DR. JACKSON'S membership, everyone may rest assured that when the history of Virginia's participation in World War II is written, Negroes will receive full credit for their share.

Afro American
Balti, md.

Scholarship Winner

5-27-44

MISS THELMA DIXON, of Quinton, Va., Virginia Union University senior, who has received a Rosenwald scholarship. The scholarship will cover tuition and college fees for one year at the University of Michigan, plus an award of $500 for living expenses. Miss Dixon graduates in June and is majoring in English. 5-27-44

Hall President

Afro American
Baltimore, md.

12-16-44

MISS NINA HAMILTON, who was recently elected president of her hall at Antioch College, Yellor Springs, Ohio.

Marian Anderson Gets Smith Degree

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., (ANP)—Side by side with Capt. Mildred M. McAfee, president of Wellesley College and commander of the WAVES, who received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, was Marian Anderson who was made a doctor of music at the commencement exercises last Monday at Smith College. Miss Anderson was one of four women to receive honorary degrees. 5-27-44

The others were Vera Michelos, dean of Wellesley, who was given the degree of doctor of laws and Sophie Satin, the degree of doctor of science.

Professor At Clark Receives Doctorate

Tribune — Philadelphia Pa.
12-23-44

ATLANTA, Ga. — Prof. Joseph J. Dennis, head of the department of mathematics at Clark College since 1934, has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by Northwestern University.

Get Ohio State U. Degree

World — Memphis, Tenn.

9-15-44

9-15-44

DR. WALTER GIBSON

Among those receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Ohio State University of Columbus, Ohio at the conclusion of the Summer session on September 1 were William Walter Gibson of Memphis, Tennessee and William Harris Martin of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Gibson, who is widely-known in Memphis and the Mid-South collegiate circles, is a native of Summerville, S. C. He did his undergraduate work at Morehouse College in Atlanta. Since finishing there he has been a member of the faculty at LeMoyne College in Memphis, where he now holds a professorship in the Science Department. His field of specialization is Zoology. (Mr. Gibson did research on spiders in this area while working for his degree. Ed).

He is a member of the Tennessee Academy of Science, The American Entomological Society and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Doctor Gibson is married to the former Miss Marion Vance and has one child, William Walter, Jr.

9-15-44

The other Mid-Southerner receiving the coveted Ph. D. degree, Mr. Martin, worked in the field of Education. He is a graduate of Wilberforce University and is widely-known among Memphians.

Doctor Gibson is now at his post at LeMoyne College.

Spelman Professor On Staff of M. I. T.

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., (ANP)—Dr. Warren E. Henry, head of the department of chemistry of Spelman college, has been granted a leave of absence to serve as staff member at the radiation laboratory of Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a six-month period, it was learned this week.

3.25.44

Dr. Henry received his B. S. in mathematics and French from Tuskegee Institute; M. S. in organic chemistry from Atlanta university and a Ph. D. in physical chemistry from the University of Chicago.

5-12-44

Call — Kansas City, Mo.

HONORED.—Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor and head of the department of sociology at Howard university, was elected president of the Eastern Sociological society at its annual meeting April 22 at Columbia university. He holds the distinction of being the first Negro ever elected to the presidency of a scientific society composed of mixed membership.

Gets Ph. D.

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

10-7-44

Melvin O. Alston, instructor of mathematics at Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, Va., has completed requirements for his doctor of education degree from Columbia University. He is the first Norfolk teacher to be so honored. He received his B. S. degree from Virginia State College and his M. A. from Columbia.

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

12-9-44

ON FACULTY—Dr. Jean H. Walls is the first woman with a doctor of philosophy degree on the faculty of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

West Indian Medical Student To Harvard

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

11-18-44

NASSAU, Bahamas, (ANP)—George B. McPhee, who has been selected as the recipient of a scholarship fund by the Exumian Elevating Scholarship fund, which will enable him to attend Harvard Medical school, left Nassau last week for the United States. He was accompanied by R. C. Cooper, chairman of the fund, which was raised by popular subscription to provide a scholarship for a native of Exuma. Not many Negroes have been accepted by Harvard Medical school in recent years.

J. Saunders Redding to Speak at Brown U.

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

10-14-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—J. Saunders Redding, associate professor of English at Hampton Institue and AFRO columnist, will open the annual lecture series at Brown University October 16 with an address on "Some Problems Peculiar to the Colored Author."

Redding, author of "No Day of Triumph" and a Brown alumnus who was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship last spring, is on leave from Hampton to work on another book.

Robeson Wins Diction Award; Honor DuBois

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

5-27-44

The American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters in joint session at their annual meeting last Friday awarded the Academy Medal for Good Diction on the Stage to Paul Robeson, titled star of "Othello" currently playing at the Broadway Shubert Theatre. Mr. Robeson's citation was won as a result of his clear resonant articulation in delivering the lengthy lines of the Shakespearean tragedy.

In an address on "The Power of the Spoken Word", Archibald McLeish, Librarian of Congress said in presenting the award:

"The sickness of our day is the sickness of increasing intellectual chaos—the sickness of disordered and multifarious phenomena, undisciplined, unorganized and uncomposed. Our need, our desperate and terrible need, is to impose upon the world of chaotic phenomena an order of understanding, a moral order, a humane and human conception."

Elected Member

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Amsterdam News columnist who last week was retired by the Atlanta University Board of Trustees as professor of sociology, was elected a member of the Institute. He is the first man of letters in the Negro race to be so honored. Dr. Walter M. Damrosch is the president of the academy.

1941-1944

LOCAL NEGRO WINS STATE-WIDE CONTEST

Savannah, Ga., News

Louis Rivers Has Best Paper On Cancer Control

Louis Rivers, a sophomore at the Georgia State Industrial College at Thunderbolt, was last night awarded a $50 check as winner of a statewide contest for the best essay on cancer control. 6-3-44

Students at the Industrial college here competed with all of the other schools and colleges in the state in a contest that was conducted by a cancer control organization with headquarters in Athens. The check was presented to Rivers at the college last night by Mrs. Lee Howard.

Rivers is head of the students' organization at the college, and takes an active part in many of the institution's activities. In making the presentation Mrs. Howard paid tribute to the college and to the student whose essay on the control of cancer won the approval of the judges who passed on numerous papers submitted from other institutions.

Durham Negro Wins Seminary Honors

Durham, N.C., Herald

Valedictorian Of Graduating Class

6-4-44

The Rev. Thomas David Parham Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Parham of Durham, has distinguished himself as a student at the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, which is located at Pittsburgh, Pa.

As the only Negro member of the graduating class last Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Parham was valedictorian of the group of 22 graduates, and received the degrees of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and Master of Sacred Theology. He earned these degrees in three years in spite of the fact that the latter degree requires four years under ordinary circumstances.

The young man also won the highest award in Hebrew and has been awarded a fellowship for further study leading to the Ph.D. degree. 6-4-44

A member of the faculty writing to a local citizen concerning the career of his pupil said: "You will be glad to know that we of the faculty of the seminary regard Parham as the most brilliant man in our entire student body."

At Hillside High School young Parham was valedictorian of his class and at the North Carolina College for Negroes he was graduated with "magna cum laude," which is a noteworthy attainment.

In addition to his student activities the Rev. Mr. Parham is pastor of the Butler Memorial Presbyterian Church. He is 24 years old.

Drew Gets Spingarn Medal for Blood Plasma Work

Afro-American — Baltimore, Md.

7-22-44

CHICAGO—The segregation of colored and white blood plasma by the armed services is due to prejudice and is "utterly unscientific," declared Dr. Earnest A. Hooton of Harvard University at the NAACP Wartime Conference Sunday.

Dr. Drew

Thus spoke the Harvard anthropology professor in presenting the twenty-ninth Spingarn medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard University for his work in blood plasma. 7-22-44

"The blood is the life," Dr. Hooton said, "and there is no racial distinction in human blood, between Negroid, Mongoloid and white. All have the same individual variations in blood groups, and in no clearly different racial proportions."

"Brilliant Innovator"

The speaker referred to Dr. Drew as "a brilliant innovator and masterly organizer in the processing of human blood plasma and the building of blood banks."

Dr. Drew was a member of the committee that developed plans and techniques for the mass production and shipment of human plasma, and was full-time medical director and organizer of blood donor stations of the American Red Cross.

No Superior Group

In his address on "The Negro in Human Evolution and in American Civilization," Dr. Hooton said: 7-22-44

"All of us have derived in the remote past from progressive ape ancestors, and each race presents, in various anatomical features unmistakable reminiscences of this simian origin, with no preponderance of apishness or of superhumanity in any race."

Whites Scored

He declared that during eight decades of theoretical emancipation the white majority, in its treatment of fellow colored citizens, has fallen "disgracefully short of our lofty ideals and vociferous pronouncements on the subject of human equality, liberty and justice."

"We shall have to improve individual human quality before we can get an amelioration of group behavior as manifested in race discrimination, class rivalry, religious persecution, and warfare," he added. 7-22-44

Must Breed Better Men

"Some of this improvement can doubtless be effected by education, but in my opinion, the greater part of such putative human betterment will have to come about by segregating and preventing the reproduction of criminalistic, mentally defective, insane, and constitutionally deteriorated individuals of whatever race, nationality, and creed, and by studying human inheritance so that it will provide a knowledge that will enable us to breed better men.

"Specifically, we shall have to have a better quality of whites before colored people will receive the justice that they deserve and for which they clamor.

"And, generally, before we achieve a lasting peace for the world, we shall have to breed a majority of human individuals that are sufficiently intelligent to behave decently and not like packs of baboons." 7-22-44

Defines Prejudice

Dr. Hooton defined racial prejudice as "little more than a cloak to cover an apparently universal desire of selfish and morally low-grade human animals to dominate their fellow beings, hung upon a convenient and noticeable peg of physical difference."

"The lack of any natural or instinctive repulsion of a sexual character between races is sufficiently evidenced by the interbreeding that has gone on for thousands of years and continues in spite of social and political interdicts," he continued.

"The trumped-up allegations of racial inferiority or superiority are not based upon scientific findings and have never deceived any except the ignorant and the mentally inferior—but these, unfortunately, include an enormous proportion of individuals of whatever race or nationality."

Differences Important

The anthropologist explained that physical difference plays an important part in racial prejudice and is the basis for a "seemingly universal habit of fallacious thinking and erroneous generalization."

He cited as an example the case of a person jostling another in a subway.

If the person is of the same race, he said, resentment is merely directed against the individual, whereas if the offender is of another racial group, the misbehavior is erroneously identified with the characteristics of the whole group. 7-22-44

"Racial difference," he declared, "provides the most obvious excuse for antagonism that really springs from sheer selfish desire to dominate others."

How Many Delegates

The NAACP list of voters released gave three hundred names. When the question of the meeting place was up, the first standing vote revealed 252 persons and the second, 374. Cincinnati won out over Baltimore as a convention site after an hour-long debate. The vote was 206 to 168.

A woman reporter for the Chicago Sun was given a priority on publicity. She had the original resolutions to copy before they were adopted by the body, and was given a berth in the office headquarters.

Not so fortunate were the reporters of the other weeklies.

Edgar Brown, who went to one of the NAACP offices to make a phone call, said he saw this Sun woman reporter and didn't know that it was a private NAACP office and an exchange of words followed between Mr. Brown and NAACP officials. To reports that they put him out, Mr. Brown said, he left when he was ready.

Heart Failure

William Smth, president of the Keokuk, Iowa, branch, died of heart failure Friday after he left the sessions. 7-22-44

Next meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Cab Calloway, orchestra leader, with eighteen other persons, including: Dr. Charles Garvin of Cleveland; John B. Hall, Boston; Charles A. Henry, Jr., Dover, Del.; George I. Cooper, New York; Jane Hunter, Cleveland; Mrs. Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas; Dr. W. M. Henry, Dover, Del.; Mrs. Freida S. Spencer, Alabama; John A. Singleton, Jamaica, N.Y.; Stephen Brooks, Moe Gale, Leonard B. Granger, New York; and the New York and Chicago branches of the National Postal Alliance, took out $500 life memberships.

Among the delegates here were:

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport-Stratford: John Lancaster, Jr., Miss Mary H. Thornton. Greenwich: Mrs. Edna Harris, Alfred Baker Lewis. Hartford: Percy W. Christian, Naomi E. McMillan, Winifred Sessoms. New Haven: Mrs. Margaret W. Baker, Charles A. Hubbard. Norwalk: Mrs. George Ealey, Nathaniel H. Hopkins. Stamford: Mrs. Lelia Pratt.

DELAWARE

Kent-Sussex: Dr. Charles A. Henry, Jr., Dr. William W. M. Henry, Mrs. Olivia Mason, Mrs. Myra M. Webster Gibbs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington: Roy Garvin, William H. Hastie, Susie E. Miles, Lucille Waters. 7-22-44

MARYLAND

Anne Arundel County: Miss Ethel L. Johnson. Balnew—Sparrows Point: Mrs. Hannah M. Dawson, Edward S. Hill. Baltimore: Dr. J. E. T. Camper, Mrs. Sarah Diggs, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Mrs. Virginia J. Kiah, Joshua E. Maxwell, Mrs. Ida Wroten.

NEW JERSEY

Bridgeton: the Rev. E. N. Thornley. Burlington County: Camilla R. Lockwood. Camden: Mrs. Rebecca Butler, Mrs. Juanita E. Dicks, Miss Lillian Goings, Robert H. Loving, Miss Ardelia Moore, Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins. Jersey City: James H. Curry, the Rev. Elias S. Hardge. Keyport: the Rev. C. S. Marshall. Lakewood: Mrs. Lucille Bennett, Isaac Marshall, the Rev. John George, the Rev. John Griffin. Montclair: Mrs. Octavia W. Gatlett. Newark: James A. Curtis, Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Withas M. Gayle. Orange: Dr. Everett Simmons, Mrs. M. Colson

Woody. Trenton: Mrs. Olga L. Barnes, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepath.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville: the Rev. J. E. McCall, Mrs. L. B. Michael. Charlotte: S. Herbert Adams. Fayetteville: John McCallum. Greensboro: Miss Rhucell Alexander. Hamlet: E. E. Henry, William Smith. Henderson. Mrs. Florence Gregory, William Martin. Robeson County: Dr. David P. Allen, Vernie C. Grady, V. J. Thompson. West Asheville: Mrs. H. H. Love. Winston-Salem: Anna M. Cooke, C. C. Kellum.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bryn Mawr: Oliver Austin, Mrs. Mary Tucker. Clairton: George W. Martin. Erie: Augustus G. Cook. Coatesville: Mrs. Zulu Pennington. Hollidaysburg: Dr. George H. Walker, the Rev. D. Alpha Terry. Holmesburg: Eugene Perkins. Philadelphia: Mary L. Allen, Miss Reba Bowie, Mrs. Katie M. Greene, Miss Gretchen James, William C. Jason, Jr., Mrs. Carolyn D. Moore, Theodore Spaulding. Willow Grove: Miss Myrtle Baker, Mrs. Leona E. Cabell.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Georgetown: James E. Prileau.

VIRGINIA

Cumberland: Mrs. Bernetta Booker. Danville: C. K. Coleman. Essex County: M. C. Moore. Halifax County: J. S. Carrington. Loudoun County: Mrs. Marie M. Medley. Lynchburg: John H. Hughes, Jr. Norfolk: Mrs. Maria W. Jackson, the Rev. Walter L. Hamilton. Northern Neck: the Rev. H. C. Roane. Pocohontas: Anderson Davis. Richmond: Mrs. Ruth Baker, James Staton, Dr. J. M. Tinsley. Suffolk: the Rev. C. J. Word. 7-22-44

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston: Dr. T. G. Nutter. Lorado: Mrs. Fannie Coleman. Monongalia County: Ratcliffe Ratcliffe, Raymond Ratcliffe. Montgomery: the Rev. N. G. Harris. New River: Mrs. Louise Terry. Wheeling: Clara G. Patterson, Miss Mary Sweed.

WISCONSIN

Beloit: Neil Harriss. Madison: Mrs. Anna M. Miller.

Shirley Wiley Winner of AKA Scholarship

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By LYDIA BROWN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Miss Shirley Wiley, Cranston, R.I., was awarded the $100 scholarship of Alpha Kappa Alpha, at the sorority's annual garden party here Saturday. 7-22-44

Miss Wiley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wiley, will enter Howard University in the fall.

A fashion show was a part of the party program.

Hostesses Listed

Sorors present were:

Mesdames James Clements, Walter Wynn, Olivia Stead Johnson, August Solomon, Beryl Robinson, R. Owens, Lucy Mitchell;

Mesdames Mabel Robinson, Josephine Howard, Eleanor Trent Wallace, editor; Rowena Taylor, attorney; Vera Reddick;

Misses Gertrude Smith and Lillian Lee.

Out-of-town guests included:

Misses Thelma Lewis of St. Louis, Mo.; Agnes B. Occumy, East Providence, R.I.; Alma Collins, Cambridge; Shirley Wiley, Cranston, R.I.; Lydia T. Brown, Attleboro;

Mesdames Ethel

ttsburgh; Christine Hill, Martins-
lle, W.Va.; Josephine Butler, Liv-
gstone College;
Misses Murielyn Green, Living-
one College; Barbara Walton, Bos-
n; Mrs. Belle Green, Cambridge;
ss Marion Gunn, Livingstone, Sal-
ury, N.C.;
Mesdames Kate Brown, Cambridge;
nrietta Tidball, Boston; Elliott
eeman; Mesdames Florence Mor-
, Georgia Bailey; Evelyn Cardozo,
llie Bell, Bertha Warmsley, Beryl
kman;
Mesdames Ella O'Banyoun, Ward,
dys Pierce, Olivia Stead Johnson,
abeth Dumont, Mr. and Mrs. Ben
Davis, Lieutenant Moody, Tuske-
Air Field, Ala; the Rev. Messrs.
Mesdames Richard Owens, Rox-
v. and Walter Wynn, East Provi-

dence; the Rev. Mr. Marshburn, Hampton, Va.;

Misses Dorothy Griffith, Mabel Robinson, Ann Wood, Nancy Reddick, Cynthia Rice, of Cambridge; Vera Gilford, Delia Louise Brown, Arlene Lewis;

Misses Murielyn Roberts and Charlotte Moses; Mesdames John Hall, Boston; and Edith Hiskins, Roxbury.

College Honors Principal's Works

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

7-22-44

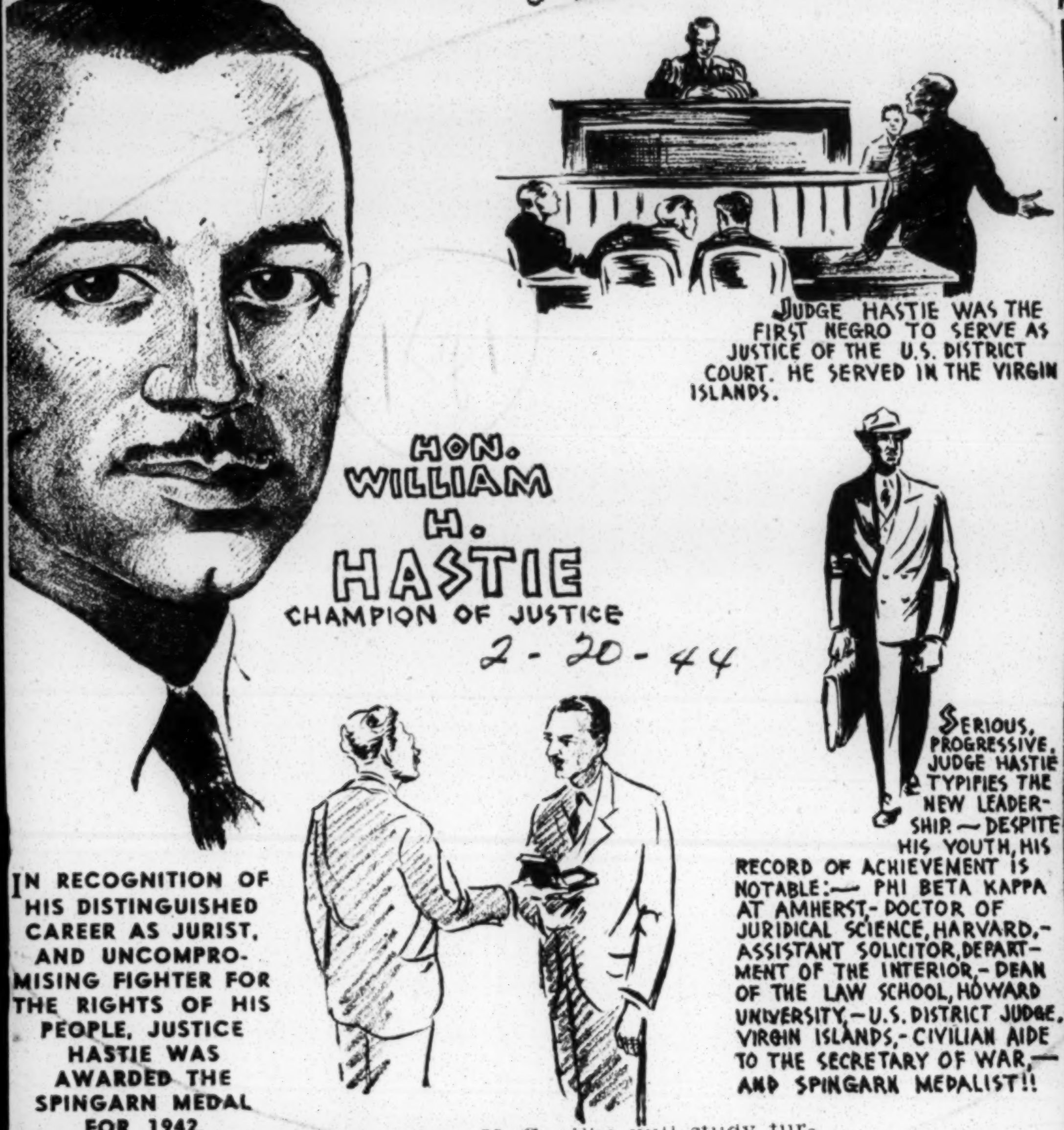
FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Each year the Fort Valley State College awards a scroll of honor to a Georgia educator who, thru the years, has rendered distinguished service to the education of Negro boys and girls. The person to be honored this year is Prof. J. L. Bozeman Sr., principal of the Hawkinsville High and Industrial School. Before accepting his present post, Prof. Bozeman served as principal of the school at Ocilla for many years.

OTHERS HONORED

In 1940, Prof. T. J. Elder of Sandersville was the first to be honored. In 1941, the late Prof. F. H. Henderson of Cuthbert, was cited. In 1942, this honor went to Prof. C. L. Harper of Atlanta, and in 1943, Mrs. Addie E. Hutto of Bainbridge, was the honoree. 7-22-44

C. V. Troup, director, summer session, has announced that exercises honoring Prof. Bozeman will be held in the college auditorium Saturday, July 29, 11 a. m. The address for the occasion will be delivered by Prof. I. E. Washington, president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association.

Bee - Chicago, Ill.



HON. WILLIAM H. HASTIE

CHAMPION OF JUSTICE

2-20-44

JUDGE HASTIE WAS THE FIRST NEGRO TO SERVE AS JUSTICE OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT. HE SERVED IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

SERIOUS, PROGRESSIVE, JUDGE HASTIE TYPIFIES THE NEW LEADERSHIP — DESPITE HIS YOUTH, HIS RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT IS NOTABLE:— PHI BETA KAPPA AT AMHERST,- DOCTOR OF JURIDICAL SCIENCE, HARVARD,- ASSISTANT SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,- DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL, HOWARD UNIVERSITY,- U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, VIRGIN ISLANDS,- CIVILIAN AIDE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR,— AND SPINGARN MEDALIST!!

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER AS JURIST, AND UNCOMPROMISING FIGHTER FOR THE RIGHTS OF HIS PEOPLE, JUSTICE HASTIE WAS AWARDED THE SPINGARN MEDAL FOR 1942.

Urban League Names Scholarship Winners

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fellowship committee of the National Urban League has announced the three winners of the league's awards for advanced study in social service during the academic year 1944-1945. They were Miss Inez Womack, Pittsburgh; Miss Kathryn M. Davenport, Philadelphia; and Miss Frances P. Benson of New York City.

The New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, the School of Applied Sciences of the University of Pittsburgh, the Urban League of Pittsburgh, and the National Urban League share in making possible the awards this year.

One award is for eleven hundred dollars, while two are for twelve hundred dollars each.

Miss Womack is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, where her advanced study will be continued.

7-29-44

Miss Davenport graduated from Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. She will study further at the New York School of Social Work.

Miss Benson is a graduate of Hunter College of New York.

MARK TWAIN SOCIETY ELECTS SOUTH SIDER AS MEMBER OF GROUP

Tribune - Chicago, Ill.

10-22-44

Newest Chicago member of the International Mark Twain society is Kathryn M. Johnson, 4509 Prairie av., who recently was notified that she has been selected for membership in the group which includes such dignitaries as Winston Churchill, George Bernard Shaw, Herbert Hoover, Carl Sandburg and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Kathryn Johnson.

Miss Johnson is not aware for which of her literary works she was honored, but believes it was for "Stealing a Nation," a pamphlet concerning the Negro race. Miss Johnson taught in public schools thruout the country for many years and served as a traveling public speaker for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She served with the Y. M. C. A. in France 14 months during the last war.

10-22-44

The Mark Twain society is an honorary organization whose province is "to knit the world in a bond of cultured peace." At one time Mussolini was listed as honorary president and Haile Selassie as vice president.

Marian Anderson Greets Young Star

8-12-44

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

Marian Anderson (right), world-famous contralto and Victor recording artist, congradulates Miss Camilla Williams, 22-year-old lyric soprano who has just been signed to record exclusively for Victor. Miss Williams, Virginia State College alumna from Danville, Va., won the annual Marian Anderson Award, a scholarship prize for outstanding young musicians, in 1943 and 1944. She also won the Philadelphia Youth Concert auditions this year for an opportunity to appear as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra next season.

CITED FOR INTERRACIAL AID

Times - New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Edward D. Morrell and John L. Yancey Get Hoey Medals

10-30-44

The James J. Hoey Medals, awarded annually to a white and a Negro layman for improvement of interracial relations, were presented yesterday by the Catholic Interracial Council in the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue.

The winners were Mrs. Edward D. Morrell and John L. Yancey. The former, who is white and founder of the St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural Institute at Rock Island, Va., was not present because of illness. Mr. Yancey, a member of the executive board of the Chicago Urban League, received his award in person from Charles A. Birmingham, president of the council.

10-30-44

The Rev. John LaFarge, chaplain of the council, said the Allies, in deciding the spirit and structure of the future international organization, must give "profound thought" to race problems.

Sociology Teachers Receive USDA Post

Age - New York, N.Y.

4-1-44

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Virginia A. Kelley, former teacher of sociology at Wilberforce university, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last week. She will serve as junior professional assistant in BAE's division of program surveys and will help to analyze data collected in the field.

Mrs. Kelley, a native of Jacksonville, Fla., holds degrees from Fisk and the University of Minnesota, and in addition to her work as teacher of sociolgy and social administration at Wilberforce, she has also served as visiting teacher in the public school system of Nashville, Tenn.

4-1-44

With her appointment there are now three Negro professional workers in BAE's Washington office. The others are Dr. James A. Bayton, associate social science analyst,

and John Lee Nealy, field representative.

18q(1)-1944

January 7 To 13 Pittsburgh Courier

'Carver Week' Proclaimed By The Governors Of Four States

Pittsburgh, ~~Pa.~~

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Governors of four States, Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia and Indiana, have joined in the nationwide effort to celebrate the period from January 7 to January 13 as George Washington Carver Week. The move is sponsored by the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., of which Mrs. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh, Pa., is president.

Other Governors are expected to co-operate in the national observance through official proclamations. 12-16-44

Typical of the gubernatorial statements is that of Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania who says: "The lifework of that noted scientist, George Washington Carver, has been so productive of accomplishments for good that it is a pleasure indeed for me as Governor of Pennsylvania to assist in paying tribute to his memory."

Governor Neely of West Virginia states: "The people of West Virginia are urged to improve by appropriately commemorating this great benefactor's memory and by teaching the youth of the State to profit by his shining example of service, sacrifice and success."

The proclamation of Gov. Henry Schricker of Indiana says: "Let each of us during the week of January 7 thank Divine Providence, which brought into the world so noble a character as George Washington Carver, a true scientist of the greatest intellect, who thoroughly disdained riches, personal acclaim or honor of any kind, who preferred to toil for mankind . . . All honor to this great man, who enjoyed poverty, and was animated by but one signal ideal, his love for other men." 12-16-44

Colleges throughout the country are scheduling chapel or auditorium programs during the period in memory of the late scientist of Tuskegee. Among them are the University of Pittsburgh, Tuskegee institute, Fisk university, Wilberforce university, Bethune-Cookman college, Storer college, Knoxville college, Cheyney State Teachers' college, Lincoln university (Pa.), and the Downingtown Industrial institute. 12-16-44

Heading the committee in charge of the national celebration are Mrs. Alma Illery, president of the National Achivement clubs; Judge Lois M. McBride of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, treasurer of The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing company; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Mrs. Cornelius Scully, wife of Pittsburgh's mayor; George Culbertson, John Morgart, both school principals; Mrs. George E. A. Fairley, Mrs. Leo Reizenstein, and Mrs. Goldie Hamilton, executive secretary of the National Achievement clubs. 12-16-44

Radio stations, newspapers, and Tuskegee Alumni associations throughout the country, have also promised their support.

N.Y. Youngster, 12, Has IQ Enough for 2 Persons

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

4-15-44

NEW YORK—At the time that 12-year-old Yale sophomore burst into the papers, we got a letter from Mrs. Araminta Work telling us of her 12-year-old son, Craig, who, she said, had an IQ of 190.8, which officially makes him a genius plus.

Mrs. Work wrote that she wanted to get Craig a scholarship in a good school. He'd been offered a few, but on the condition that he call himself South American. "We refused. We want him accepted as a colored boy," wrote Mrs. Work.

We visited Mrs. Work, a defense worker, in her tiny, poorly ventilated room in the Village. She was wearing coarse blue slacks and thick-soled shoes, and as we talked, she darned several pairs of Craig's woolen socks. Mrs. Work is a white woman—pale, blond and rather plump. 4-15-44

Father Social Worker

She told us she had married Craig's father in 1930, when, as a young colored social worker, he came up from Nashville, Tenn., to study at Columbia University.

When Craig was about four, and it was apparent that he was extremely gifted intellectually, psychologists warned Mr. and Mrs. Work that he might be a problem.

"We've tried to bring him up so that no one would know he is a genius, least of all himself," Mrs. Work told us.

She also said, "From the age of one until he was eight, we drummed into him the realization that he is colored and important only in the possibility of his social usefulness. That indoctrination worked, and now he's on his own."

Interested in Psychiatry

At that point Craig came into the room, throwing off his sheepskin jacket as he came. He pulled his plaid wool socks higher over his corduroy pants and sat down at a small table next to the window. He started to glue a wing on one of his Battle Planes of America. 4-15-44

We asked Craig if he had decided on a career. He said yes, psychiatry.

"I guess I was nine when I decided that," he said. "My mother was once a social worker, and she told me something about it. I want to help people who need help in such matters, people with mental afflictions.

"I want especially to help colored people, because the colored people in the world today are having a rather hard time of it. They need help most, because they have the greatest mental strain."

Craig picked up a towel and twisted it around his hands. We asked him if he thought that some of that mental strain might be eliminated through economic and social betterment. 4-15-44

He Doesn't Expect Speed

"It would be quite a feat," he said with a laugh, "if you could bring on a new economic order in which no one would discriminate against colored people." He snapped the towel like a whip.

"But you can't change things overnight. I believe in social reforms, and in the meantime, I'd like to do what I can to help solve problems that colored people have now."

Likes Literature

Literature is Craig's favorite subject. He is building a library of colored literature and is particularly fond of "Golden Slippers," an anthology of colored poetry and folk songs. He likes the poetry of Langston Hughes and Paul Laurence Dunbar, but his favorite poem is "Mountain Whippoorwill" by Steven Vincent Benet. 4-15-44

"It's about a fiddling contest at the fair," he said. "One of the contestants calls his fiddle the 'whippoorwill.' The music comes hot and strong. 'He fiddled high and he fiddled low.' He fiddled symphonies and everything. When he stopped, it was all very quiet, and he figured he had lost. Then 'all hell broke loose in Georgia,' and he realized he had won."

Has IQ Enough for Two

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

4-15-44

Craig Work, 12, of New York City, who has an IQ of 190.8, and wants to be a psychiatrist.

Writes Poetry

In more ways than one, Craig is something of a young Pushkin, the Russian poet who was part colored. The poetry Craig writes is about his experiences at school and in the forest nearby. Here is part of one, which he calls "In the Forest."

In the forest life is stirring.
The lark pours out his joy in his
beautiful song.
The sparrows chirp happily as
they hop about among
the trees.
The forest is joyful.
A little fawn peers through the
bushes,
A sparrow-hawk darts over its
head.
The fawn leaps back
And stands trembling.
It lets out a pitiful bleat, stands,
Listens; and then wanders off.

4-15-44

Mrs. Work has always had to face a school problem for Craig. When he was six, some Detroit public school teachers forced the boy to read the Sixth Grade Reader to the older children and teach them geography.

At the moment, there is the problem of wanting Craig to attend a school that will meet his needs. But that costs lots of money, and Mrs. Work doesn't have lots of money.

McNutt Fills Job Bob Weaver Held

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

10-28-44

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—An eight months delay in the filling of the post of chief of the minority group section in the bureau of replacement, War Manpower Commission, was ended last week when Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced the appoilntment of Benjamin F. Wilson of Gary, Ind. The job was last held by Robert C. Weaver who resigned because he reportedly realized his ineffectiveness so long as the section was left low in the frame work of the manpower organization.

For months Negro groups, particularly the National Urban League, had agitated for filling the vacancy and for reorganizing the section so that it would be in greater proximity to the office of the executive director of WMC and could thereby reach out into the regions to check on its own work. This reorganization has not been accomplished, nor is it expected to be. 10-21-44

Wilson is a lawyer and a veteran of the last war. He was at one time a member of McNutt s famous "Two Percent Club" in Indiana. He has been prominently identified with civic, religious and interracial matters in the Hoosier state for a number of years. In 1941 Gov. Henry Schricker appointed him to a committee dealing with problems concerning the employment of Negroes in that state. The work of the Indiana committee has been sponsored by the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce for the integration of minority groups into industry there.

Blood Plasma Expert Gets Spingarn Medal

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-1-44

189

NEW YORK—Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard university college of medicine, has been awarded the 29th Spingarn Medal for 1943, it was announced here this week by the NAACP. Dr. Drew was given the coveted medal because of his outstanding work in blood plasma. Dr. Drew set up and ran the blood plasma bank in the Presbyterian hospital in New York City which served as one of the models for the widespread system of blood banks now in operation for the American Red Cross.

AIDED U.S. ARMY 4-1-44

Early in the war when it was decided by the Blood Transfusion association to investigate the possibility of aiding the Allies by shipping plasma to Europe, a committee was selected consisting of Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, Dr. Scudder, and Dr. Drew to draw up plans whereby this project might be carried out. This plan was about to go into effect as a means of aiding the French, but France fell so rapidly that this project never came into being. On October 1 1940, Dr. Drew was appointed full-time medical director of the plasma project for Great Britain with the job of solving the many technical problems which had arisen in this first great experiment in gross production of human plasma. As a final report at the end of this project a very complete summary of the organizational, technical and medical problems that arose in this work was written. This report was published and served as a guide for the later developments in the United States for the U.S. Army and also for the armies of our allies. 4-1-44

FLAYED BLOOD BANK BIAS

When it was decided by the American Red Cross to set up blood donor stations with the idea of collecting blood plasma for the American armed forces, Dr. Drew was appointed as the first director and set up the first collection unit with full-time people in contradistinction to the largely volunteer help used in the project for Great Britain. When the project had been successfully running for three months, Dr. Drew resigned to go to Washington to take the Chair of Surgery at Howard university.

In connection with the segregation of blood plasma, Dr. Drew made the following statement in 1942: "I feel the recent ruling of the U.S. Army and Navy regarding the refusal of colored blood donors is an indefensible one from any point of view. As you know, there is no scientific basis for the separation of the bloods of different races except on the basis of the individual blood types or groups."

Top Honor Grad In Class With White Students

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-24-44

DURHAM, N. C.—The Rev. Thomas David Parham Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Parham of Durham, has distinguished himself as a student at the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, which is located at Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONLY NEGRO IN CLASS

As the only Negro member of the graduating class last Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Parham was valedictorian of the group of 22 graduates, and received the degrees of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and Master of Sacred Theology. He earned these degrees in three years in spite of the fact that the latter degree requires four years under ordinary circumstances.

The young man also won the highest award in Hebrew and has been awarded a fellowship for further study leading to the Ph.D. degree.

6-24-44

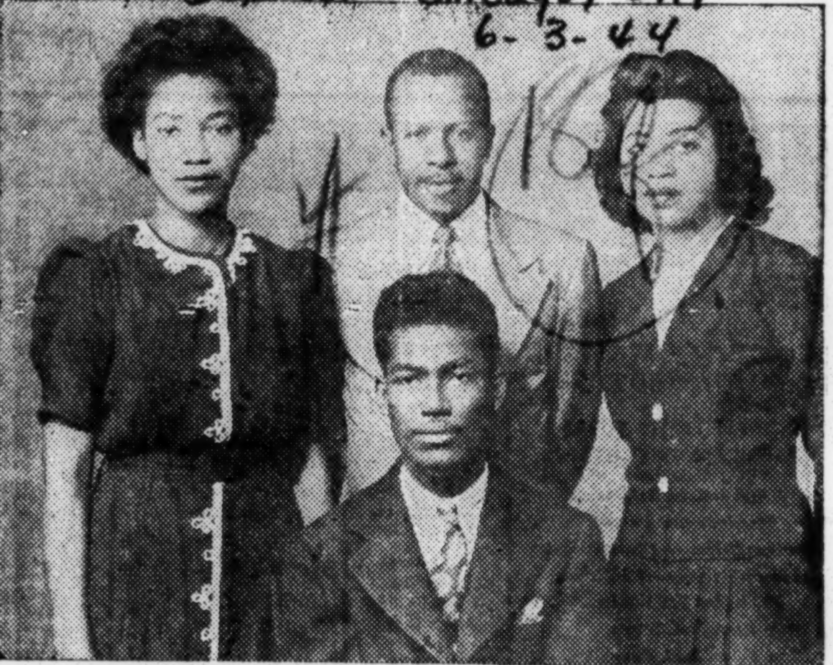
A member of the faculty writing to a local citizen concerning the career of his pupil said: "You will be glad to know that we of the faculty of the seminary regard Parham as the most brilliant man in our entire student body."

At Hillside High School young Parham was valedictorian of his class and at the North Carolina College for Negroes he was graduated with "magna cum laude," which is a noteworthy attainment.

WINNERS OF FELLOWSHIPS

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

6-3-44



These four Howard university students were awarded the Lucy E. Moten Fellowships for travel during the summer. The selections were based upon personal characteristics, long time observation and interview, the conformity of the applicant's proposal to the spirit of the Lucy Moten Fellowship, and the making of satisfactory grades. Left to right, standing: Sybil Jones (will study juvenile delinquency in Norfolk, New York, Detroit, Chicago); Robert Colbert (attitudes of old Negro residents toward recent Negro migrants in Portland and Seattle); Yolande Withers (two months in Haiti to study the color-caste system). Seated: Joseph Howard (to Mexico to study adjustment of European refugees).—Photo by Scurlock.

Call — Kansas City, Mo. 10-20-44

WINS SCHOLARSHIP.

The 1944 $100 scholarship offered by Gamma Zeta Omega chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority of Miami, was won by Miss Ellen C. Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker of Coconut Grove, Fla. A graduate of Carver high school last June, Miss Tucker is now enrolled in the school of journalism at Talladega college.—(ANP).

Miss Gladys East to African Post

Afro-American Baltimore

4-15-44

MISS GLADYS EAST

Miss Gladys East of 5837 Haverford Avenue, former student of Women's Medical College, has been selected by the Baptist Foreign Mission Board to fill the position of supervisor at the Suehn Industrial Mission, Monrovia, Liberia.

Queen Appoints Negro To Council

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

189

By JEROME BOYCE

CURACAO, N.W.I.—(ANP)—Dr. DaCosta Gomez, representative of the majority in the Netherlands West Indies, and member of the Netherlands government in England, has been appointed by H. M. Queen Wilhemina, as a member of the Netherlands Grand council. He has left by plane for London to obtain his membership and to take up the appointment. 4-1-44

As one of the most distinguished West Indian politicians, he is among the few colored men to be appointed to a European government. During the recent historic visit of Princess Juliana to the Netherlands West Indies and Caracas, as a member of the government, Dr. Gomez was among the distinguished personnel to entertain the princess.

Gomez studied the legal profession in Holland, where he spent 14 years, and obtained his doctor's degree.

Two Philadelphians Win Marian Anderson Awards

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

10-21-44

PHILADELPHIA

Miss Minnie Parker, 19-year-old contralto, of 230 N. Hobart Street and Nathaniel Dickerson, 30, baritone, of 4833 Olive Street were adjudged first and second prize winners respectively of the third annual Marion Anderson Scholarship Awards on Mondoy.

Both employees of the Signal Corps, they won the scholarship in open competition with 144 other contestants who came from all over the country to compete in the auditions which were held at Radio Station WCAU last Friday and Saturday.

Miss Parker, a typist, was awarded a $1000 scholarship. The monetary value of Mr. Dickerson's award and those of the other two second prize winners have not as yet been determined. The board of trustees will meet this week to decide the amount to be given to second-place winners.

Approximately thirty of the contestants were white. An impromptu contest staged between Miss Constance Stokes, 617 N. Fifty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Elton Warren, 421 W. 162nd Street, NYC. They were awarded an undetermined monetary "prestige prize." 10-21-44

Judge were: Dr. Harry T. Burleigh, noted composed; Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, promotion manager of the Philadelphia orchestra, and Paul Nordoff, composer and pianist, both white.

Other prize winners were: Miss Goldie T. Green, 2018 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, and Starling E. Hatchett, 1850 Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

18q1-1944

She's Queen of the Campus

Afro American—Baltimore, Md.
2-4-44

MISS ROSALIE TERRY,
of Philadelphia, junior at West Chester (Pa.) State Teachers' College, who defeated six white girls for the honor of being "Coral Princess" at the midwinter formal dance, one of the major social events at the college. First to claim her for a dance was a colored student but a white youth soon cut in. Ninety per cent of the students are white. The losing contestants formed her court of honor.

Peoples Voice—New York, N.Y.
7-15-44

CAMBRIDGE—*Two Negroes were awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at the commencement exercises of Harvard University last week. They were Frank Snowden, Jr, of Boston and Bessie M. Drew of Bunceton, Mo. The former specialized in classical philosophy and the latter in educational guidance. At Radcliffe College, Miss Mary L. Reddick of Atlanta received the Ph.D. degree in biology.*

Peoples Voice—New York, N.Y.
7-15-44

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Miss Ida L. Jackson, founder and director of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Mississippi Health Project, has been named to the board of directors of the Family Service Bureau, formerly the Associated Charities, of the City of Oakland.

Radcliffe college awards doctorate to Georgia teacher

Tribune—Los Angeles, Calif.

ATLANTA — Radcliffe college awarded the Ph.D. degree in biology to Miss Mary L. Reddick of the Morehouse college faculty at commencement exercises in Cambridge, Mass. She is the 10th member of the Morehouse faculty to receive the doctor of philosophy degree.

Miss Reddick had previously received the degree of master of arts from Radcliffe. Her doctoral dissertation is entitled "Differentiations of the chick medulla in chorio-allantoic grafts." 7-3-44

Miss Reddick was twice a Fellow of the General Education Board. During the past year she was elected to membership in Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society.

Labor's Champion

Age—New York, N.Y.

Press Photo Service

3-11-44

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

A. Philip Randolph Wins Award For Aid To Labor's Rights

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has won the Clendenin Award of the Workers Defense League for distinguished service to labor's rights, Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin, newly elected chairman of the League announced last week.

New York's noted Town Hall will be the scene of a testimonial concert and meeting Sunday evening, April 2nd, at which the award will be presented. 3-11-44

A committee of 300 noted Americans, headed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, former president of Bethune-Cookman College, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, is sponsoring the testimonial, at which civic and labor leaders, and leading artists of radio, stage and screen will appear.

Prizes Awarded Negro Students For TB Essays

State—Columbia, S.C.

Final selections have been made in the annual essay contest conducted by the South Carolina Tuberculosis association in Negro colleges and high schools. Six of the winning essays have been sent to the National Tuberculosis association as entries in the national contest. 6-21-44

Thirty-five hundred students from 107 high schools and six colleges participated. In preparation for the writing of the individual essays, students studied the problem of tuberculosis as it affected them and their racial group. The class project essays were reports of surveys made by the class members to find out what people know about tuberculosis, and suggested plans for a wider dissemination of the facts concerning the disease and its treatment.

Julia Mae Hubert of Benedict college, Columbia, received the first prize of $20. Eloise Bethea of Latta, student at Voorhees school, Denmark, won the second prize of $10, and Lillie Mae Ford of Bonneau, student in Claflin college, Orangeburg, was awarded the third prize, $5.

The following students won prizes in the high school contest for individual essays: Phil E. Parker, Manning Training school, Manning, first prize of $10; Vera McBryde, Dillon Negro high school, second prize of $'. Honorable mention carrying an award of $2.50 was given to Jeralyn Young, Harbison institute, Irmo. 6-21-44

The first prize of $10 for class project essays was won by the eleventh grade of the Manning Training school. Second prize of $5 in this division was won by Group A, Robert Smalls high school, Beaufort. An honorable mention award of $2.50 was given to the senior class of Immaculate Conception, Charleston.

Social School Grad Awarded Scholarship

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Jacobs To Study Psychiatry

7-19-44

Miss Helen Jacobs, a 1944 class graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has been awarded a year's scholarship for training in psychiatric social work under the auspices of the Children's Center of Detroit, Dr. Forrester B. Washington, school president, announced Tuesday.

The Children's Center is one of the outstanding child guidance agencies of America and the Atlanta graduate is the first Negro ever to have won the scholarship. She is a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., and a former honor student at Bennett College, at Greensboro, N.C.

Durham Negro Student Wins Top Essay Prize

Herald—Durham, N.C.

The winners in the 1944 essay contest on tuberculosis, conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association, North Carolina Tuberculosis Association, and local tuberculosis associations, in Negro colleges and high schools are announced by Frank W. Webster, executive secretary of the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association. 6-3-44

In colleges, first prize, $15, to Emily Harrington, N. C. C. N., Durham; second prize, $10, to Corrine Tyler, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City; third prize, $5, to Anne Derr, Livingstone College, Salisbury.

In high schools there were two types of competition, one by individuals and one by class groups. The winners in the competition by individuals were, first prize, $15, to Emma Nixon, West Street High School, New Bern; second prize, $10, Samuel D. Perry, C. G. White High School, Powellsville; third prize, $5, to Mary M. Parson, Ansonville High School, Wadesboro.

In the competition by class groups, first prize, $15, to the senior class of the Washington High School, Washington; second prize, $10, to the tenth grade, Hillside High School, Durham; third prize, $5, to the twelfth grade, Red Springs High School, ~~Red Springs.~~

Wins Scholarship

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.
7-13-44

7-13-44

LEVI BIGGS, Jr., 616 Church Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, is the winner of the all-expense scholarship which Talladega offers through a competitive examination each spring to high school seniors and graduates in thirteen southern states. This scholarship is renewable each year if the recipient's scholastic average warrants it. Other high ranking students receive scholarships of $120, $100, or $75.

Dr. Clark Gets Her Ph.D. From Columbia Univ.

Defender—Chicago, Ill.
7-22-44

NEW YORK. — Dr. Mamie K. Clark of this city has received her doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia university in psychology. Previously she was graduated with highest honors from Howard university in Washington, B.S. 1938, and M.S. 1939.

A Rosenwald Fellow, 1940, she is well known in the child psychology field, having published several treatises as result of first-hand investigation. Best known are two in archives of psychology — "Development of Racial Attitudes and Racial Awareness of Negro Children," and "Changes In Mental Organization With Age."

Dr. Clark has done considerable experimental work with young children, alone and in collaboration with her husband, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, also a doctor of philosophy in psychology, also interested in child psychology, and a regular teacher at City College in New York City. 7-22-44

The Clarks met and married when both were students at Howard university, and have two children, Kate 4, and Hilton 9 months. Dr. Mamie Clark is the former Miss Mamie K. Phipps, and her parents are the well known Dr. and Mrs. Harold H. Phipps of Hot Springs, Ark.

FRONT

3-11-44

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

ADELAIDE CROMWELL HILL merits her place in the vanguard of contemporary trail-blazing Americans because she is Hunter College's first Negro faculty member. She is a sociology lecturer in the special field of Negro culture. The recent bride was born in Washington, D.C., where she received her elementary and high school training. She took her A.B. (cum laude) from Smith College and her A.M. in sociology case work at Penn. She then studied two years at Bryn Mawr on a Rosenwald fellowship. Also served as Parole Officer at Sleighton Farms, near Philadelphia. And then to her epoch-making Hunter assignment. Meanwhile she is serving as Executive Secretary of the Englewood Urban League. 3-11-44

AWARDED SPINGARN MEDAL

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
7-22-44

A feature of the outdoor mass meeting Sunday at Washington Park marking the close of the NAACP annual convention, was the award of the 29th Spingarn medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew (left in photo), for his outstanding work in blood plasma and establishment of blood banks. Dr. Drew is professor of surgery at Howard University College of Medicine. Shown making the award is Dr. Ernest R. Hooten, noted anthropologist of Harvard University. A crowd estimated at more than 30,000 witnessed the presentation.

WINS DEGREE

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

7-22-44

DR. MAMIE K. CLARK

Who recently received her Ph. degree in psychology from Columbia university, New York. Dr. Clark is well known in the child psychology, having published several treatises on the subject.

News-Age-Herald — B'ham, Ala
8-20-44

LEANDER L. BOYKIN, FORMERLY dean of men at the Fayette, N. C., State Teachers College, is the new dean of men at Hampton Institute, Va. Prof. Boykin is a native of Bay Minette, Ala. He attended Tuskegee Institute, Alabama State Teachers College, and Knoxville College, receiving his degree from the latter in 1934. He has an M. A. from Atlanta University, and is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, Psi Chi, Alpha Kappa Mu, American Teachers Association, and other professional organizations.

8-20-44

A. U. Graduate Recieves Psychiatric Scholarship

Informer — Houston, Texas
7-22-44

ATLANTA — A year's scholarship in psychiatric social work under the auspices of the Children's Center of Detroit, nationally known child guidance agency, has just [illegible] awarded to Helene Jacobs, 1944 graduate of the Atlanta university school of social work on the recommendation of Forrester B. Washington, director of the latter organization.

The Children's Center is one of the outstanding child guidance agencies of America and in its treatment of so-called problem children, it combines the techniques of psychiatry, psychology, pediatrics, social work and education.

HELENE JACOBS

It was established and financed by the Children's Fund of Michigan, set up by the late Senator James C. Couzens. Each year the Children's Center selects for intensive training in psychiatric social work a small group of students from schools which are doing a noteworthy job of preparation for social work and to enlarge their understanding of child behavior, a limited number of psychiatrists.

Miss Jacobs will be the first member of her race to be honored with one of the much sought after scholarships of the Michigan organizatoin.

7-22-44

Miss Jacobs is a citizen of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and is the daughter of Rev. F. W. Jacobs of that city.

People's Voice — New York, N.Y.

8-5-44

DR. SIDNEY J. REEDY, professor of Education at Lincoln University in Missouri, who was inducted last week into membership of the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity at the Urbana, Ill., Country Club. Until recently, constitutional ruling prevented the election of Negroes to the fraternity. Dr. Reedy was elected by the Elpha Mu chapter of the Colorado College of Education and approved by the national organization. 8-5-44

Efforts To Change Tuxedo Park Name Given Up By Board

Age-Herald
B'ham — Alabama
7-28-44

In their desire to honor William McAlpin, Negro civic leader, who died last Summer, the Birmingham Park and Recreation Board recently designated the new swimming pool and park at Tuxedo Junction as "McAlpin Park."

But to the thousands of Negroes in that section, and white residents also, the place, made nationally famous in a song by Israel Hawkins and his Negro band, remained "Tuxedo Park."

7-28-44

At their meeting Wednesday Park Board members realized the futility of trying to change the name of the park, so they gave it back its original name of Tuxedo Park. They then designated a new, and larger, Negro park, under construction between Ensley and Fairfield, as McAlpin Park.

It was explained at the meeting that McAlpin in his many civic enterprises did much to obtain the park, now named in his honor, but had very little to do with the swimming pool and park at Tuxedo Junction.

New Park Is Named For William McAlpin

News — Birmingham, Ala
7-27-44

The new city-owned swimming pool and park under construction at Tuxedo Junction for use by Negroes has been officially designated as Tuxedo Park by the Park and Recreation Board. The action was taken Wednesday by board members, who also designated a new park under construction between Ensley and Pratt City, as McAlpin Park in honor of William McAlpin, Negro civic leader who died last Summer.

It was brought out that William McAlpin had been active in obtaining the park site now bearing his name, but had no connection with the new park and swimming pool at Tuxedo Junction.

A committee of Jim Downey, board chairman, and Charles Harris, were authorized to complete negotiations for office space and supervision of the swimming pool and gymnasium at the Dixie-Carlton Hotel, formerly the Birmingham Athletic Club. The contract will be subject to approval of the board.

7-27-44

Bids for the concession stand operation at Tuxedo Park will be received by the board until 10 a.m., Aug. 4, when they will be opened at a special board meeting. The bids will cover operation of the concession the remainder of the present Summer season and the next season. A $3,000 "performance bond" will be required of the successful bidder. Attendance rates at the Negro swimming pool will be the same as those at other city-operated pools, it was decided.

1891-1944

Teaches at Garrett

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.
4-11-44

4-11-44

DR. HORACE MANN BOND

EVANSTON, Ill.— (ANP)— The Bulletin of the Garrett Biblical Institute Summer school, released this week, announces that Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College, Georgia, will conduct a course in "The Negro in American Life" during the 1944 summer school.

The summer school, a graduate department of Northwestern university, is this year a joint undertaking by four theological seminaries, including Garrett, Bethany Biblical seminary, the Evangelical Theological seminary and the McCormick Theological seminary. Offered for the first time during 1944, the new course will present the history of the American Negro minority, and deal principally with the institutional life of the Negro community in its economic, educational, political and social aspects.

4-11-44

Dr. C. R. Drew Named Winner, NAACP Reveals

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
3-29-44

Attitude Of Red Cross On Matter Opposed

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard University College of Medicine, has been awarded the 29th Spingarn Medal for 1943, it was announced here this week by the NAACP.

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FIRST DIRECTOR

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In connection with this segregation of blood plasma, Dr. Drew made the following statement in 1942: "I feel the recent ruling of the United States Army and Navy regarding the refusal of colored blood donors is an indefensible one from any point of view. As you know, there is no scientific basis for the separation of the bloods of different races except on the basis of the individual blood types or groups."

3-29-44

Led Class In Telegraphy

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

4-29-44

Highest honors in Class 42 of graduating radio students at Scott Field, Illinois, parent radio school of the Army Air Forces Training Command, were taken by Pvt. Williams W. Black, Negro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Black of Langston, Oklahoma. He had a scholastic average of 94.2 and a code speed of 30 wards per minute.—(AAF Training Command Photo.)

Boston Youth Wins High Award At Oldest School

Defender-Chicago, Ill
1-8-44

BOSTON—(ANP)—Arthur Leroy Collins of Class 1 of the famed Boston Latin school, which is the oldest continuous school in America founded one year before Harvard university in 1635, received one of the highest honors given by the institution.

Before 2,000 of his classmates on Thursday afternoon, acting Headmaster Henry R. Gardner announced that Collins had been awarded the Charles E. W. Grinnell Memorial Scholarship.

Established by an anonymous donor, the prize of $100 is "paid on the eve of Christmas holidays each year to that member of the graduating class who is in at least the third year of attendance at the Boston Latin school and who is considered in the judgment of the association to be, at that time, the leader of his schoolmates, for the last three years of his attendance, in the possession of a balanced average of the following qualities: scholarship, self-adjustment, and school spirit." 1-8-44

Collins attended the Thomas Gardner school in Allston, Mass., where he now lives, and has been outstanding as a track man also. He plans to matriculate at New York university upon graduation.

Some of the famous graduates of the Boston Latin school includes: Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner. Negro alumni in the Boston area include Atty. Ray W. Guild, Julian D. Steele, William Harrison and Seaton Manning.

DuBois Among Nation's 250 Leading Scholars

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa.
1-1-44

(New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—The National Institute of Arts and Letters began the New Year by announcing the election of the first Negro to be admitted to membership in its 45-year history.

He is W. E. Burghardt DuBois, historian and chairman of the department of sociology in Atlanta university.

The institute was founded "to honor notable achievement in art, music and literature." It is modeled after the National Institute of France, and was chartered by act of Congress. Membership is limited to 250.

EMINENT AUTHOR

Dr. DuBois is chiefly known for his books, "Black Reconstruction," and "Dusk to Dawn."

From 1910 to 1932, he was director of publications for the NAACP and editor of Crisis Magazine. Since 1932, he has occupied his sociology post in Atlanta university. From 1897 to 1911, he was editor of the university's "Studies of Negro Problems," a series of 20 studies that are still a source of information to students and social investigators.

EX-LIBERIAN MINISTER 1-1-44

A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. DuBois was founder of the Pan-American Congress. In 1924 he was named special envoy and minister to Liberia.

In announcing the sociologist's election, Arthur Train, president of the Institute told the Courier:

"Institute members are chosen for creative accomplishments in music, art and literature, rather than eminence as interpreters. Dr. DuBois happens to be the first Negro nominated, who is eminently qualified for membership. Color had nothing to do with the situation," he said.

"He was chosen because of his qualifications. The fact that he happened to be colored, had no bearing on the matter."

The National Institute of Arts and Letters has had among its members, some of the most eminent men and women in the nation. Among its former presidents were: William Dean Howells, Henry Van Dyke, Cass Gilbert, Walter Damrosch and William Lyon Phelps. 1-1-44

Other members elected with Dr. DuBois were: Upton Sinclair, novelist and playwright; Carl Van Doren, biographer, both of whom were Pulitzer prize winners; Roy Harris, composer and editor; Jo Davidson, sculptor; Louis Ayers, architect; Isobel Bishop, artist;

Charles Donagh Maginnis, architect, and Benjamin Wistar Morris III, architect.

PMer Wins Headliners Award

PM-New York, N.Y.

Chicago. 5-28-44

PM photographer Wilbert H. Blanche's picture of Wendell Willkie snubbing Vice President Wallace has been awarded Honorable Mention in the Best News Picture class of the 1944 National Headliners press awards. First prize in this class went to AP's Harry Hall for his photo of two MPs carrying Sewell Avery out of the Montgomery Ward plant in

Blanche

Blanche's photo was taken at a session of the *Herald Tribune* Forum on Nov. 17, 1943. Wallace and Willkie, seated on the platform, were pictured while gazing in opposite directions. The picture was captioned "Snubbed and Snubber."

The awards are the 10th annual presentations of the Headliners, and winners will receive bronze medallions at the annual Frolic in Atlantic City on June 10. Among other "bests" are:

War News—Chicago *Sun*, general coverage.

Foreign Radio Reporting—Edward Murrow, CBS, for the description of the bombing of Berlin.

Human Interest Photo—George Reidy, *Journal-American*, for picture of process server hiding behind City Hall pillar. 5-28-44

Foreign Feature—Ernie Pyle, United Features, general stories.

Feature Writing—Meyer Berger, *Times*, general stories.

Domestic Columnist—Earl Wilson, *Post*, general stories.

Sports Writing—Whitney Martin, AP, general stories.

used

1-1944

eaches at Garrett

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 4-11-44

4-11-44

DR. HORACE MANN BOND

EVANSTON, Ill.— (ANP)— The Bulletin of the Garrett Biblical Institute Summer school, released this week, announces that Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College, Georgia, will conduct a course in "The Negro in American Life" during the 1944 summer school.

The summer school, a graduate department of Northwestern university, is this year a joint undertaking by four theological seminaries, including Garrett, Bethany Biblical seminary, the Evangelical Theological seminary and the McCormick Theological seminary.

Offered for the first time during 1944, the 4-11-44 new course will present the history of the American Negro minority, and deal principally with the institutional life of the Negro community in its economic, educational, political and social aspects.

Dr. C. R. Drew Named Winner, NAACP Reveals

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

3-29-44

Attitude Of Red Cross On Matter Opposed

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard University College of Medicine, has been awarded the 29th Spingarn Medal for 1943, it was announced here this week by the NAACP.

Dr. Drew was given the coveted medal because of his outstanding work in blood plasma. Dr. Drew set up and ran the blood plasma bank in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City which served as one of the models for the widespread system of blood banks in operation for the American Red Cross.

WENT TO EUROPE

Early in the war when it was decided by the Blood Transfusion Association to investigate the possibility of aiding the Allies by shipping plasma to Europe, a committee was selected consisting of Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, Dr. Scudder, and Dr. Drew to draw up plans whereby this project might be carried out. This plan was about to go into effect as a means of aiding the French, but France fell so rapidly that this project never came into being. 3-29-44

On October 1, 1940, Dr. Drew was appointed full-time Medical Director of the plasma project for Great Britain with the job of solving the many technical problems which had arisen in this first great experiment in gross production of human plasma. As a final report at the end of this project a very complete summary of the organizational, technical and medical problems that arose in this work was written.

The report was published and served as a guide for the later developments in the United States for the U. S. Army and also for the armies of our allies.

FIRST DIRECTOR

When it was decided by the American Red Cross to set up blood donor stations with the idea of collecting blood plasma for the American Armed forces, Dr. Drew was appointed as the first director and set up the first collection unit with full-time people in contradistinction to the largely volunteer help used in the project for Great Britain. When the project had been successfully running for three months, Dr. Drew resigned to go to Washington take the Chair of Surgery at Howard University.

In connection with this segregation of blood plasma, Dr. Drew made the following statement in 1942: "I feel the recent ruling of the United States Army and Navy regarding the refusal of colored blood donors is an indefensible one from any point of view. As you know, there is no scientific basis for the separation of the bloods of different races except on the basis of the individual blood types or groups." 3-29-44

Led Class In Telegraphy

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

4-27-44

Highest honors in Class 42 of graduating radio students at Scott Field, Illinois, parent radio school of the Army Air Forces Training Command, were taken by Pvt. Williams W. Black, Negro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Black of Langston, Oklahoma. He had a scholastic average of 94.2 and a code speed of 30 wards per minute.—(AAF Training Command Photo.)

Boston Youth Wins High Award At Oldest School

Defender- Chicago, Ill

1-8-44

BOSTON—(ANP)—Arthur Leroy Collins of Class 1 of the famed Boston Latin school, which is the oldest continuous school in America founded one year before Harvard university in 1635, received one of the highest honors given by the institution.

Before 2,000 of his classmates on Thursday afternoon, acting Headmaster Henry R. Gardner announced that Collins had been awarded the Charles E. W. Grinnell Memorial Scholarship.

Established by an anonymous donor, the prize of $100 is "paid on the eve of Christmas holidays each year to that member of the graduating class who is in at least the third year of attendance at the Boston Latin school and who is considered in the judgment of the association to be, at that time, the leader of his schoolmates, for the last three years of his attendance, in the possession of a balanced average of the following qualities: scholarship, self-adjustment, and school spirit." 1-8-44

Collins attended the Thomas Gardner school in Allston, Mass., where he now lives, and has been outstanding as a track man also. He plans to matriculate at New York university upon graduation.

Some of the famous graduates of the Boston Latin school includes: Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner. Negro alumni in the Boston area include Atty. Ray W. Guild, Julian D. Steele, William Harrison and Seaton Manning.

DuBois Among Nation's 250 Leading Scholars

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa.

1-1-44

(New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—The National Institute of Arts and Letters began the New Year by announcing the election of the first Negro to be admitted to membership in its 45-year history.

He is W. E. Burghardt DuBois, historian and chairman of the department of sociology in Atlanta university.

The institute was founded "to honor notable achievement in art, music and literature." It is modeled after the National Institute of France, and was chartered by act of Congress. Membership is limited to 250.

EMINENT AUTHOR

Dr. DuBois is chiefly known for his books, "Black Reconstruction," and "Dusk to Dawn."

From 1910 to 1932, he was director of publications for the NAACP and editor of Crisis Magazine. Since 1932, he has occupied his sociology post in Atlanta university. From 1897 to 1911, he was editor of the university's "Studies of Negro Problems," a series of 20 studies that are still a source of information to students and social investigators.

EX-LIBERIAN MINISTER 1-1-44

A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. DuBois was founder of the Pan-American Congress. In 1924 he was named special envoy and minister to Liberia.

In announcing the sociologist's election, Arthur Train, president of the Institute told the Courier:

"Institute members are chosen for creative accomplishments in music, art and literature, rather than eminence as interpreters. Dr. DuBois happens to be the first Negro nominated, who is eminently qualified for membership. Color had nothing to do with the situation," he said. "He was chosen because of his qualifications. The fact that he happened to be colored, had no bearing on the matter."

The National Institute of Arts and Letters has had among its members, some of the most eminent women in the nation. Among its former presidents were: William Dean Howells, Henry Van Dyke, Cass Gilbert, Walter Damrosch and William Lyon Phelps. 1-1-44

Other members elected with Dr. DuBois were: Upton Sinclair, novelist and playwright; Carl Van Doren, biographer, both of whom were Pulitzer prize winners; Roy Harris, composer and editor; Jo Davidson, sculptor; Louis Ayers, architect; Isobel Bishop, artist; Charles Donagh Maginnis, architect, and Benjamin Wistar Morris III, architect.

PMer Wins Headliners Award

PM-New York, N.Y. 5-28-44

PM photographer Wilbert H. Blanche's picture of Wendell Willkie snubbing Vice President Wallace has been awarded Honorable Mention in the Best News Picture class of the 1944 National Headliners press awards. First prize in this class went to AP's Harry Hall for his photo of two MPs carrying Sewell Avery out of the Montgomery Ward plant in Chicago.

Blanche

Blanche's photo was taken at a session of the *Herald Tribune* Forum on Nov. 17, 1943. Wallace and Willkie, seated on the platform, were pictured while gazing in opposite directions. The picture was captioned "Snubbed and Snubber."

The awards are the 10th annual presentations of the Headliners, and winners will receive bronze medallions at the annual Frolic in Atlantic City on June 10. Among other "bests" are:

War News—Chicago *Sun*, general coverage.

Foreign Radio Reporting—Edward Murrow, CBS, for the description of the bombing of Berlin.

Human Interest Photo—George Reidy, *Journal-American*, for picture of process server hiding behind City Hall pillar. 5-28-44

Foreign Feature—Ernie Pyle, United Features, general stories.

Feature Writing—Meyer Berger, *Times*, general stories.

Domestic Columnist—Earl Wilson, *Post*, general stories.

Sports Writing—Whitney Mar-

Given Carnegie Hero Medal

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga

5-23-44

Shown with his proud wife, R. C. Daniels, of 602 W. Powell St., Dothan, Ala., is the thrilled recipient of a Carnegie Hero Award consisting of a Bronze Medal and five-hundred dollars cash. On last September 22, Mr. Daniels plunged into the flames of a burning P-40 which had crashed near Tuskegee Army Air Field, and saved the life of Lt. Andrew H. Doswell of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Daniels said modestly. "I wasn't particularly brave, but I just couldn't stand to see a man burning to death without trying to help." He will begin purchase of the home seen in the background, and help to educate his four minor children with the cash part of his award.—(Official U. S. AAF Training Command.)

5-23-44

Marian Anderson Awarded Doctorate From Wellesley

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
5-26-44

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—(ANP) Side by side with Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley college and commander of the WAVES, who received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, was Marian Anderson who was made a doctor of music at the commencement exercises Monday at Smith college. Miss Anderson was one of four women to receive honorary degrees.

The others were Vera Micholes, dean of Wellesley, who was given the degree of doctor of laws and Sophie Satin, the degree of doctor of science.

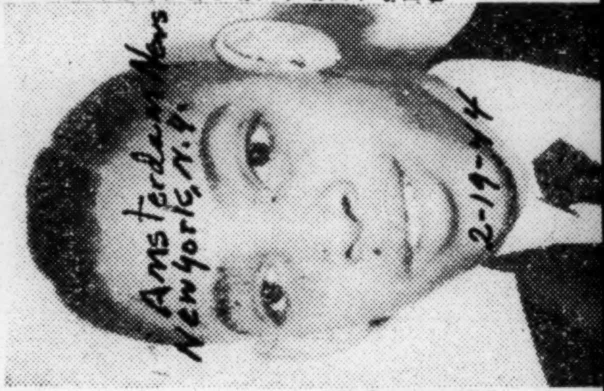
Outstanding Cadets Receive Awards

Daily Tribune- Chicago, Ill
5-24-44

Cadets William A. Bradshaw, St. Louis, Mo. (center), and Paul T. Abelman, Watertown, Wis. (right), are shown receiving Chicago Tribune outstanding cadet awards from Lt. Col. Franklin W. Clarke, commandant, military department, University of Wisconsin. Cadet Bradshaw was selected as the outstanding freshman R. O. T. C. cadet, and Abelman the sophomore winner.

5-24-44

Wins Medal


Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
2-19-44

RONALD MICHAEL, 13-year-old graduate of P. S. 68, was awarded the Roosevelt Memorial Medal for outstanding scholarship, Friday, January 21. A talented student of music, he has the distinction of being the first student of his school to be admitted to the High School of Music and Art. Ronald studied the piano under his father and is now a student of Lew Tera Granov. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Michael, of 352 West 118th Street. Although a victim of infantile paralysis and as a result of severe illnesses he had to spend about two years in various hospitals, he hopes to study music for its own sake and become an engineer as a vocation.—m—

2-19-44

Wins Highest Award for Class Work and Conduct

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
2-5-44

RICHARD POPE, 13-year-old Harlemite, shown with his invalid mother and his certificate of merit awarded to the pupil with the highest rating in class work and conduct in the New York City school system. Good at work, good at play, good at his lessons and good at home, Richard, a student at James Fenimore Cooper Junior High School, P. S. 120, was awarded the Rebecca Elsberg Memorial Prize Awards of $150 and an engraved certificate. He also won the Good Citizenship Medal awarded by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Richard has already passed the entrance examination to the Brooklyn Technical High School, where he expects to begin studies leading to engineering, his chosen profession. The Elsberg awards were made by Dr. John E. Wade, superintendent of schools, a tthe Board of Education last Tuesday.

2-5-44

18q1-1944

Girls Achieve Best Bus Mileage Records; Negroes Lead Whites

By **H. B. MARROW,**
County Superintedent.

In last week's study of the miles per gallon of gasoline obtained in the school transportation system, an honor roll of drivers was determined by picking the driver in each of the 21 schools who had obtained the most miles on a gallon of gasoline. This gave every school in the county representation on the honor roll; however, it did not necessarily show all of the drivers who had made good records.

Out of the 151 buses operated the 12 drivers making eight miles, or above, per gallon are as follows:

1. John White (Short Journey) 11.16—2. Gaybella Barnes (Selma, Col.) 9.91—3. Susie Bell Moore (Selma, Col.) 9.85—4. Estelle Benson (Benson) 9.23—5. Ivan Adams (Meadow) 8.73—6. Earl Ellis (Archer Lodge) 8.56—7. Carrie Weathersby (Short Journey) 8.45—8. Ruth Muriel Lassiter (Smithfield) 8.44—9. Cathelene Mial (Selma Col.) 8.26—10. Arlon Creech (Selma) 8.18—11. David Williams (Short Journey) 8.11—12. Herman Eatmon (Selma Col.) 8.00.

It will be noted that two schools, Short Journey and Selma, colored, each had three drivers to make this honor roll. There are six boys and six girls on the honor roll, but considering the fact that only 22 per cent of all the drivers are girls, the girls have much the better record.

Seven of these drivers come from the colored schools and five from the white schools. Considering the fact that there are 40 colored bus drivers and 111 white bus drivers, 18 per cent of the colored drivers and 5 per cent of the white drivers made the honor roll.

Next week our study will be of the 11 bus drivers who made the lowest record. In other words, next week we will give an honor roll in "reverse gear."

Local Colored Girl Wins Art Scholarship In New York City

Cornelia, Ga. N. F. Georgian

Lady Bird Cleveland, 17 year old Cornelia colored girl and graduate of the Cornelia Colored School, has won a LaGuardia award in New York City entitling her to a years free training at Pratt Institute.

Known to many white people here the girl showed evidence of artistic ability during her school years in Cornelia and left here for New York with the intention of seeking art training there. The story of her success is told by the New York Herald Tribune, well known morning paper, of March 14. The Herald Tribune story is as follows:

Lady Bird Cleveland, a seventeen year old Negro who came from Georgia two years ago to help care for her sisters five children, yesterday found herself set for a year's art training at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, because her oil painting, "A Tired Woman," was selected by judges as one of the two best pictures in the annual "Scholastic Magazine" high school art exhibit on the fifth floor at Macy's department store.

'Miss Cleveland, a junior at Wadleigh High School, 215 West 114th Street, won her scholarship for the best work by a high school student with less than five hours a week art instruction, a classification in which her painting also won the first prize in oils. The scholarship for a student with more than five hours a week instruction was awarded to Miriam Shir, a seventeen-year-old graduat of Samuel J. Tilden High School, Brooklyn, for a pen and ink drawing which also won her first place in the drawings group. Dr. Elias Lieberman, associate superintendent of schools, awarded the scholarships, known as the Fiorello H. LaGuardia awards.

Worked in Factory

"Miss Cleveland, who was born in Cornelia, Ga., is the daughter of a cook in a Georgia tuberculosis sanatorium who had an American Indian ancestor. She lives with her sister, Mrs. Kitty Wade, her sister's husband and their five children in a five room apartment at 764 East 161st Street. March 23 14

"'I came here to help my sister with the children', she said. 'I went to work after school, first in a rubber shoe factory where I painted designs on ladies' fancy galoshes, and then in a canning firm, where I printed labels. I stopped working in December.

"'I've been drawing with wax crayons and pencils as long as I can remember. I never had any one to teach me until I went to school in New York. I always wanted to be an artist but I never thought it would happen this way.'

"Because of crowded home conditions, Miss Cleveland does most of her painting at school, under the direction of her teacher, Miss Olive Riley. She will go to Pratt Institute after she has finished three more high school terms. Her first name, she said, was borrowed from a woman called Lady Bird, who was her mother's friend."

Elected Sigma Xi

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

DR. J. WARREN LEE
Professor of Chemistry, Southern University has just been notified of his election to Sigma Xi national honor scientific fraternity. Dr. Lee a graduate of the University of Iowa, formerly taught at Edward Waters College, Arkansas State College and Fort Valley State College.

3-12-44

Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society In Meeting Here

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 1-29-44

Alpha Kappa Mu, the Negro national honor society, held its sixth annual convention here in Atlanta university Thursday and Friday. The sessions were attended by representatives from nine chapters from these schools: A. and T., Greensboro, Arkansas State Pine Bluff; Tuskegee, Alabama; Fayetteville, N. C.; A. and I. Nashville; Xavier, New Orleans; Elizabeth City N. C.; Southern Scottlandville, and Bennett, Greensboro. 1-29-44

The meeting Thursday afternoon was presided over by Dr. G. W. Gore, Jr., and included annual reports of the secretary-treasurer and President, Dr. I. A. Derbigny of Tuskegee. Participating chapters gave reports as to their activities.

Dean Brazeal of Morehouse college addressed the convention Thursday night and on Friday, Dr. W. H. Gray, president of Florida Normal College, St. Augustine, gave the closing message.

Davis Named To Defender Honor Roll

Daily Worker. New York N.Y.
1-5-44

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—The Chicago Defender, nationally circulated Negro weekly newspaper, names Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., chairman of the New York County Committee of the Communist Party and newly elected City Councilman to its Honor Roll of 1943."

The comment following Councilman Davis' name reads:

"Has a long record as a courageous fighter for the rights of his people and only recently has emerged as a powerful political force in Harlem."

Others named include Vice-President Wallace, Aubrey Williams, regional director, National Farmers Union, Paul Robeson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Roi Ottley, author of "New World A'Comin," and Congressman Marcantonio.

Coral Princess

P.M. Daily N.Y.C. N.Y.

Rosalie Terry, of Philadelphia, was named the "Coral Princess" at the mid-Winter formal by the students of the West Chester State Teachers College.

INVALID GIRL WINS THE ELSBERG PRIZE

Times - New York, N.Y.

Boy, Who Carries On Despite Family Responsibilities, Also Is Rewarded

1-26-44

Poor health is no permanent handicap to a serious-minded girl who wants to follow in her father's footsteps as a chemist. Nor do family responsibilities hold back a boy who is determined to make good. Proof of this was offered yesterday afternoon when Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade presented to Elizabeth Lewin, 14 years old, of 57 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Richard Pope, 13, of 57 East 117th Street, the Rebecca Elsberg Memorial Prize Awards.

Offered annually to one boy and one girl graduating from Manhattan public elementary schools, the award stresses not only proficiency in studies but character and conduct as well. The $150 prize is accompanied by an engraved certificate of citation, signed by Dr. Wade.

Elizabeth's citation notes that she has been fighting ill health ever since she was born. Now on the road to recovery, she will be graduated this month from Public School 33 despite enforced absences from school which often amounted to a quarter of the term. She is graduating with the third highest average in her class, and will enter Washington Irving High School next term to study "laboratory chemistry."

"Elizabeth is a highly responsible girl, with excellent manners and a pleasing speaking voice," her citation declares. "She gets along smoothly with her classmates and teachers, and shows the proper respect for the laws of school and of her country." 1-26-44

Graduated this month from Public School 103, Richard wants to be a radio engineer because "television is coming in, and there'll be lots of money." No newcomer in the prize-winning business, he is already the possessor of a medal as the highest ranking boy in his class.

Richard's father is dead, his mother is an invalid. In the afternoons he helps with household duties and cares for his two younger brothers. Then he studies his lessons and goes to bed. As soon as Richard is 14 he hopes to get after-school employment, so that he can be of more help at home.

Dr. Wade, in giving Richard his

PRESENTATION OF THE ELSBERG MEMORIAL AWARDS

Times- Newark, N.Y.
1-26-44
(18[illegible])

Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, giving prizes to Rebecca Lewin and Richard Pope at the Board of Education Building in Brooklyn yesterday.

The New York Times

prize, noted that the boy has already passed the entrance test to Brooklyn Technical High School.

"I've never taken that test myself," Dr. Wade said, "but I doubt if I could pass it."

Randolph Receives Clendenin Award

PM, N.Y.

A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, will receive the third annual Clendenin award of the Workers Defense League tonight at Carnegie Hall for "distinguish service in behalf of labor's rights." Randolph is credited with playing a major role in bringing about formation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to eliminate discrimination in war plants and government. 5-2-44

City Council President Newbold Morris will preside at the concert-forum presentation. Speakers include Sen. Robert F. Wagner and Rep. Clare Boothe Luce.

West Point Bound

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

In line to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York is former Aviation Student Otis E. Finley of 4265 Kennedy Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Finley, who until recently, was an aviation student at the 320th College Training Detachment, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was notified by telegram from the Adjutant General's Office of his appointment as third alternate candidate for the famous military academy. Reporting to Fort Benning, Ga., as ordered for examination, it was found by military examiners that his aptitude was such as to exempt him from all except two phases of the test. Since taking the tests at Fort Benning, Ga., the brilliant young soldier has been transferred to the preparatory unit for West Point cadets at Cornell University. (Photo by AAF Training Command)

4-21-44

1891

PM- New York, N.Y.
3-6-44

Lady Bird Cleveland, a 17-year-old Wadleigh High School girl who works half the day in a factory so as to be able to continue her education, is the first prize winner for an oil painting submitted in Group 1 to the Scholastic High School Art Exhibit opening today at Macy's.

Wins Heroic Service Award

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
5-3-44

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad presents the road's Heroic Service Medal to Alonzo W. Gerald, coach attendant, to honor him for an act of exceptional bravery, beyond the call of duty. Gerald, who lives at 594 Tilsdale Place, the Bronx, New York, was on his regular run between Chicago and New York last October 25th as the train pulled into Fort Wayne a prison guard was overpowered by two escaped prisoners whom he was bringing back by train. The guard was being beaten by the prisoners in the washroom of Gerald's coach. Summoned by a passenger Gerald came to the guard's aid. Ignoring the threat of the gun in the hands of one of the desperate men, Gerald beat and completed subdued both men, saving the guard from serious injury, and possible death.

THURMAN BODDIE, Negro student at the New Rochelle, N. Y. high school, has been elected president of the student body. The school has a vast preponderance of white students. **This is the first time in its history that a Negro has been so honored.**

The Nation
New York, N.Y.
6-10-44

18q1-1944

Junior High School Student Receives Elsberg Memorial Award

Age New York, N.Y. 2-5-44

The above photo shows John E. Wade, superintendent of schools (left), presenting the Rebecca Elsberg Memorial Award to Richard Pope, of J. Fenimore Cooper Junior High School (right), Tuesday, at the Board of Education. This award is presented each term to the student who obtains an excellent scholastic record inspite of the hardships inflicted upon them through personal troubles. The other winner of the $150 scholarship award was Elizabeth Lewin, fourteen-year-old pupil of P. S. 33. Richard is also holder of Daughters of American Revolution Good Citizenship award.

Story concerning the award presentation will be found in the column headed "School Notes And Activities," on page five.

—Photo by Chick Solomon

Eleven Mothers Of Dead Seamen Given Awards

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Men Lost Lives Taking Supplies To Battle Fronts

5-25-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The widows, mothers or other next-of-kin of eleven Negro seamen who lost their lives in active service in the Merchant Marine were presented with Mariner's Medals this week as the nation celebrated National Maritime Day on Monday.

The medals were accompanied by personal letters to each relative from Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator and Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, in which he said of each casualty:

"He was one of those men who today are so gallently upholding the traditions of those hearty mariners who defied anyone to stop the American flag from sailing the seas in the early days of this republic. He was one of those men on whom the nation now depends to keep our ships afloat upon the perilous seas—to transport our troops across those seas; and to carry to them the vitally needed material to keep them fighting until victory is certain and liberty secure." 5-25-44

GET MARINER'S MEDAL

The seamen honored were eleven of the 41 Negro seamen posthumounsly awarded the Mariner's Medal by the Seamen's Service Awards Committee following their deaths in active service as a result of enemy action against various merchant marine vessels. Awards will be made later to the next-of-kin of the other 30.

Those who received the medals Monday included:

Mrs. Catherine Greenidge, 5 Sedan Street, Cambridge, Mass.; mother of Anatha Hilkiah Greenidge, utility man, lost on March 30, 1942.

Mrs. Ruby Guscott, 679 Shawmut Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.; mother of Charles Samuel Guscott, messman, lost on March 30, 1942.

Miss Frances Johnson, 97 Timson Street, East Lynn, Mass.; daughter of Thomas Luzon Johnson, steward, lost on March 30, 1942.

Mrs. Mary De Silva, 170 Wickenden Street, Providence, R. I.; wife of Joseph De Silva, chief cook, lost on March 30, 1942.

Mrs. Mattie B. Wynn, 811 East Fifth Street, New York City; widow of Lewis Elmore Wynn, third cook, lost on November 23, 1943. 5-25-44

Mrs. Jennie Edwards, 221 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; widow of George Edwards, steward, lost on August 15, 1942.

Mrs. Julia Lively, Healy's Post Office, Va.; grandmother of Robert Jerry Banks, messman, lost on April 10, 1942.

Mrs. Virginia O'Bryant, 1202 Delaware Avenue, Washington, D. C.; mother of Leroy Melvin O'Bryant, fireman and watertender, lost on January 25, 1944.

Mrs. W. Williams, 504 North Claiborne Street, Mobile, Ala.; aunt of Le Roy Tate, third cook, lost on February 23, 1943.

Mrs. Ida Guss, Third Avenue South, Texas City, Texas; aunt of Lucius J. Last ap, Jr., messman, lost on April 10, 1942.

Mrs. Anna McKenzie, 486 Sixty-Third Street, Oakland, Calif., widow of Enriquez McKenzie, steward, lost on June 27, 1942.

"GONE IN HONOR"

To each of the relatives, Admiral Land frote:

"Nothing I can do or say will, in any sense, requite the loss of your loved one. He has gone, but he has gone in honor and in the goodly company of patriots. Let me, in this expression of the country's deep sympathy, also expres to you its gratitude for his devotion and sacrifice."

The Mariner's Medal, created by the Congress of the United States, is awarded to any seaman who while serving in a ship during the war period, is wounded, suffers physical injury, or suffers through dangerous exposure as a result of an act of enemy of the United States. In the event any such seaman dies from the wounds or injuries before the award can be made to him, the medal may be presented to the person named in the War Risk Policy as his beneficiary. 5-25-44

The 41 Negro casualties were included in a list of several hundred posthumous awards of the Mariner's Medal.

Kappa Honor Medal Goes to Mrs. Morgan

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

2-26-44

WASHINGTON

The National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa honored two of its sorors, Madeline R. Morgan and Bessie O. King, both of Chicago, Ill., at a testimonial luncheon at Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall, here, Saturday.

Mrs. Morgan was the first recipient of the sorority's Achievement Award, presented in recognition of, and encouragement for, meritorious achievement among Phi Delta Kappa sorors by putting such achievement before the public.

Mrs. King Gets Key

Mrs. Bessie O. King, her coworker, received a key and a certificate of honor.

These young women gathered, assembled and edited factual material about achievement of colored persons to be included in the Chicago public school curriculum. Resulting from this work has come a set of courses of study which are being used as a part of the regular city-wide program of social studies.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson was the guest speaker at the luncheon, which was held in the Lucy Slowe Hall.

The sorors were again honored in New York City on Sunday when the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History gave its annual breakfast, and the Theta Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa held a reception.

Guests attending the Washington meet included:

A. Kiger Savoy, Dr. Eugene A. Clark, Dr. Wilbur Murra, Dr. Howard H. Long, James E. Allen, Dr. James L. Hall, Prof. Walter Dyson, Robert Mattingly, J. Mercer Burrell;

Mrs. L. P. Moultrie, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Mrs. Jeannetta W. Brown, Mrs. Obziene M. Walker, Dr. Charles Thompson, Dr. J. St. Clair Price, Harold A. Haynes, Dr. and Mrs. Martin Jenkins, Miss Geneva Moultrie. 2-26-44

WASHINGTON

Merze Tate, Loretta Perkins, Marion H. Bluitt, Clara M. Cole, June Grant, Dorothy Featherstone, Ruth Woodson, Ruby Duffey, Marjorie Thompson, Iris S. Brown, Gladys Watson, Naomi Bryant, Dorothy Sayles;

Victoria Bacote, Klotha Clifford, Ruby Jefferson, Helen O. Atkins, Victoria Dishman, Dorothea Berry, Elsie Johnson, Pearl B. Williams, Julia M. Sayles, Bernice House, Carlyn Stewart, Delilah Pierce, Marbelle Steele;

Elaine Rush, Thelma Baltimore, Helen Henderson, Hilda Bryant, Bessie Parker, Erma Cornish, Juanita Perry, Alice Elam, Clothilda Barnett, Mary Buckner, Ruth Whittied, Mae Dodson, Marion Tinnen, Nellie Gillem, Celestine Tibbs, Estella Labat, Ethel Hawkins, Ella Parker.

BALTIMORE

Bertha Cross, Catherine Adams, Ethel Phillips, Alice Smith, Elsie Carter, Clarice Ennis, Romaine Jones, Rebecca Brown, Mildred Pierson, Alberta Briggs, Ethel Bowling, Ruby Grooms, Mattie Connor, Lelia Jennings, Florence Gloster, Lena Dickerson, Marguerite Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA

Olivia Henry, Celestine Fulchon, Mary J. White, Rosetta Barrett, Julia Porter, Alice Gardiner, Evelyn T. Waters, Blanche Nutt, Hilda Bland, Catherine Jackson, Jean Sample, Gladys Thomas, Florida Williams, Hattie Simpson, Henrietta Walton, Ella Smith, Lillian Brown, Helen Schrader.

CAMDEN, N.J.

Bertha Waples, Dorothy Latney, Alma Jackson, Rachel McNiel, Myrtle Hunt.

NEW YORK

Gertrude A. Robinson, Helen M. Harris, Helen E. Harden, Eugenie Griffin, Catherine Wells.

ATLANTIC CITY

Susan B. Eveleigh, Martha B. Hester, Maud McLeod, Anna G. Smith, Dorothy Manigault.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Mary A. Lovett.

CHICAGO

Oneida Cockrell, Edna De White, Thelma Powell, Eloise Paris, Georgene Wall, Lorraine Purgeson, Grace Boldin, Lavinia Evans, Valeria Rhinehardt.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

J. Cleo Nelms, Leila Butler, Larnie Williams.

FORT DES MOINES

Sgt. Cleo V. Daniels.

WEST CHESTER

Emma D. Anderson, Mary W. Long, Gwendolyn Brown.

TRENTON

Alice Colvin, Sara Harris, Laura Hinson.

WILMINGTON

Anne Stokes, Alva Wallace, Octavia Raney, Edna Chippey, Virginia Hobbs, Daisey Simms.

JACKSONVILLE

Laura Horrace.

JERSEY CITY

Octavia Catlett, Elizabeth Houston, Gladys Nunery.

RICHMOND

Charlotte Jackson.

Scholarship Worth $2000 Won By Girl

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. 6-29-44

PHILADELPHIA — (A N P) — Miss Alice Carter, 18-year-old graduate of the Yeadon High school, received a $2,000 scholarship to Swarthmore college at commencement exercises last Tuesday evening.

Miss Carter, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Carter, Jr., was also offered scholarships to the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Chicago.

A major in English and mathematics, Miss Carter maintained an A average and was listed on the school's distinguished honor roll and in the National Honor society.

6-29-44

Her Idea Speeds Victory

Atlanta Daily World   Atlanta, Ga.

6-4-44

Miss Erna Malcolm, 1810 Rosedale Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., has received the largest "Ideas for Victory" award yet recorded for an employee in the office of the Director of Peronnel, Headquarters, Army Service Forces. A time saving method of scale analysis, resulting in the saving of 80 man hours a month and much photostat paper, brought her $150 in cash. (U. S. Army photo.)

Idea For Victory

Atlanta Daily World   Atlanta, Ga.

Brings Her Award

6-4-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (SNS)— One hundred and fifty dollars in cash, the largest "Ideas for Victory" award yet received under the jurisdiction of the Director of Personnel Headquarters, Army Service Forces, has been presented to Miss Erna Malcolm, 1810 Rosdale Street, N. E. a statistical clerk of the research branch Morale Services Division, for the perfection of a time method of scale analysis, the War Department announced today.

Miss Malcolm's device, which uses transcription paper for photostating "scalograms," will result in the saving of 80 man hours per month and one-fourth the amount of paper heretofore consumed.

Major General Joseph N. Dalton, Director of Personnel, Headquarters, Army Services Forces, presented the award to Miss Malcolm informallly on May 10, 1944.

A graduate of Hunter College New York City (B. A., 1937), Miss Malcolm has been in Washington four years, 18 months of the time being spent as an employee in the War Department. She has a brother, Kenneth, who is serving with the Army Air Forces. Her mother, Mrs. Maude Malcolm, lives at the Rosedale Street address.

This was Miss Malcolm's first victory suggestion. She says she plans to buy War Bonds with the prize money.

Award For Winning Slogan

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

5-26-44

MEMPHIS TENN (SNS) — Little Miss Clara Godall, 3rd grade pupil at Melrose Junior High School, shown receiving plaque from Captain Fowler of the Safety Division of the Memphis Police Department, for her winning slogan in the recent Memphis Anti-Noise Campaign, a movement which has already won for Memphis the title of being one of the "quietest cities in the country."

5-26-44

She Wins AKA Scholarship

World- 6-23-44

Memphis, Tenn.

6-23-44

MISS MARGIE MATHIS

CINCINNATI, O.—(SNS)— —daughter of Mrs. Lucy Buckner, 1066 Wilstack St., will be guest of honor at a reception given by Mrs. L. A. Devine at her home on June 15. Miss Mathis graduates from Walnut Hills High School on June 14 with the highest average of any colored girl in her class. She has been awarded a scholarship by Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and is looking forward to entering the University of Cincinnati next fall. She is leaving June 19 for Birmingham, Ala., here she will attend the National Sunday School congress. Miss Mathis is secretary of Peace Baptist Church Sunday School.

Honored for Educational Achievement

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

2-26-44

Seventeen chapters of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority sent representatives to witness the awarding of a metal of honor to Mrs. Madeline R. Morgan, in Washington, Saturday. Above, Mrs. Morgan, extreme left, receives an award from Mrs. Gertrude A. Robinson, supreme basileus, center. Mrs. Thelma Baltimore, basileus and presiding officer, looks on. A key and certificate of honor went to Mrs. Bessie King Bland. The awards were given for meritorious achievement in the field of education.

Dr. Warren E. Henry

Age- New York, N.Y.

Of Spelman College

2-12-44

To Study At M. I. T.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Warren E. Henry, who joined the chemistry department of Spelman College in September, 1943, has been granted a leave of absence from his duties to engage in special research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Henry's work at the Cambridge institution will be in the Institute's radiation laboratory, and will be in connection with the war effort. "The appointment came about as a result of Dr. Henry's previous work in this field at the University of Chicago."

Dr. Henry attended Tuskegee Institute, earning the bachelor of science degree in 1931. At Atlanta University he earned the M. S. in 1937, and four years later he was awarded the Ph.D. by the University of Chicago. With the exception of three years, when he was employed as principal of the Escambia Training School in Alabama, Dr. Henry served on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute. 2-12-44

He is the co-author, with John T. Williamson, of Procedures in Eelementary Qualitative Chemical Analysis.

18q1-1944

Morehouse Honors Three Of Its Alumni

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 5-31-44

REV. WILLIAM G. BIVINS, '07

REV. MAYNARD H. JACKSON, '14

REV. S. D. ROSS, '09

The honorary degree, doctor of divinity, was conferred by Morehouse College Tuesday on these three widely known ministers, all graduates of the famous institution. Rev. Mr. Bivins is pastor of Greater Mount Vernon Baptist Church, Atlanta; Rev. Mr. Jackson pastors New Hope Baptist Church, Dallas; while Rev. Mr. Ross is pastor of Greater Shiloh Baptist Church, Detroit. Judge Hubert T. Delaney of New York City delivered the commencement address to the eighteen young men, who were awarded bachelor's degrees by President B. E. Mays.

5-31-44

Irving High Girl Wins $100 War Bond for Poem

Peoples Voice, N.Y 2-12-44

People's Voice, New York, N.Y. 2-12-'44

Graziella Maggio, 16-year-old Washington Irving High school student, won first prize for her 14-line poem on the subject. "Lessons from the Life of George Washington Carver" entitled in an essay contest sponsored by the Grand Street Boys' Association. The title was chosen by the essay committee to foster better understanding of what the American way of life means in human terms.

Prizes to Miss Maggio and two other winners will be presented by Judge Jonah J. Goldstein in a broadcast Saturday (Lincoln's Birthday) Feb. 12, over Station WNYC from 11:15-11:45 am. Final choice from several hundred papers submitted was made by a committee including Judge Goldstein, William T. Collins, Father Conrad I. McCoy and Judge Myles A. Paige. First prize is a $100 war bond, series E; second prize, $50 bond, and third prize, $25 bond.

Woman receives Ph.D. from Yale

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Miss Anne M. Cooke, coordinator of the Communications Center here, received her Ph.D. degree from Yale university of June 22. She wrote her dissertation on "The Acting Styles of Garrick, Siddons, and Edmund Kean in Relationship to English Taste." 6-26-44

Miss Cooke, daughter of William W. Cooke, retired government architect, and Mrs. Cooke of Gary, Ind., is a graduate of Oberlin college, where she received the B.A. degree with a major in English. She subsequently studied the drama at the Chicago Art Theatre and at the American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York City, attending the latter institution on a Rosenwald fellowship.

A student at the Yale school of drama during 1936-37 and 1938-40 on fellowships from the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Foundation, respectively, she became a candidate for the doctor's degree in the Yale graduate school in 1942. 6-26-44

Formerly a member of the faculty of Spelman college, Miss Cooke was head of the drama department at Spelman from 1936 to 1942 and was also director of the Atlanta University Summer Theatre and Summer Theatre School from 1935 to 1942.

Lad, 13, Wins U. Of Chicago Award

Memphis world- Memphis, Tenn.

CHICAGO. (SNS) — Thirteen-year-old David Davenport Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Moore was among 16 high school students to win scholarships to the University of Chicago, Robert M. Hutchins, president, announced Sunday. 6-6-44

Moore, youngest of the winners, received a four year scholarship valued at $1,200.

Wins Sorority Award For Scholarship Record

Age-N.Y. N.Y.-2-19-44

18q1

The pensive mood pictured above is that of attractive Miss Ellen Reeves, senior, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. This talented young lady, president, Alpha Mu Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, having won the national award of the organization for excellency in scholarship for the school year "43-44"; is also secretary, Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society. Miss Reeves specializing in English and Secretarial Science, is fond of reading and skating and hopes to achieve an enviable place as one of the nation's most efficient secretaries.

Peoples Voice — New York, N.Y.

FIRST NEGRO RED CROSS ACCOUNTANT is the distinction gained by James E. Jackson of Camden, N. J., who recently arrived in England to take his post as accountant for several Red Cross clubs in the British Isles. Jackson has been a finance officer in the Philadelphia regional office of the War Manpower Commission, served with the U. S. Treasury in Washington for two years, and has had his own accounting practice here. He is married to the former Alma Gray public school teacher of Camden. 2-26-44

RACIAL PREJUDICE DECLARED SELFISH

Age-Herald-Birmingham 7-17-44 Ala.

CHICAGO, July 16—(AP)—A Harvard University professor told a wartime conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday that racial prejudice was "little more than a cloak to cover an apparently universal desire of selfish and morally low-grade people to dominate their fellow beings.

Dr. Ernest A. Hooton of the Harvard University Department of Anthropology presented the Spingarn medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew of Washington "for the highest and noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years." Dr. Drew was innovator and organizer in the processing of human blood plasma and the building of blood banks. 7-17

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7 Elected to Oklahoma Academy of Science

Baltimore, Md.

LANGSTON, Okla. (ANP)—The first colored members so honored, seven members of the Langston University faculty were recently elected to membership in the Oklahoma Academy of Science.

They were E. A. Miller, engineering; J. L. Irving, psychology; G. C. Hamilton, biology; R. P. Perry, chemistry; D. C. Jones, animal husbandry; H. A. Rouce, mathematics, and E. S. Richards, sociology. AFRO-AMERICAN

1-13-45

Tribune Washington, D.C. 2-26-44

HONORED FOR ACHIEVEMENTS—Seen standing is Mrs. Madeline R. Morgan, Chicago teacher, who was awarded the Phi Delta Kappa Achievement Award, at a luncheon sponsored by the local sorority at the Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall, Saturday. Second from left is Mrs. Bessie King Bland, co-worker of Mrs. Morgan, awarded a key and certificate of honor. Others left to right are: Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Mrs. Bland, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, principal speaker; Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Gertrude A. Robinson, national sorority president.—Photo by Wright and Riley. 2-26-44

Race Has Nothing To Do With Achievement

People's Voice - New York N.Y.

SUSIE BROWN KNOWS ALL THE ANSWERS.

[*Ed. Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles taken from "The Races of Mankind," published by the Public Affairs Committee and written by Dr. Gene Weltfish and Prof. Ruth Benedict*]. 3-4-44

Science insists that race does not account for all human achievements. A man of another race might have been his equal if he'd had the same luck in his life. Scientists recognize that these differences do not themselves show better or worse qualities in people, any more than bay horses are better than black ones. Race prejudice turns on this point of inferiority and superiority. The man with race prejudice says of a man of another race: "No matter who he is, I don't have to compare myself with him. I'm superior anyway. I was born that way." Investigation, to have any meaning at all, must get evidence for and against the man who says: "I was born that way. My race is proof that I am the better man."

A man learns the language he speaks. If he'd been born of nordic parents and brought up from infancy in China, he'd speak Chinese like a native. One race is not "born" equipped to build skyscrapers and put plumbing in their houses and another to run up flimsy shelters and carry their water from the river. All these things are "learned behavior," **and even in the white race there are many millions who don't have our forms of courtship and marriage and who live in shacks.**

The scientist realizes that every time he measures intelligence in any man, black or white, his results show the intelligence that man was born with PLUS what happened to him since he was born. For instance, in First World War, intelligence tests of American forces showed that Negroes made a lower score on intelligence tests than whites. But they also showed that Northerners, black and white, had higher scores than Southerners, black and white. The reason for this was due to the fact that in 1917 many southern states, per capita expenditures for schools were only fractions of those in northern states, and housing, diet and income were far below average too. The south spent less on Negro schools and Negroes were poorer. Since the vast majority of Negroes lived in the South, their score on intelligence tests was a score they got not only as Negroes, but as Americans under poor conditions in the South. When scientists compared scores of Southern whites and Northern Negroes, the Negroes' scores were much higher. **The whites did badly where economic conditions were bad and schooling was poor for them. The study of children showed that children with top scores turn up among Negroes, Mexicans, and Orientals. Poor scores among foreign born are due to being uprooted, speaking a foreign language and living in tenements.**

3-4-44

She Wins High Scholarship

World - Memphis, Tenn.

6-30-44

18

MISS MINNIE J. IRBY a junior student of Tuskegee Insitute, whose home is in Laurens, S. C., won high scholarship honors during the past school year. Honor Roll certificates and Honor Society shingles were presented Miss Irby and 55 other students by President F. D. Patterson, who congratulated the students on their scholarship achievements and praised the excellent work which they had done in different fields. 6-30-44

DuBois Retires

Noted Negro Scholar Will Give Up Active Work at University

Times - New York, N.Y.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who recently was honored by the National Institute of Arts and Letters by election to membership as one of the nation's leading scholars, will retire from active service at Atlanta University on June 30, where he has been chairman of the Department of Sociology since 1932 and editor of Phylon, the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, since 1940.

6-25-44

Educated at Fisk and Harvard Universities, and the University of Berlin, Dr. DuBois earned the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard. Honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by Atlanta, Fisk and Howard Universities.

From 1896 to 1910 Dr. DuBois was Professor of Economics and Sociology at Atlanta University, and during this time he edited a series of twenty studies on the Negro, which are still a source of valuable information to students and social investigators. From 1910-32 he was director of publications for the N. A. A. C. P. and editor of The Crisis. 6-25-44

Dr. DuBois is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a founder of the Pan-African Congress and recipient of the sixth Spingarn Award. In 1924 the United States named him as Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia to represent this Government at the inauguration of the President of the African Republic.

During the last four decades Dr. DuBois has lectured at nearly all of the larger American universities and colleges, and at international gatherings in London, Paris, Brussels, Geneva, Lisbon and Japan. In 1936 he went to Germany for five and one-half months of study of German life on a grant-in-aid from the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation.

Negro Youth Here Wins Scholarship To Yale University

Daily Item - Sumter, S.C.

James A. (Jimmy) Pinson, who graduates from the high school division of Morris college this week at the age of 14 and at the head of a class of 46, has been awarded a scholarship through Yale or another leading university offered by Negro Elks clubs, his mother said today. 5-23-44

Pinson is the youngest son of the late president of Morris college.

He will serve as valedictorian of his class at the commencement exercises.

News-Age-Herald - B'ham, Ala

MALCOLM A. JACKSON, FORMER rationing executive for the Office of Price Administration in the Virgin Islands, is the first Negro appointed to the staff of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. After taking a short training school course at the University of Maryland, he will serve as distribution officer for one of the overseas missions. The job pays $4,400 a year plus a per diem rate for living expenses which will bring the salary somewhere in the neighborhood of $6,000. 5-20-44

18q1-1944

General

Honored By Medics

World—Memphis, Tenn.

8-25-44

DR. M. V. LYNK, eminent Memphis physician, author and teacher, was honored with a special citation by the National Medical Association at St .Louis, Mo., during its meeting August 14-17. Dr. Lynk is one of the founders of the organization and a charter member.

Memphis Medic Honored At National Meet

World—Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Lynk Was Pioneer Over Half-Century

8-25-44

At the recent meeting of the National Medical Association, held in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14-17, Dr. M. V. Lynk of Memphis, was signally honored by the members of the association—"because of his eminence in the profession and because of his outstanding position as a teacher and author.

It was Dr. Lynk's suggestion which led to the organization of the Association at Atlanta, Ga. in 1895.

The group began with 12 members, including Dr. Lynk, as charship of nearly two thousand physicians.

The Memphis doctor was also the founder of the University of West Tennessee which graduated over 300 physicians, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, and nurses, many of whom are holding positions in the professions today. 8-25-44

It was observed by one spokesman that "many people do not know that this school (The University of West Tennessee), after doing so much for the people, closed simply for lack of an adequate endowment after four Negro and about 60 whites medical schools, scattered throughout the country closed for the same reason—when you consider that a medical school, to exist today, must have a physical equipment and endowment of at least six million dollars—this is no inconsidemble sum". 8-25-44

Doctor Lynk also edited, for a period of about two years, "The Medical and Surgical Observer Observer, the first and only monthly medical journal published in America. He began publishing this medical journal at the early age 21 years, after having graduated from Meharry Medical College with the degreee of M. D. He received his medical degree at the agge of 19. He later won degrees in science and law.

The latest product of his versatile pen is "Lynk's Simplified System of Record Keeping For Busi

Phelps Boy Wins 'Skegee Club's $250 Scholarship

Tribune—Washington, D.C.

8-26-44

As the result of a competitive examination conducted by the research department of the local colored schools, Maurice H. Lanham, Phelps Vocational School pupil, was awarded a $250 scholarship offered by the Tuskegee Craftsman Club of Washington

Mr. Lanham will enter the department of mechanical industries at Tuskegee this school year.

Mr. Lanham

The Craftsman Club is a group of Tuskegee graduates and former teachers who felt the need for a closer association with those members of the alumni who appreciate the industrial education offered at Tuskegee.

In its embryonic stage, this club promised a great deal for the school. First indication: June, 1944, it opened the competitive examination for Washington vocational schools, offering the scholarship.

The Twelfth Street YMCA aided in the initial stage of the club's development, providing space and use of facilities.

8-26-44

Members of Club

Members of the club are:

John H. Davis, Joseph L. Bryant, Theodore Lewis, Henry C. Hagins, Charles Wright, William F Smedley, Herbert R. Smedley, Robert Harris, T. Benjamin Flood, William H. Terry, Ronda A. Gilliam, Mrs. Mamie E. Davis,

Mesdames Naomi C. Bryant, Lula M. Lewis, Francis D. Whatley, C. Louise Mitchell, Constance E. H Daniels, Emma V. Stewart, Perrie E. Gaines; Misses Anyta L. Harris, Gladys Stewart, and Blanche Belziare.

LECTURES ON NEGRO

Tribune—Philadelphia, Pa.

4-15-44

DR. HORACE MANN BOND

EVANSTON, Ill., April (ANP) The bulletin of the Garrett Biblical Institute Summer school, released this week, announces that Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State college, Georgia will conduct a course in "The Negro in American Life" during the 1944 summer school.

The summer school, a graduate department of Northwestern university, is this year a joint undertaking by four theological seminaries, including Garrett, Bethany Biblical seminary, the Evangelical Theological seminary and the McCormick Theological seminary. Offiered for the first time during 1944, the new course will present the history of the American Negro minority, and deal principally with the institutional life of the Negro community in its economic, educational, political and social aspects.

Ottley's Book Wins Prize

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-8-44

NEW YORK—Roi Ottley's "New World A-Comin'" has been selected for second prize of $500 by the board of judges for the Anisfield awards for the best books on racial relations in 1943. First prize, $1,500, went to Maurice Samuel for his "The World of Sholom Aleichem."

A GENIUS

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

12-Year-Old New York Youth Has "I.Q." Rating of 190.8

4-15-44

NEW YORK CITY — With an intelligence quotient of 190.8, 12-year-old Craig Work of New York City establishes himself officially as a genius, plus. The son of a social worker from Nashville, Tenn., who married a white woman while studying at Columbia university in 1930, Craig's unusual mentality was discovered when the boy was four years old.

His parents, who have tried to raise Craig as a normal boy, are now faced with the difficulty of continuing his education. Scholarships have ben offered him on the condition that he call himself a South American, but Craig and his parents insist on his acceptance as a Negro.

The young genius has ambitions to become a psychiatrist. He states, "I want especialy to help Negroes, because the Negroes in the world today are having a rather hard time of it. They need help most because they have the greatest mental strain." 4-15-44

Craig's hobby is literature. He is now collecting a Negro library. Somewhat of a poet himself, his favorite reading includes the poetry of Langston Hughes and Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Awarded Ph. D.

Argus—St. Louis, Mo.

4-28-44

JOHN H. CART[illegible], [illegible] professor of French at Stowe Teacher's College, who has received a Ph.D. degree from the U. of Illinois. (Story in Stowe news. page 16).

Local Girl Supervisor At Fordham

People's Voice

New York, N.Y.

Miss Juanita Gibbes of 866 E. 225 st, has taken over her new duties as supervisor of the obstrical wards at Fordham Hospital, Bronx.

4-29-44

Miss Gibbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gibbes of the same address graduated from Freedman's Hospital, Washington, in 1941, with highest honors, having won both the highest honors award and the pediatrics scholarship. Upon her return to the city after graduation, she was appointed first Negro nurse at the Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, where she worked until she passed her New York State Board and was appointed first and only, at that time, Negro nurse at the Fordham Hospital, Bronx.

4-29-44

PROMOTEED QUICKLY

Six months after Miss Gibbes' appointment to the Fordham Hospital, she was promoted to ward instructor, where she was responsible for the instruction in Nursing Arts in Obstetrics for all students of nursing at the hospital.

Upon the resignation of the supervisor of the two obstetrical wards at the hospital, Miss Gibbes was promoted to the position of supervisor, the first time a Negro has held such a position at the Fordham Hospital.

Writes Chemistry Article

Age—New York, N.Y. 4-29-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—George W. Hunter, assistant professor of chemistry at Hampton Institute, is the author of an article on the processes of saponification and [illegible], as illustrated in the laboratory preparation of cold cream, which appears in the current issue of the Journal of Chemical Education.

Canal Zone Gets First Principal

Afro American 9-16-44

Baltimore, Md.

By VERNA ARVEY

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(CNS)—The recent appointment of Miss Leonor Jump as principal of the La Boca Normal Training School in the Canal Zone is the first colored woman to have become an official in any governmental organization of the Panama Canal.

Miss Jump is a Panamanian, the eldest daughter of William A. Jump, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of any Canal Zone "silver" townsites. He has worked with the Panama Canal from the time of General George Goethals, first governor of the canal, in a position of responsibility.

Author Gets Guggenheim Fellowship

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

Mayflower Cup Winner J. Sanders Redding to Write Novel on Negroes

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—J. Saunders Redding, assistant professor of English at Hampton Institute, who a short time ago won the North Carolina Mayflower cup for his book, "No Day of Triumph," has been awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for the year 1944-45, it was announced Monday. He plans to write a novel of Negro life revealing the peculiar relationship of the middle class Negro to his complex environment. 4-15-44

Announcement of the award was made by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, which was established and endowed by the late United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim as a memorial to their son John. In its nineteenth annual series the Foundation this year granted fellowships to 69 scientists and other scholars, artists, and creative workers in all fields who by their previous work have shown themselves to be persons of unusual ability, demonstrated by the previous production of contributions to knowledge or by the production of works of art.

His Other Award

Redding, who is a native of Wilmnigton, Del., was the first Negro ever to receive the Mayflower cup, which is awarded annually by the North Carolina Historical Society for the best book produced by a resident of North Carolina. In addition to "No Day of Triumph," he has written "To Make a Poet Black," a book of literary criticism, and numerous articles and short stories.

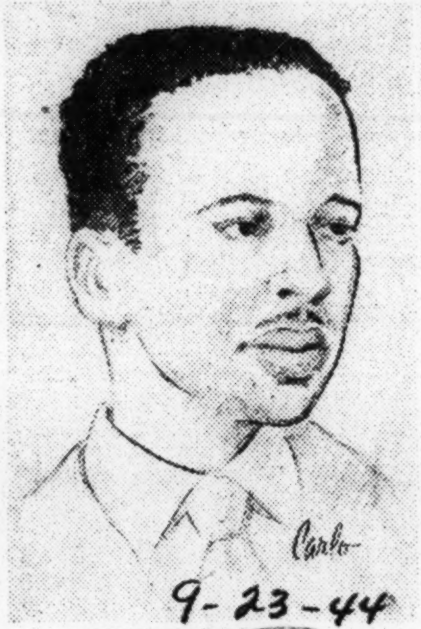
Formerly head of the English department at the State Teachers College in Elizabeth City, N. C., Redding has been on the faculty of Hampton Institute since last September. He is a graduate of Brown University, where he received both the Bachelor of Philosophy and Master of Arts degrees, and where he also pursued special graduate studies.—R.

Men of Science Behind the War

People's Voice — New york, N.Y.

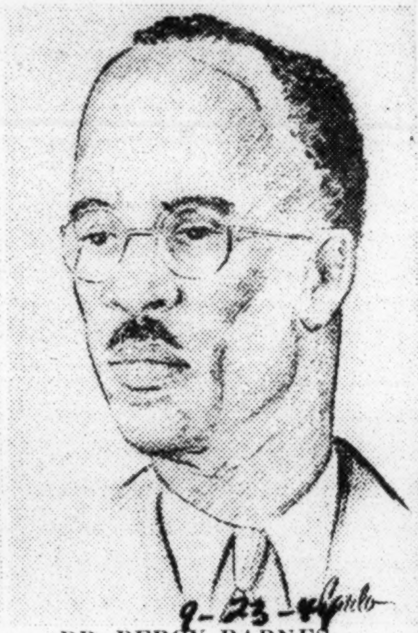
9-23-44

"A study on the Direction of Enolization of p-Bromodibenzo'methane," (page the Quiz Kids!) is the title of the paper 23-year-old Louis B. Dodson, Howard University Ph. D. candidate, read before the Fall meeting of the American Chemical Society, held last week at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Dr. R. Percy Barnes, head of Howard's Chemistry Department, who has been directing young Dodson in the strange venture, attempted to clear up matters by explaining that this was the "Beta phase of the work being done at Howard on the alpha and beta diketones."


Carlo

9-23-44

LOUIS B. DODSON


Carlo

9-23-44

DR. PERCY BARNES

If this is a military secret it is perfectly safe with us. To the 9,000 chemists registered at the meeting it all had great meaning to the science of pure chemistry and may have equal meaning to the man on the street in time.

Many Negro scientists who are working closely, if obscurely, with the Army and Navy in winning the war, attended the meeting. They are working on government projects carried out in the laboratories of big industrial plants and universities. 9-23-44

Among the Negro scientists attending were: Dr. Victor J. Tulane, Howard; George W. Reed, Columbia; Harold Delaney, University of Chicago; Dr. Stewart R. Cooper, Howard; Dr. Warren Wallace; Paul Moore, West Virginia State; Dr. Langston Bate, Miner Teachers College; Percy La Von; James B. Ames, staff working for Sugar Research Foundation at M. I. T.; Dr. William Knox, Columbia; Dr. Warren Henry, Radiation Laboratories; and W. L. Hawkins, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

9-23-44

Dr. Henry C. McBay, studying for his doctorate at Chicago University in conjunction with two others also submitted a paper.—L.R.

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4 from D.C. Win H.U. Scholarships

Defender

Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON

Four Washington high school graduates were among the twenty-two winners of scholarships to Howard University as result of the school's fourth national competitive examination.

The $2,000 Lichtman Award, a four-year all-expense scholarship, given annually by A. E. Lichtman, presdient of the Lichtman Theatres, here, was won by Miss Jean Akward, 18, a graduate of Sharon (Pa.) High School, who is to enter the colelge of liberal arts this fall.

Winner Listed

Local winners of scholarships ranging from $150 to $250 were Betty Catoe, Betty P. Hunter, Carolyn Brown, and Leslie Hicks. Others were:

Joanne Mabury, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dorothy Parham, Evanston, Ill.; Vernon Michaux, Cincinnati, Ohio; Leatrice Williams, Marjorie Magee, and Merland Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio; Betty Johnson, Akron, Ohio; William Tucker, Baltimore;

Cleona Hall, Charleston, W.Va.; Frances Campbell, Indianapolis, Ind.; William H. Wells, Monongahela, Pa.; Willadine Grinnage, and Robert Eaverly, Philadelphia, Berkley Eddins, Memphis, Tenn.; Milton Haley, Rankin, Pa.; James M. Pope, Sharon, Pa., and Walter Trezevant, Columbia, S.C.

APPOINTED TO WEST POINT

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-22-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In line to attend the United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y., is former aviation student Otis E. Finley, of 4265 Kennedy avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Finley, who until recently, was an aviation student at the 320th College Training Detachment, Tuskegee institute, Ala., was notified by telegram from the Adjutant General's office of his appointment as third alternate candidate for the famous military academy.

Otis Finley

Reporting to Fort Benning, Ga., as ordered, for examination, it was found by military examiners that his scholastic record was such as to exempt him from all except two phases of the test. Since taking the tests at Fort Benning, Ga., the brilliant young soldier has been transferred to the preparatory unit for West Point cadets at Cornell university.

Dr. Ramsey Gets Award

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, prominent Richmond dentist and a graduate of Hampton Institute in the class of 1902, received the Hampton Institute alumni award Monday afternoon during the seventy-fourth annual commencement exercises of the college. 6-3-44

The award, a bronze plaque presented each year to an outstanding alumnus of Hampton Institute went to Dr. Ramsey "for his meritorious service in connection with, and in behalf of the National Hampton Institute Alumni Associations; for his distinguished service as the first Hampton Institute trustee elected by the alumni; and for his pronounced loyalty to his Alma Mater."

Dr. Ramsey attended Hampton Institute before entering Meharry Medical College where he received the degree of doctor of dental surgery in 1906. He became dentist for the colored children in the public schools of Richmond in 1917, and has been secretary for the Tri-State Dental Association for a number of years. 6-3-44

An active member of the Hampton alumni association, Dr. Ramsey has served as chairman of the executive committee of the association, and in 1940 was chosen by the alumni as their first representative on the board of trustees of the college. He is at present chairman of the committee for the alumni development fund campaign.

Mixed Couple's Child Is Genius

Informer — Houston, Texas

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The Bilbos and Rankins won't like this one. 4-22-44

Nevertheless, 12-year-old Craig Work of this city has an IQ of 190.8, which places him as a genius, according to the ratings on that scientific mental measurement.

What makes the story even more interesting is the fact that the mother, Mrs. Araminta Work, is a white woman, former social worker, who married the lad's father, also a social worker, in 1930 when he left his home at Nashville to continue his studies at Columbia university here.

Young Work is normal in his childish approaches and is being carefully reared by his mother, to prevent him from feeling himself unusual. All through school, so far, he has been a problem because of his advanced mentality. 4-22-44

He has been offered several scholarships but only upon agreement that he pass as a "South American" rather than a Negro. His mother has refused to do this. The lad is light brown, nice looking and with curly hair.

188-1944

NEGRO TEACHERS WORK CONFERENCE IN THIRD WEEK

Chief—Donaldsonville, La.

Superintendent L. J. Babin announced today that the Work Conference being conducted at the Lowery Training school for the negro teachers of the parish is now in its third week and is making satisfactory progress.

6-28-44

The negro teachers are working under the direction of Mrs. Sara Vaughn Jackson of Grambling Institute at Ruston. Assisting Mrs. Jackson are the following consultants: Miss Perry, art and handicraft; Miss Stephens, health nurse; both of Grambling; Dr. Brown of the State Board of Health; F. A. Williams, food production; M. D. McLeod, reading; K. E. Rodgers, nutrition; S. V. Stanley, recreative arts, all of Southern university. The teachers will receive college credit for their five weeks' work.

Such problems as increased food production, health, nutrition, wise use of leisure, better housing facilities, improved classroom procedures, tying in school work with community living, are being studied. Improvement of the lives of the people is the broad conference theme. 6-23-44

Motion pictures are being shown twice a week to supplement the activities of the conference.

Workshop For Colored Teachers

Sentinel—Ripley, Miss

The workshop for colored teachers will be held in New Albany, Miss., in the Union County Training School, July 17 — August 19th. The courses offered are accredited by the State Department of Education. License may be made or renewed. All teachers, prospective teachers, and students who wish to earn extra credits are invited to attend. This workshop is under the auspices of the Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss. 6-15-44

L. A. Cummings.

Teachers Will Attend Workshop Conferences

RICHMOND, June 7 (AP).—A series of ten "workshop conferences have been arranged for teachers for the State's educational system, Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, superintendent of public instruction, announced today.

Times—Ranoke, Va.

A guidance clinic will be held at Radford State Teachers college July 3-15 and at Richmond July 24-August 4. High school organizations and programs will be the topic of a conference slated at the College of William and Mary June 12-18; physical and health education sessions at Radford June 12-30, and health and human relations at Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, July 14-August 14.

School and college personnel conferences have been arranged at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, August 23-30, and Virginia State College for Negroes, the date to be announced later. School and college teaching will be the subjects for discussion.

Other conferences on the schedule include:

6-8-44

Elementary principals, Farmville, June 20-22; music camp at Massanetta Springs, June 12-18, and instructors of vocational agriculture at Massanetta Springs July 3-7.

NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHERS OPEN SUMMER STUDY

Press—Newport News, Va.

Bringing summer school to a group of rural teachers instead of making it necessary for them to travel to the campus, a unique workshop course for Negro teachers in the Eastern Shore area of Virginia has opened at Northampton county training school on the Eastern Shore, William M. Cooper, director of summer and extension study at Hampton institute, announced. 7-1-44

The workshop is jointly sponsored by the summer school of Hampton institute and the secondary school study being conducted by the General Education board and the Association of Colleges and schools for Negroes. W. A. Robinson of Atlanta, director of the secondary school study, and Dr. L. F. Palmer, assistant director of extension at Hampton institute, are serving as general consultants.

With the general aim of further uniting the school and the community for improved living, a specially selected staff of instructors will for the next six weeks be working with 30 teachers from Accomac and Northampton counties on specific problems brought to the workshop by teachers. It will be their business, working with the teachers, to develop concrete solutions to these problems in terms of community-related school activities, within the framework of existing school conditions on the Eastern Shore. Six semester hours of undergraduate or graduate credit will be allowed.

Henry D. Carpenter, principal of Broughton Heights school in Williamsburg, is directing the workshop, assisted by Miss Evelyn Lawlah of the Hampton institute faculty; W. H. Dennis, principal of the Moultrie Colored high school in Moultrie, Ga.; Robinson, Dr. Palmer, and a number of visiting consultants, including Dr. Frank Jenkins of Atlanta, field director for the American Red Cross; Dr. R. I. McKinney, dean of the school of religion at Virginia Union university; Asa C. Sims of the Hampton institute extension department; John Dean, principal of the Tyrrell county (N. C.) Training school, and others.

John H. Banks, principal of Northampton Training school, is chairman of a committee on local arrangements, and Mrs. Ruby Holland of Northampton is serving as secretary and librarian for the workshop. 7-1-44

NEGRO TEACHERS ATTEND WORKSHOP

Times-Picayune—New Orleans, La.

Scotlandville, La., June 18. — F. A. Williams, food production; M. D. McLeod, reading; K. E. Rodgers, nutrition; and S. V. Stanley, recreation arts, of Southern university faculty, are serving as consultants of Ascension workshop for Negro teachers being conducted at the university by the state department of education, the Ascension parish school board, and the general education board. 6-19-44

Dr. F. G. Clark, president, announced that 10 disabled veterans of the present World war are receiving vocational training by the university in co-operation with the veterans administration. 6-19-44

Summer School Is Set For Negro Teachers

Enquirer-Sun—Columbus, Ga.

SPARTA, Ga., May 20.—The annual session of the summer school offered to Negro teachers by the Georgia State College, Savannah, will open on June 12, according to announcement made today by President B. F. Hubert. The school this year will be in two sessions, ending on Aug. 19. For a number of years this school has been held with a faculty made up of teachers from the Georgia State College and hundreds of Negro teachers from this section have attended. 5-21-44

This year the teachers will be given full credit for all hours of work and will have instruction in shop-work in addition to the regular literary courses offered. The school has a swimming pool and other sources of amusement for those who attend.

Negro Teachers Hold Institute At Log Cabin

Ishmaelite—Sparta, Ga.

Teachers of Negro farm children are meeting at the Log Cabin in the fourteenth annual session in an effort to improve themselves for teaching Negro farm children. There are 110 teachers and 50 farmers who are testing theories and methods of teaching people who can make their living from the soil. 6-22-44

A. K. Peacock, a graduate of Wilberforce and Howard universities, and dean of chapel at Georgia State College is directing the program. Jency N. Reeves, county supervisor, is assisting with the work. The Washington and Hancock county school buses bring teachers to the school each day.

Some of the finest beef cattle in Georgia, raised by Negroes in this community, offer splendid object lessons to teachers.

Largest Negro Teacher School In Session Here

State—Columbia, S.C.

Six hundred and fifty teachers were enrolled in the Benedict-Allen summer school which was begun last Monday, and in the final checkup, Dean G. E. Nelson said, the enrollment may reach 700. This is the largest summer session of Negro teachers below Washington, the administrators say.

The first assembly was conducted last Thursday at Allen and, as 600 and more teachers stood with bowed heads, Dr. Samuel R. Higgins offered prayer for our soldiers in the world conflict and for a victory that will mean "peace and happiness to all races upon the face of the earth." 6-11-44

Dr. Higgins is president of the Benedict-Allen summer session.

Negro Teachers Air Problems

Ledger—Columbus, Ga.

The first summer workshop for Negro teachers and educators of Columbus, Muscogee and surrounding counties, has begun sessions to discuss problems of teaching and the possible improvement of teaching technique, according to Hermese Johnson, director of the workshop and a member of the faculty of the Fort Valley State college. 6-18-44

The approximate 68 persons taking part in the sessions are meeting daily from 7:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. at Spencer High school, she said, lauding the "splendid co-operation of Mayor Sterling Albrecht, Dr. Paul Munro, superintendent of Columbus schools, and two U. S. public health officials, Dr. W. A. Mason and Dr. J. Faustina."

In addition, the staff of the workshop includes Dr. S. O. Roberts, of the University of Minnesota; Barbara Bond, of the faculty of the Fort Valley State College; Margaret Walker, a teacher at the Spencer High school, and Frances Simms, also on the faculty of the Fort Valley college.

The members plan on the attendance of teachers, educators, and all interested persons as well as representatives of the army at Fort Benning. Army representatives will serve as visiting consultants and specialists.

Some of the recent visitors to the worshop have been the Rev. J. W. Matson, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, and Carl Haygood, Negro representative from the local Department of Recreation. 6-18-44

The sessions will continue through July 8.

Reading Institute At Negro College Brought To Close

Herald—Durham, N.C.

Dr. Stephen Wright In Charge Of First Program Held Here

North Carolina College for Negroes concluded its first annual Summer School Reading Institute here yesterday. In session since June 8, the institute, under the direction of Dr. Stephen J. Wright, chairman of the education department assembled outstanding reading authorities from North Carolina, Virginia, Florida and the University of Chicago. 6-18-44

Outstanding among the consulting participants was Dr. William S. Gray, professor of education at the University of Chicago and the country's leading authority on reading. Dr. Gray addressed the institute several times and held numerous private conferences with delegates. Dr. Eva Mitchell, head of the department of secondary education at Hampton Institute, lectured to the group several times. Among her topics were: "Some Approaches to the Teaching of Reading," "Clarifying Problems and Groupings," "Techniques for Selecting Books on the Basis of Difficulty," "The Improvement of Reading in the Schools," "Trends and Issues in Vocabulary Development," "Approaches to Reading" and "Teacher Made Surveys in Reading."

Dr. James S. Tippett of the University of North Carolina discussed "The Development of Teacher Made Reading Surveys" in one of the early sessions.

Mrs. Beulah S. Rowe and Mrs. Emma Lewis Bright, teachers in the Phenix Demonstration School at Hampton Institute, were in charge of the demonstration activities held at the Whitted School. Mrs. Bright demonstrated modern methods of teaching first grade reading and Mrs. Rowe demonstrated with fifth grade pupils. 6-18-44

Several members of the local college faculty participated. In addition to Dr. Wright, institute director, who discussed "Selected Reading Problems and their Solutions" and "Evaluating Reading Instruction," the faculty members and their topics were: Dr. W. Edward Farrison, chairman of the English Department, "Ways of Stimulating Interest in Reading;" Mrs. Dorothy S. Manley, instructor in library science, "The Use of Library Aids in Selecting Reading Materials for Various Ages and Interests;" M

elen Edmunds, instructor in dra-
atics, "Choric Reading."

Miss Helen M. Stephens, Jeanes
pervisor of New Brunswick
ounty Schools and Miss Carrie G.
entley, director of the reading
ogram, Lincoln High School,
llahassee, Fla.

More Civilians Colleges Enroll

Constitution—Atlanta, Ga.

Civilian enrollment is increasing at the University System of Georgia, the Board of Regents announced in listing 7,697 civilian and military students for the summer quarters at the various institutions.

There are 4,515 civilian students this summer, as compared with 4,381 last year. The Navy has 2,752 in training, the Army has 559, and other military services have 141.

Of the total civilion enrollment, 2,601 are in senior colleges, as compared with 2,474 last year; 501 are enrolled in junior colleges, as compared with 550 last year. Negro colleges have 1,413, as compared with 1,357.

Total enrollment by colleges follow:

6-25-44

SENIOR COLLEGES.

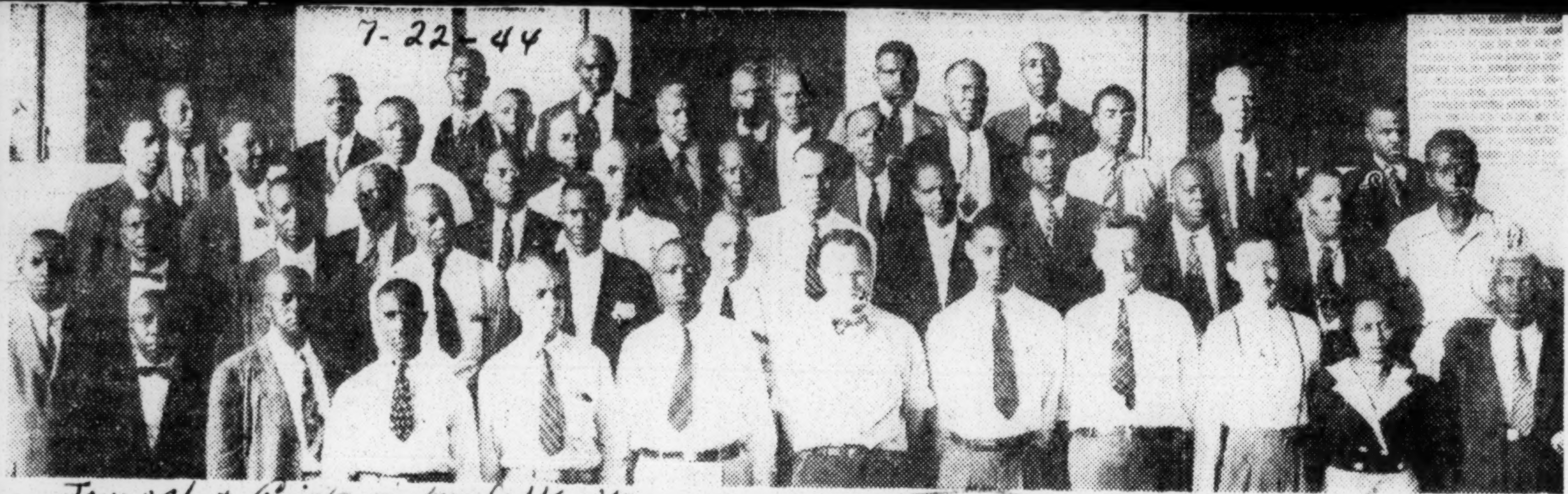
University of Georgia at Athens, 2,198, including 1,188 Navy students; Georgia Tech in Atlanta, 1,532, including 1,018 Navy; University System Center in Atlanta, 365, including 66 cadet nurses; University School of Medicine at Augusta, 281, including 187 Army and 65 Navy; Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, 873, including 481 WAVES; Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, 232; Georgia State Woman's College at Valdosta, 125.

JUNIOR COLLEGES.

Georgia Southwestern College at Americus, 45; West Georgia College at Carrollton, 167, including 75 military; Middle Georgia College at Cochran, 234; North Georgia College at Dahlonega, 387, including 138 Army; South Georgia College at Douglas, 64; Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College at Tifton, 51.

NEGRO COLLEGES.

Albany State College at Albany, 345; Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley, 716, and Georgia State College at Savannah, 352.



7-22-44

Journal + Guide – Norfolk, Va.

RURAL PASTORS ATTEND INSTITUTE—Rural Pastors Institute in session last month at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C., was the third annual institute on farm problems in the war emergency sponsored by the American Council of Churches and South Carolina State College. W. M. Buchanan, dean of agriculture, was director for the institute. 7-22-44

Faculty included left to right: Gabe Buckman, assistant itinerant agriculture teacher trainer, State College; President M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State College; Dean Buchanan division of agriculture; the Rev. Don F. Pielstick, representative of the Home Missions Council, Chicago, Ill., James S. Thomas, chaplain and director of religious extension, State College; Dr. Paul Doran, rural pastor, Sparta, Tenn.; the Rev. Vladimin E. Hartman, religious extension worker in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky; and Miss Trudelle K. Wimbush, professor of rural education, State College.

Southern Educators End Workshop On Ohio State University Campus

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga.

7-30-44

Seventeen educators from Negro high schools and colleges in the South have just ended a study of six weeks in a workshop on the campus of Ohio State University. The workshop was jointly sponsored by the Cooperative Negro College Study, directed by President H. C. Trenholm of the Alabama State Teachers College and the Secondary School Study, directed by W. A. Robinson at Atlanta University. Both Studies are projects of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and supported by the General Eudaction Board.

The program at O. S. U. was under the direction of Professor Louis E. Raths of the College of Education and numerous faculty members cooperated as consultants, among them were Dean Arthur J. Klein, Professor Harold Alberty, Alan F. Griffin, Ross Mooney, Norman Woelfel, and Edgar Dale. Consultants from outside the College

Jointly Sponsored By Cooperative Secondary Units

7-30-44

of Education included Dean John F. Cunningham of the College of Agriculture and others.

The group attending the workshop included representatives from 6 high schools and 11 land-grant and private colleges, both teacher-training and liberal arts institutions in 9 states. All devoted the major part of their time to the workshop although some attended formal university courses. Their special interest has been a study of techniques of evaluation of curricula and personnel, as an aid to the realistic solution of personal and social problems. All are being prepared to serve as resource persons in evaluation in their states

7-30-44

Workshop leaders point out that many personal and social problems are particularly serious at this time and they regard the school as having a major role in training people to meet these problems

Members of the group include: G. L. Porter, principal of Lincoln High School, Tallahassee, Fla.; W. F. Goins, Jr., instructor in chemistry, Hampton Institute, Va.; W. W. Clem, instructor in education, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; G. R. Woolfolk, professor of history, Pariric View State College, Tex.; G. W. Rainey instructor in high school social studies, Newport News, Va.; J. L. Murry, instructor in vocational education, Alabama State Teachers College Montgomery, Ala.

Lee E. Williams, instructor in education, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; Virgil Clift, instructor in education A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; H. E. Finley, instructor in biology, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Theodora Boyd, instructor in romance languages, Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.; Grace L. Thompson, instructor in high school mathematics, Durham, N. C.; Eliza Glenn, instructor in social studies, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Elva J. Howell, instructor in teacher-training, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; 7-30-44

Lucy C. Barlow, director of home economics, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Mildred F. Stampley, instructor in high school social studies, Vicksburg, Miss.; Marguerite S. Frierson, instructor in teacher-training, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C.; Wilma L. Lassiter, director of the core program, B. T. Washington High School, Rocky, Mount, N. C.

Speakers Selected For Graduation

Advertiser – Montgomery, Ala.

8-6-44

The 1944 Summer Quarter commencement speakers at Alabama State Teachers College will be Rev. Roosevelt David Crockett, D.D., acting chaplain and director of rural church extension at Tuskegee Institute, on Sunday afternoon, August 6, at 4:00 and Dr. Aaron Brown, Ph. D., president of Alabama State College on Friday night, August 11, at 8:15.

The graduating classes of the Summer quarter include nine candidates for the degree of Master of Education, 108 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education, 46 candidates for the junior college professional diploma, three candidates for the junior college general diploma from the State Teachers College branch at Mobile and 11 candidates for the senior high school diploma.

The calendar for the commencement week also includes the class programs of the junior college on Tuesday morning at 10, of the senior college on Wednesday night at 8:15 and of the graduate division on Thursday morning at 11. 8-6-44

Open House For Ft. Valley Is Termed Success

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The Bibb County Workshop, an extension of the Fort Valley State College, closed a very successful summer session, July 11, with a display of work on exhibition.

The teachers of the city and county, in collaboration with the superintendent and supervisor of Negro Schools, Miss A. E. May, considered the fact that delinquency was on the increase this year and asked that mental hygiene and personality development be the main feature of the workshop. Accordingly, Fort Valley State College arranged for a staff to use as its main theme in working with the teachers, Mental Hygiene. Dr. Keneth Clark, a social psychologist from New York City College, served as the mental hygiene specialist. Under his guidance, the teachers were led to gain an insight into the behavior of children as a resultant factor due largely to social forces brought to bear on them. 8-12-44

The workshop faculty members 89 teachers from Macon and Bibb County and the following faculty: Mrs. C. J. Duncan, director, A. B. Fisk; A. M. University of New Mexico and Ohio State College, Inserve Teacher Training, Fort Valley College; Dr. Kenneth Clark, A. B. Howard, A. M. and Phd. Columbia; teacher of Urban Sociology and Health, City College New York City; Miss Rosa Latimer, A. B. Spelman, A. M. Atlanta University, teacher of English Washington High School, Atlanta, Georgia. Miss Calhoun is supervisor of Irvington, Georgia.

Ministers' Institute At Bishop College

Courier – Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-22-44

By E. M. CARROLL

MARSHALL, Texas — Dr. Marshall Shepard, chairman of the Foreign Mission board of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist church, Philadelphia, and Dr. J. H. Jackson, pastor of the Olivet Baptist church, Chicago, will be the principal instructors during the 14th annual L. K. Williams Ministers' institute at Bishop college, May 3 through 5. Dr. Shepard will deliver the opening and closing addresses and lecture on "The World Mission of the Church" each day. Dr. Jackson will lecture each day on "Preaching Emphasis in War Time," and preach the evening sermon on Thursday.

The theme for the institute is: "World Christian Community," and will be the largest war-time institute held, according to Dean William R. Strassner, dean of the School of Religion of Bishop college and the institute director.

Other speakers will be: Dr. E. W. Perry, president of the Oklahoma State Baptist convention and regional vice president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc.; C. O. Rogers of the Department of Sociology at Bishop college; Dr. T. S. Boone, historiographer for the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas; Dr. C. A. Pugh, pastor of the First Baptist church, Kansas City, Kansas; Dr. T. M. Chambers, vice president at large of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention of Texas; Dr. W. S. Brent, educational secretary, General Baptist convention of Texas, Fort Worth; Dr. J. R. Burdette, president of the Baptist Missionary and Educational convention, Houston; Dr. S. T. Alexander, president of the Texas Baptist convention, Dallas, and Dr. D. Edwin Johnson, pastor of the Sunset Baptist church, Texarkana, Texas. 4-22-44

A special Women's department has been added for the first time and its speakers will include Mrs. C. A. Benford, chairman, Religious Education committee, Women's auxiliary to the B. M. and E. convention, Dallas; Mrs. L. B. Maddox, Special Missionary union of Texas, Marshall; Mrs. Solomon O. Barnes, president of the Women's Missionary union of Texas, Dallas; Mrs. J. M. C. Amos Chism, president, Texas Baptist Women's convention, Dallas; Mrs. Azamore Wilson, president, Women's auxiliary, B. M. and E. convention of Texas, Beaumont, and Mrs. A. B. DeMont of Mineral Wells, Texas.

Two special features of the institute will be the annual senior Class Day exercises on Friday morning and a report of the Debt Clearance campaign of the college by President Joseph J. Rhoads.

18s-1944

Summer School

92 Students Now At Social Work School

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

With 92 full time students enrolled for the summer session of the Atlanta University School of Social Work it practically doubles its largest previous summer enrollment, that of last summer, when 52 men and women were registered to begin or complete the full two year course. 6-22-44

This student body, larger than the regular fall and winter sessions of the great majority of schools of social work in the country represents many states of the Union, both North and South, and a large number of outstanding institutions of higher learning. 6-22-44

While it is the only school of its kind devoting itself primarily to the training of Negro men and women for the profession of social work and offering the full two year graduate course leading to the degree of Master of Social Work, it draws its students from non-racial as well as racial institutions scattered over a wide area.

Religious Seminar Held At Howard U.

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
6-3-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Howard university school of religion will hold its second annual school of religion from June 12 to 17. The discussion, "The Christian Imperative in Race Relations," theme of the 1943 institute, will be continued at this year's session.

The following papers will be read and discussed: "The Effects of Impersonal Forces Upon Negro Life and Character," by Dean John H. Satterwhite, Livingstone college; "The American Economic Order," by Dr. Abram Harris, Howard university; "An Evaluation of the American Economic Order in the Light of the Christian Ethic," by Prof. J. Neal Hughley, North Carolina College for Negroes; "Obligations of Negro Christians in Relation to an Interracial Program," by President Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse college; "The Cosmic Guarantee in the Judaeo-Christian Message," by Dean Howard Thurman, Howard; "An Appraisal of the Interracial Program of the American Church" by Dean William Stuart Nelson, Howard.

National Figures Placed On Social Work Faculty

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
6-13-44

Mrs. Lee Steiner, Miss Valerie Justiss and Mrs. Ursula Weekes have been added to the roster of full and part time faculty members for the summer session of the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Mrs. Steiner, who will offer courses in psysciatric social work is a National authority in that field, and in addition to serving in an administrative capacity in the Institute of Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill., and the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, has taught social work at Fordham University, Rutegrs University and is at present a lecturer on social case work at Hunter College, New York City. She is the author of books and magazine articles on psychiatry and phychiatric social work, and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota where she received an A. B. in Social Service. She also holds a M. S. S. degree from Smith College of Social Work. 6-13-44

Miss Justiss will teach courses in child welfare. She is a graduate of Howard University with a degree of A. B. magna cum laude, and holds a M. A. Summa Cum Laude from the University of Toledo. At present she is a Research Assistant with Special Reference to Social Work for the public schools of Washington, D. C., where she is the only such worker in the system and is in charge of adjusting and recommending the treatment to school officials of children who present behavior problems. Miss Justiss has been a caseworker for the Chicago Relief Administration, director of Women's Activities at the Indiana Avenue YMCA in Toledo, Ohio, Supervisor of the Vocational Educationel and Guidance Survey of the Office of Education for Toledo and vicinity. She has also completed her residence work on a Ph. D. in Social Work from the University of Chicago.

Group work courses will be taught by Miss Weekes, a former student of Atlanta University School of Social Work, who at present is assistant executive of the Friendly Inn, a nationally known social settlement which has an interracial staff and patronage. She is a graduate of Howard University with the degree of A. B. and holds the degree of M. S. W. from the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Miss Weekes is the third graduate of the School to be selectto as full time instructor. 6-13-44

High Enrollment At Atlanta Univ.

Daily world - Atlanta, Ga.

Summer School

7.16.44

The highest enrollment in the Atlanta University Summer School since 1938 has been noted by Director John P. Whittaker in the first session of the 1944 summer term which closes on July 15. To make a total of seven hundred ninety-three, three hundred twenty-seven graduate and four hundred sixty-six undergraduate students registered.

7.16-44

Registration for the second session will take place on Monday, July 17. Aside from courses in Biology, Chemistry, Ecnomics, English, French, Spanish, History, Home Economics, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Religion, Sociology and Spanish, instruction will be offered to teacher-librarians. Graduate students may enroll in classes at the School of Social Work.

In addition to the regular work, which includes philosophy of Education, the Department of Education of Atlanta University in cooperation with the State Department of Education, the Richmond County Board of Education and Paine College will direct a workshop in Richmond County at Paine College in Augusta, Georgia. This workshop will be under the immedate direction of Dr. Alphonse Elder, Chairman of the Atlanta University Department of Education.

Home-Making Institute Held At Bennett

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Post-War Problems Affecting Family Are Considered

4-29-44

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Post-war problems affecting the Negro family in the areas of employment of women, health and nutrition and child care and problems of youth were highlighted last week as Bennett College conducted its eighteenth annual home-making institute.

Findings of the workshops in the three areas were summarized Saturday night with a panel discussion directed by P. A. Wilson, instructor in history at the college.

Associated in the panel were: Dr. Muriel Petioni, school physician; Miss French Boyd, nutrition programs branch, War Foods Administration; Mrs. Jeanette Welch Brown, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.; Dr. Frederic A. Jackson, instructor in economics; Miss Alice Reid, instructor in sociology; and Nathaniel A. Burrell, administrative assistant, Juvenile Welfare Council, New York City.

4-29-44

NORMAL ADJUSTMENT TO CIVILIAN LIFE

The findings in health and nutrition, Dr. Petioni reported, emphasized the great need for encouraging all income groups to improve nutritional practices. She pointed out also that the returning soldier must be allowed to make a normal adjustment to civilian life.

The community, church, and school were seen to have great responsibilities in the welfare of the child by Miss Reid reporting for the workshop in child care and problems of youth.

Dr. Jackson reported agreement in the workshop on employment of women that there must be a concerted effort to "hold your job" after the war and that strong organizational efforts will give security.

Concluding remarks were made by Miss Barbara A. Ware, director of home economics and chairman of the Institute planning committee.

18t-1944

County

Miss Usher Made Supervisor Of Negro Schools

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

8-17-44

Gideons Becomes Principal Of D. T. Howard

BY V. W. HODGES

Board of Education officials made public here Wednesday, the appointments of Miss Bazoline Estelle Usher, supervisor of the Colored Elementary Schools and Mr .Charles L. Gideons, principal of David T. Howard elementary-junior high school. which action was taken by board members at its regular monthly meetnig Augst 8.

Miss Usher's appointment follows that of Miss M. Agnes Jones, who served the supervisory post with distinction for many years, and who retired September, 1943.

DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC RECORD

8-17-44

Miss Usher's academic preparation includes the Bachelor of Arts degree from Atlanta University; the Bachelor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, and the Masters of Arts degree from Atlanta University.

She began her teaching career in the Atlanta public school system, serving as principal of the old Bell Street(now Yonge) School, where she served for five years. Later she was transferred to the Wesley Avenue School, serving five years; with another five years as assistant principal of the Booker T. Washington high school, and thence to the David T. Howard elementary-junior high school, where she remained as principal for twelve years, until her elevation here this month by the Education Board.

Miss Usher's service record includes also five summers at the A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C. and five summers at the Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley Georgia.

8-17-44

GIDEONS PROMOTED

Mr. Gideons, who has served in the Atlanta system for a number of years as principal of the Booker T. Washington Evening High school, succeeds to the principal post at David T. Howard elementary-junior high school, following a varied career as teacher, principal and insurance man.

His academic preparation includes the Bachelor of Arts degree from Clark College, the Masters of Arts degree from Atlanta University. with additional study at New York University.

OTHER ACTION TAKEN

Effective this September 1. the Board of Education announced also the resignation of Mrs. Emma Arnold King, who became the bride of Dr. Willis J. King, former-President of Gammon Theological Seminary, and now bishop in the Methodist Church. Mrs. King will sail with her husband to Liberia in the immediate future, where the bishop will maintain Episcopal headquarters. Two other resignation include those of Miss Flora M. Senior and Albert T. Wilson.

Miss Faustina E. Hall was elected as a War Emergency basis, thus replacing a supply-teacher resignation in the high school.

Board members voted unanimous retirements due to age, for C. L. Chatman, and Mrs. Cora B. Finley, effective September 1. A letter received from the children of Dr. Edward R. Carter thanking the Board for changing the name of the Ashby Street School to the Edward Randolph Carter School, was revealed.

8-17-44

SICK LEAVE REGULATIONS

The following recommendations by the Board's Finance Committee were passed by the members: That no sick leave shall be granted during the first year of employment; from one to five years service, two weeks leave with pay for one-half time; five to ten years service, three weeks sick leave with pay for half time. In view of the sick leave

18u-1944

Association of Deans of Women

Mrs. Foster Heads Women College Deans

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

4-16-44

DURHAM, N.C.—Mrs. Mayme U. Foster of Fisk University was elected president of the Association of Deans of Women and Advisers of Girls at the fifteenth annual session here last week.

Other officers elected were:

Miss Ruth G. Rush of North Carolina College, vice president; Miss Le Ros Hampton, Lincoln University (Mo.), recording secretary; Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, Fort Valley State College, treasurer; Miss T. Ruth Brett, Bennett College, member-at-large of the executive committee.

Dr. Kittrell Presides

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Hampton Institute, retiring president, opened the sessions.

Other participants included:

Miss Rebekah Jeffries of Virginia Union, Dr. Paul Cornely of the National Student Health Association; Mrs. Hazen E. Smith of Duke University, Dr. Gladys H. Groves of North Carolina University;

4-15-44

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman of Tuskegee, Thomas Hawkins of Howard University, Dr. Charlotte H. Brown of Palmer Memorial Institute, who was speaker at the banquet on Friday night.

18u-1944 S. C.

Negro Teachers Failure To Take Examination Termed Diasppointing

COLUMBIA, S. C.--(SNS)---The failure of having only about fifty Negro teachers from a three county area, including Richland, Lexington and Fairfield, to take certification examinations here Friday and Saturday, was termed "disappointing" by a high education official Monday. The number of teachers in the three counties is estimated at approximately 200 or slightly above.

James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, said Tuesday afternoon that on the whole results in his campaign against taking the examinations were satisfactory and that he believed several counties failed to have a single Negro teacher submitting to the test. The NAACP program is to have the state equalized salaries and facilities of present system before adopting the certification plan, and to provide first graduate training facilities for Negroes in the state. The NAACP also would have the word "Race" stricken from application forms the state requires of teachers taking the examination.

HOPE NEGRO TEACHERS FAIL

One county (not Richland) official disclosed privately during the week that those opposed to equalization salaries hope to "catch the Negro teachers" before they get ready and through the examination, regarded as being "tough," establish a low median or norm for the purpose of justifying inequal pay. The source said, however that many white teachers would fail under the esamination and most of them were being advised against taking the exam.

LEGISLATURE TO SET PAY

The state legislature, when it convenes in January, will be asked to adopt a salary schedule for the various grades of teachers the plan may establish . In other words, the plan now has no legal standing as should the legislature fail to provide pay schedules, it would have to be discarded.

Atlanta World--Atlanta, Ga. 11-25-44

18v-1944

N.C. Approves Plan to Equalize Teachers' Pay

Afro American Baltimore - Md.

June 17, 1944

Governor Urges Use of Surplus Funds; $201,000 Needed to End Differentials

RALEIGH, N.C. — Plans for equalizing colored and white teachers' salaries in North Carolina with surplus funds expected to be on hand during the 1944-45 school term, were approved Thursday by the State Board of Education.

Governor J. Melville Broughton, personally appeared before the board and requested that the action be taken.

Wanted No Court Action

Informed sources here credit the Governor's action to the influence of the State's colored and white leaders who have insisted that equalization of teachers' salaries in North Carolina could be achieved "without recourse to litigation in the courts."

Outstanding among these leaders was Dr. James E. Shepard of Durham, president of the North Carolina State College, who was one of the first to be notified of the board's action.

$201,000 Needed

The board has already instructed its finance committee to make provisions for the pay equalization in the 1944-45 budget, and it is expected that the committee will report this action at its July meeting.

The committee estimates that approximately $200,000 of the $201,000 needed, will be available from the nine-month budget of the next fiscal year as a "surplus."

The balance will be taken from the more than $900,000 which will be available for previously decided on adjustments in instructional salaries.

Equalization Urged in '42

Movements for equalizing teachers' salaries in Southern States have been particularly persistent since 1940 when the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that salary differentials based on race are unconstitutional.

When the State's Advisory Budget Commission met in the fall of 1942 to draw up the 1943-45 appropriation bill, it was asked to recommend the wiping out of the differential during the 1943-45 biennium.

The commission at that time pointed out that it was the legal and moral obligation of the State to fulfill the pledge of gradual equalizaion previously made to colored teachers.

Result of Long Planning

Governor Broughton told the group Thursday that the State can no longer ignore the final step, since revenues now are sufficient to finance the undertaking.

State officials have pointed out that the present action in equalizing the salaries is the outgrowth of nearly twenty years' planning on the part of members of both races.

Leaders in Movement

Among the many North Carolinians who rendered distinctive service in this movement are:

Dr. C. C. Spaulding of the N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company; Dr. Shepard, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Sedalia, Dean James T. Taylor, formerly of N.C. College, who was legislative chairman of the Negro Teachers' Association;

Prof. W. G. Pearson of Durham and the following school principals:

J. A. Tarpley, Dudley High School, Greensboro and president of the State Teachers' Association; J. E. Grigsby, Second Ward High School, Charlotte; M. W. Akins, Washington High School, Raleigh; W. M. McElrath, Hillside High School, Durham, and J. R. Best, Wake Forest High School.

18v-1944

Arkansas

Negro Teacher Loses Test Salary Suit In U. S. District Court

[illegible]

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A negro school teacher lost in U. S. district court here last week in her efforts to force the Little Rock school board to pay teachers of her race the same salaries paid white instructors of equal training and experience.

18V

Federal Judge T. C. Trimble held that in the absence of fixed salary schedules, the board had authority to use its discretion in setting salaries of teachers in the Little Rock system.

January 14, 1944

Ark

Susie Morris, Little Rock negro high school teacher, brought the action in February, 1942, seeking an injunction to prevent alleged discrimination against the negro teachers by the school board. She was represented in the suit by Thurgood Marshall, New York City attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

School board members testified that the white teachers were usually paid higher salaries because of better training, experience and "certain intangible qualifications such as personality, aptitude and cooperative spirit."

Marshall said no white teacher had ever been taken into the Little Rock system at a salary less than $810 annually and no negro teacher had ever started at more than $630.

Negro school leaders here said the ruling probably would be appealed.

Negro Teacher Loses In Court At Little Rock

Jackson, Tenn Sun

January 7, 1944

By The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7.—Little Rock negro school leaders today planned to appeal a U. S. District Court decision that the Little Rock school board was not required to pay negro school teachers the same salaries as white instructors of equal training and experience.

They said they would first confer with Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who handled the case.

18V

Without ruling on the constitutional question of race discrimination, U. S. District Judge T. C. Trimble yesterday dismissed the suit brought by Susie Morris, Little Rock negro high school teacher, holding that the school board had discretionary powers in setting salaries of teachers in the Little Rock system.

Judge Trimble said the constitutional issue raised in the action "is not deemed essential to a final disposition of the case."

Marshall contended that all salaries should be fixed upon the basis of training and experience.

"Unfortunately for this theory, human capabilities cannot be reduced to a mathematical formula, for nature has not so endowed the human race," Judge Trimble's ruling said.

Marshall said no white teacher had ever been taken into the Little Rock system at a salary less than $810 annually and no negro teacher had ever started at more than $630.

Negro Teachers In Arkansas To Appeal Decision On Pay

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Little Rock negro school leaders district court decision which held today planned to appeal a U. S that the Little Rock school board is not required to pay negro school teachers the same salaries as white instructors of equal training and experience.

18V

Without ruling on the constitutional question of race discrimination, U. S. District Judge T. C. Trimble yesterday dismissed the suit brought by Susie Morris, Little Rock negro high school teacher, holding that the school board had discretionary powers in setting salaries of teachers in the Little Rock system.

January 6, 1944

Ark

Judge Trimble said the constitutional issue raised in the action "is not deemed esential to a final disposition of the case."

Thurgood Marshall, New York City attorney, contended that all salaries should be fixed upon the basis of training and experience.

REFUSES NEGRO INJUNCTION PLEA IN SCHOOL ROW

Daily Tribune-
Chicago Ill. 1-7-44

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 6.—United States District Judge T. C. Trimble rejected yesterday a Negro school teacher's contention for pay equal to that of white instructors with equal training and experience.

18V

"The court is of the opinion that the defendants [school board members] have a right to fix the salary of each individual teacher in the system, according to his real worth and value to the system as a teacher, and are not required to set up and adhere to some arbitrary standard of college degrees and years of experience in teaching, some mechanical method of means of determining salaries," Judge Trimble said. 1-7-44

Susie Morris, Little Rock Negro high school teacher, brought the action in 1942, seeking an injunction to prevent alleged salary discrimination against Negro teachers by the school board.

18v-1944 Florida

Fla. School Principal Who Won Equal Pay Fight Fired

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.

4-11-44

Appeals Case To Board; Accused Of Spite Work And Negligence

PENSACOLA, Fla. — (SNS) — Vernon McDaniel, principal of the Washington High School here for the past 11 years, and who recently quit his post at the request of the local school board, appeared before the board Wednesday in an appeal of his case.

The board appointed principals of all the schools Wednesday for the next term except McDaniel who was told to appear before the board. He recently fired one of his teachers overnight, it was said, and School board member Semmes, told the fired teacher that McDaniel had done that as spite action agains the board and faculty of the school. Semmes further charged the principal with being negligent in authority which resulted in two white vendors being robbed and beaten near the school several months ago. 4-11-44

McDaniel denied both charges stating that the teacher whom he had fired was incapable and had failed to keep order. He said also that the pupils involved in the venders were 30 feet away from the school. The board member in answer to the principal told him that supervision should be maintained over pupils, and pointed to the principal of a white high school as an example. He further told McDaniel that he had not met the conditions of the school problems, had failed to exercise his authority as principal and did not hold the authoritative respect of his people and faculty. 4-11-44

Despite all of the criticism of McDaniel by Semmes and his board cohorts, it is believed that the firing of the youhg principal came as the result of his leading the successful fight in Florida to have teachers' pay upped. It was McDaniel who fled the suit which was subsequently won in Florida, and which forced the Escambia County Board here to pay Negro teachers the same as they paid whites.

McDaniel came to the position 11 years ago after C. S. Long, Jr. now teaching in Ohio, had quit on his own will, and went to the presidency of Edward Waters College at Jacksonville, Fla.

HUBERT C. REYNOLDS, Negro teacher in Miami, Florida, and president of the Dade County Colored Teachers' Association, whose suit seeking equal pay for Negro teachers was denied in the Miami federal court last March, has been notified that he will not be reappointed next term.

Nation 6-17-44 New York

Judge Considers Florida Teachers Equal Pay Suit

Informer — Housten, Texas

3-11-44

MIAMI, Fla.—(ANP) — The suit brought by Dade county teachers against the county board of public instruction, charged discrimination because of race and asking salaries equal to those of white teachers, recently was in the hands of Federal Judge John W. Holland following arguments of counsel that lasted for a day.

To Decide

Judge Holland announced that a decision would be forthcoming after he had given additional time to study the briefs and argument.

Charles H. Hyde, who appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs, pointed out specific instances of discrimination. Charging the school administration with "intellectual dishonesty," Mr. Hyde questioned a rating system used by the board which classifies a son with eight years' teaching experience equal to his mother with 13 years' experience. 3-11-44

The issue Judge Holland must decide is whether Negro teachers as a group have been discriminated against under the rating system used by the board. The teacher plaintiffs charge the system to be unfair and not properly administered.

Mr. Hyde revealed that not a single white teacher has been placed in the "fair" class which carries the minimum salary, while all Negro teachers are arbitrarily placed in this classification.

During the sharp and caustic clashes between counsel, John L. Lindsay, school board attorney, charged Hyde with evading the real issue. He, however, failed to state what in his opinion was the issue Hyde was evading.

18v-1944

Georgia

First Round Of Equal Pay Suit Ends; Judge Orders Briefs Filed

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

1-25-44

Teachers' Attorneys Prove Impressive In Court

By V. W. HODGES

The first round in the Atlanta "Equal Pay" contest ended here Monday, when federal district Judge E. Marvin Underwood ordered counsel for both sides to file briefs on the question involved within two weeks, and with an additional two weeks being granted for each side to file reply briefs.

The case involves Samuel L. Davis, instructor at the Atlanta Booker T. Washington High School as Plaintiff, who, on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, brings suit against the Atlanta Board of Education, as defendant.

ASK JUDGMENT 1-25-44
AND INJUNCTION

Plantiff Davis, through his legal counsel, A. T. Walden, and Thurgood Marshall, petitioned the court for a declaratory judgment and an injunction for the "purpose of determining a question in actual controversy between the question of whether the practice "of the Atlanta Education Board, in adopting, enforcing and maintaining a policy, custom and usage by which he and other Negro teachers in the public schols of the city are uniformly paid lower salaries than white teachers and principals, exercising the same duties, solely on account [illegible] race and color is unconstitutional and void, same being a violation of the 14th Amendment to the federal constitution.

CONTEND FEDERAL COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION

In its motion to have the suit dismissed, the Atlanta Education Board, through its counsel, Judge Bond Almand, Assistant City attorney, and B. D. Murphy for the Board, contended that the federal court is without jurisdiction to entertain such a suit; that the discrimination complance could not be effectuated by a federal court, and that the action was one against the state, requiring its consent to be sued. 1-25-44

IMPLIES DISOBEDIENCE

At one point in his argument, city Attorney Murphy hinted that even if the government ruled that salaries paid to Negro teachers were unequal and unfair to those paid to the whites, nothing could be done about it. He asked: "granting that the federal court does hold that this case is within its jurisdiction, what could it do about correcting them." To which Judge Underwood asked pointedly: "Do you mean to imply that the Atlanta Board would not obey such an order if such were rendered?"

BRILLIANT ARGUMENTS

Attorney Walden, in a brief but forceful plea, argued the validity of the jurisdiction of the federal court in the suit, while Thurgood Marshall, legal Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made a brilliant plea, in which he cited instance after instance wherein precedent had been clearly established in previous suits of this nature, by federal courts.

TO CONSIDER CASE ON MERITS OF BRIEFS 1-25-44

Upon the submission of briefs and reply briefs by the attorneys for both sides, Judge Underwood will then consider the case as submitted and will render decision on the question as to whether the plaintiff has set out a cause of action which entitles him to receive relief from the federal court. If the court holds that Davis has a cause for action in which the U. S. Court can give him relief, it will then overrule the contention of the Atlanta Board of Education and in turn, will require it to file its answer to the merits of the case. Thereupon Judge Underwood will hear the case upon its merits and Davis will then have the privilege of showing by witnesses that discrimination does exist as charged in the suit. On the otherhand, if Judge Underwood rules that the U. S. Court has no jurisdiction, as the attorneys for the Board contend, then it will dismiss the suit by Mr. Davis and it would then be necessary for him to appeal to a higher court. However, if this latter course is made necessary, it will be the first such instance in the long chain of victories by Negro teachers against school boards throughout the country. 1-25-44

LARGE CROWD PRESENT

At the hearings Monday were a large number of outstanding Atlanta Negro Leaders and educators, chief among whom was Rec. M. L. King, President of the Atlanta Citizens' Committee, under whose auspices the fight is being prosecuted, and Prof. C. L. Harper, President of the Atlanta Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

SUIT STARTED IN 1942

The Atlanta "Equal Pay" suit was instituted in October, 1942 with William L. Reeves, instructor at the David T. Howard Junior High School, as plaintiff. On a technicality of health, the Board of Education sought and succeeded in having the suit set aside on the grounds that Reeves had been dismissed from its employ because of health reasons. Whereupon on July 9, 1943, amuel L. Davis filed suit against the board thus continuing the case in his behalf and on behalf of other Negro teachers.

Davis is a graduate of Morris Brown College and has been teaching in the Atlanta public schools for thirteen years.

ATLANTA ASKS TEACHER PAY SUIT BE THROWN OUT

Weekly Review- B'ham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. — (ANP) — The Atlanta Board of Education Monday sought to have the case of Samuel L. Davis, instructor at the Booker T. Washington High School here, seeking salary parity with white teachers, thrown out of federal district court on the grounds that the "action was against the state, requiring its consent to be sued." 2-19-44

The counter petition was the first move in the Atlanta equal pay case which has been hanging fire in federal court here for more than eighteen months. Judge Marvin E. Underwood following brief arguments by opposing counsels, ordered both sides to file briefs on the question involved within two weeks and with an additional two weeks being granted for each side to file reply briefs.

Thurgood Marshall and A. T. Walden, appearing for the plaintiff, pleaded with the court for a declaratory judgement and an injunction for the "purpose of determining a question in actual controversy between the question of whether the practice of the Atlanta Board of Education, in adopting, enforcing and maintaining a policy by which he and other Negro teachers in the public schools of the city are uniformly paid lower salaries than white teachers and principals, exercising the same duties, solely on account of their race and color is unconstitutional and void, some being a violation of the loth amendment to the federal constitution." 2-19-44

Asst. City Atty. B. D. Murphy, who appeared for the board, at one point in his heated argument, hinted that even if the government rules that salaries paid Negro teachers were unequal and unjust as compared to those paid white teachers, nothing could be done about it.

"Granting that the federal court does hold that this case is within its jurisdiction, what could it do about correcting this situation?" Atty. Murphy rebelliously asked.

Just a minute, counsel," Judge Underwood, asserted, halting Murphy's argument, "Do you mean to imply that the Atlanta board would not obey such an order if such were rendered?"

The assistant city attorney then apologized to the court, asserting that his argument had not been fully understood.

Atty. Walden, in a forceful plea, argued the validity of the jurisdiction of the federal court in the suit, while Thurgood Marshall, who came here from Washington representing the national office of the NAACP, cited instance after instance wherein precedent had been clearly established previous suits of this nature, by federal courts.

Upon submission of briefs and reply briefs, Judge Underwood announced that he will then consider the case as submitted and render a decision in the jurisdictional tangle. 2-19-44

The Atlanta "equal pay" suit was first instituted in October, 1942, with William L. Reeves of the David T. Howard junior high school as plaintiff. On a technicality of health, the board succeeded in having the suit set aside on the grounds that Reeves had been dismissed from its employ because of health reasons.

Samuel L. Davis on July 9, 1943, filed suit against the board thus continuing the case in behalf of the city's Negro teachers. Davis, a graduate of Morris Brown College, has been teaching in the city system for 13 years.

Education Board Unanimously Adopts Program

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

6-14-44

Proposal Similar To Plans Adopted In Ark. And Fla.

New salary schedules for Atlanta elementary, junior and senior high school teachers, to become operative on September 1, were unanimously adopted by members of the City Board of Education here Tuesday, at its regular monthly meeting. Interpretation of the new schedule, according to Miss Ida M. Jarrell, superintendent, places salaries of white and Negro teachers on parity.

BASIS FOR PLACEMENTS

In recommending teachers for election and placement in the schedule, and placement of existing teachers, the report stipulates that the superintendent shall consider preparation, typs of certificate, quality of professional training, experience, skill and success in pupil relation, personality and nature of assignment. The amount of salary to be paid the teacher will be determined by the Board of Education at the time of employment. 6-14-44

ADVANCE IN THE SCALE

At the beginning of the second year of probation, the Board will, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, determine the group in which the teacher shall adance in the schedule. Advancement will be automatic, beginning with the second and continuing through the seventh step, unless the work of the teacher is pronounced unsatisfactory by the superintendent, since no teacher can advance in the scale until her advancement is adjudged satisfactory. In the event that services of a tenure teacher are found to be unsatisfactory the superintendent may recommend to the Board dismissal, reduction to a lower salary schedule, or stoppage on the scale.

OTHER CONDITIONS

effective in the schedule provide that all teachers who have received the established maximum salary for the Master's degree in their respective positions for two years, may receive a salary increase of $5 per month for increased professional preparation obtained in an accredited college or school. Five such increments may be allowed, except after a lapse of two years.

TEACHERS MAY APPEAL

Any teacher, under the stipulation of the schedule, may appeal to the superintendent for reconsideration, if for any reason there is dissatisfaction in his or her placement. Such appeals will be heard by a committee, consisting of Assistant superintendents of Business Affairs, of elementary and high schools each, one teacher representing the white teachers and one representing the colored teachers.

The Atlanta proposal, which goes into effect on September 1, is similar to that adopted in Arkansas and in Florida sometime previously which failed to meet the NAACP interpretation of parity. Nevertheless, under the schedule, it is assured that the present salary of Negro teachers in no cases will be reduced, and in most cases increased.

The Atlanta Plan

Announcement of new salary schedules by the Atlanta Education Board for its elementary, junior and senior high school teachers to become effective beginning September 1, suggests, on the surface at least, that a single standard for all teachers, white and colored alike, shall be maintained and that their salaries shall be reckoned only upon this standard.

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

The new schedule, though rather greatly involved, sets forth a number of specific regulations as to tenure, placement, training, and advance in the scale, with ample provisions being allowed for complaints by white and colored teachers who may find reasons for such dissatisfactions as may arise.

6-16-44

Commenting upon the new schedule, Miss Ida M. Jarrell, School Superintendent, said in an interview to a representative of this paper, that it places salaries of white and Negro teachers on an equal basis, and that in no instance will it lower the previous scale for Negro teachers and in most instances will greatly increase them.

Any disposition to pass judgment upon the schedule and the effectiveness and fairness with which it will be applied in Atlanta, would be premature and manifestly unfair to the school authorities, since no two school systems may necessarily be measured by the same standard of conduct. Nevertheless, we may be pardoned if we should direct attention to the fact that in both Arkansas and in Florida, similar schedules were effected, not for the simple purpose of bringing about parity between salaries of Negro and white teachers, but rather to frustrate efforts of the Negro teachers and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their desire to have the salaries equalized.

6-16-44

In each instance, these schedules were overthrown by the courts because they were manifestly unfair inasmuch as they were grossly discriminatory in reckoning the training and qualifications of Negro and white teachers. In Arkansas, for example, the court found that a Negro teacher, who held the bachelor's degree from Talladega College and a Master's degree from Columbia University, had been rated below the standard of a white instructor who had not earned a degree from any school or university.

On the other hand, just because these efforts were discredited in Arkansas and Florida is no good reason why we should doubt the good intentions and integrity of the Atlanta Plan. Accordingly, therefore, we shall withhold judgment and shall watch with keen interest the operation and development of the plan in the hope that it will steer clear of such faults and failures, and that it shall not turn out to be another instance of placing new wine in old vessels.

Present Status Of Equal Pay

Under orders from Judge E. Marvin Underwood, federal district judge for the Northern Georgia Division, Samuel L. Davis and other teachers similarly situated, may now seek relief against the Atlanta Board of Education in its practice of paying them lower salaries than white teachers, yet maintaining similar requirements of certification.

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

"Defendants," states the judge's order, "have consistently pursued and maintained for many years, and are now maintaining and pursuing the policy, custom and usage of paying Negro teachers and principals in the public schools of Atlanta less salary than white teachers and principals in said public school system possessing the same professional qualifications, certificates and experience, exercising the same duties and performing the same services as Negro teachers and principals. Such discrimination is being practiced against the plaintiff and all other Negro teachers and principals in Atlanta and is based solely upon their race or color," the order sets forth.

7-9-44

With this step taken, Davis and all other Negro teachers of Atlanta are now well on their way toward a final show down on whether Negro teachers will continue to perform equal services for unequal pay or whether all teachers shall be compensated on the basis of their training, professional accomplishment and experience.

The North Carolina State Board of Education at its June meeting, approved plans for equalizing salaries of Negro and white teachers with surplus funds expected to be on hand during the 1944-45 school term—thus fulfilling a pledge made nearly 10 years ago. It is the first southern state to take such a step voluntarily. Several other states in the South are now in the process of equalizing Negro and white teachers salaries, most of which are doing so under court orders. Eventually, it is hoped that all states will come to realize the extreme injustice and the moral and spiritual hurt which develops out of a practice where scholarship, character and efficiency are reckoned on the basis of race and color, rather than rewarded on their individual merit.

7-7-44

The Atlanta suit, if judged by the other cases which have been tried, has more than an even chance for victory. In fact, it will be difficult to foreshadow anything except a victory in the final outcome.

18v-1944 Georgia

Teachers Get 2 Months' Bonus; Some Salaries Upped, Some Cut

Constitution—Atlanta, Ga.

7-14-44

By M. L. ST. JOHN.

The State Board of Education has formally granted Georgia's school teachers a two-month bonus for next year, raised the pay of the higher qualified teachers and trimmed the salaries of the less qualified in an effor to promote higher teaching standards.

At its meeting yesterday the board also made the following important moves:

1. Voted to spend its entire $100,000 special appropriation for trades schools on the Clarkesville school, thereby delaying for at least one year establishment of state trades schools at Milledgeville and Camilla.

2. Continued its policy of purchasing textbooks as needed, instead of making a "formal adoption" of books for the new year. It condemned the practice of schoolbook firms employing teachers as salesmen, and threatened to ban purchase from such companies.

7-14-44

The board adopted a budget for the new year, including use of a special reserve fund of $4,348,000, after Gov. Arnall spoke. The Governor made available the new money to aid in the teacher crisis and to finance the trades school and rural library programs. The trades school got $100,000, the library program got $100,000 and the remainder went to the teachers to pay for two extra months' bonus. The first bonus payment will be made by the state on June 15, 1945. The second will come July 15, 1945.

The new budget totals $22,348,000, as compared with $18,552,000 last fiscal year. Normal operation costs were held at the same figure of $17,995,210 as prevailed last year, while the special reserve fund, including $1,000,000 for the teacher retirement program, accounted for the difference.

The Governor suggested that the board increase teacher load and thereby pay higher salaries to the best qualified teachers.

The new budget calls for pay raises for the three highest teacher classifications, and salary reductions for three lower ranking groups.

The white teacher, holder of a life professional (elementary or high school) certificate, based on five years of college work, will receive $110 per month, as compared with $100 last year. The colored teacher will get $88, as compared with $75.

7-14-44

The white teacher, holder of a professional (elementary or high school) certificate based on five years of college work, will receive $105, as compared with $93.75. The colored teacher will get $94, as compared with $71.87.

The white teacher, holder of the provisional (elementary or high school) certificate based on five years of college work, will receive $100, as compared with $87.50. The colored teacher will get $80, as compared with $68.75.

Salary reductions were made in the certificates based on less than one year of college work. The white teacher will get $57 per month, as compared with $62.50, and the colored teacher will receive $40, as compared with $43.75.

A salary cut was made on the general elementary certificate based on one year of college work. White teachers will get $62, as compared with $68.50, and colored teachers will receive $43, as compared with $46.87.

7-14-44

The general elementary certificate based on one year of college work with 49 months or more teaching experience will bring $68, as compared with $75, for white teachers, and $46, as compared with $50 for colored teachers.

COUNTY LICENSE CHANGES

The white teacher holding only a county license will receive $45 per month, as compared with $50, and the colored teacher will get $28, as compared with $31.25.

With the bonus, however, the total pay of those receiving salary cuts will amount to virtually the same as for the past fiscal year. Those teachers getting pay raises will also get bonuses.

Other classifications remained unchanged.

Vocational teachers will not share in the bonus, since they already are on a 12-month pay basis.

The board approved area vocational schools for Griffin, Rome, Augusta and Albany. These are to be supported locally. 7-14-44

The board expressed appreciation to Governor Arnall for making available the special reserve fund. Mrs. S. C. Patterson, president of the Georgia Education Association, lauded it as one of the most progressive moves ever taken for the benefit of the teachers and the children of Georgia.

Board Contends Pay Now Equal

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

7-13-44

BY V. W. HODGES

Contending that the old salary scale had been discarded and that under the new schedule and method of classification adopted by the Atlanta Board of Education and that each teacher in the public school system, whether white or colored, will be classed on the same basis and paid according to his or her classification, attorneys for the Board this week have filed categorical replies to the pending will action suit, brought by attorney for Samuel L. Davis and other Negro teachers similarly situated in the Atlanta school system.

CITES STATE EDUCATION BOARD

7-13-44

The Board of Education attorneys, cited the 1937 act of the Georgia General Assembly, in which it states: "The State Board of Education fixes the salaries to be paid each teacher in the city of Atlanta from state funds, and that payments from state funds are made in conformity with the schedule adopted by the state board of education, over which these defendants have had no control. The Board admits in attorneys' brief that prior to February 17, 1942, that these defendants had adopted separate salary schedules for compensating white and colored teachers in the disbursement of the local school funds, available to the defendants for suplementing the salaries paid by the state under authorization of the act of 1937. And although, they state, these represented some variations as between white and colored teachers in the use of local funds, but there was not then and never has been, any discrimination of the disbursement of local or state school funds on account of race and color.

REEVES SUIT RECALLED

Defendants referred to the salary schedule in vogue at the time when William Reeves filed suit for equal pay for himself and other Atlanta Negro teachers. "These defendants show, said the document, that on February 17, 1942, a similar complaint was filed by William H Reeves, who alleged himself to be a teacher in the school system, and who charged discrimination on account of race and color in the salary schedule then in force. A short time after said suit was filed, they state, the salary schedule for the Atlanta Board was abolished, and since that time members of the Board have fixed the salaries of teachers on an individual basis.

SUPERINTENDENT BUSY

7-13-44

Defendants in the suit propose to show that they have diligently engaged in working out a method of arriving at the amount to be paid each teacher in the public schools which would take into consideration all of the facts proper to a fair and just salary for each teacher. Having answered all of the complaints brought by the plaintiff for relief, defendants ask that the relief sought be denied B. D. Murphy, J. C. Savage, J. C. Murphy, Bond Almand and Ralph Williams signed as attorneys for the Board of Education.

18v-1944

Kentucky

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
January 18, 1944

Teachers' Pay Boost Approved

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 18. (AP)—Kentucky's House of Representatives today gave Gov. Simeon Willis' proposal to raise school teachers' pay for the current year an overwhelming vote of approval by passing with a lone dissenting vote a $3,000,000 appropriation tagged for the purpose.

The measure gained 95-1 passage, with only Charles W. Anderson, Louisville Negro Republican, voting in opposition, and thereby was cleared for ratification or rejection by the Senate.

Passed by the Senate was a bill to lower from 21 to 18 the age limit for school bus drivers. Although the subject of a prolonged debate from the floor, the measure was approved, 82-14.

Both House and Senate recessed until 1 p. m. (CWT) tomorrow.

Will Receive Back Pay And With Interest From Jeff. Parish School Bd.

Louisiana Weekly-New Orleans, La.

7-1-44

Gretna, La.—District Judge L. Robert Rivarde, on Friday, June 23rd, ordered the Jefferson Parish School Board to restore Miss Eula Mae Lee to duty, with full pay from the date of her dismissal and with legal interest until paid. The case, handled by Attorneys Joseph A. Thorton and A. P. Tureaud attracted much interest due to the action of the school board in dismissing Miss Lee for being tardy in reporting for duty during the school term ending June, 1943.

It was generally believed that Miss Lee was discharged because she filed a suit in federal court for equalization of her pay with that of white teachers. On August 27th, charges were filed against her by Lemuel W. Higgins, superintendent, charging her with wilful neglect of duty and cited several occasions when she reported for duty later than the official opening hour of school. On October 6th, she was tried by the Jefferson Parish School board on the charges and was found guilty and dismissed. On November 16th, Miss Lee, through her attorneys, filed a mandamus action in the district court of Jefferson parish asking the court to set aside her dismissal and to order the school board to restore her to duty. On November 30th, the case came up for trial. Upon the completion of the trial of the case, Judge Rivarde announced that he would take the matter under advisement and would render an opinion later. The decision on last Friday came at an unexpected time, but was hailed by all parties in interest as a very significant decision. 7-1-44

Whether the Jefferson Parish School Board will appeal the decision of Judge Rivarde was not known at press time. It is stated that should the school board take no appeal, then the next case to come up for consideration against the board will be the salary equalization suit filed on March 27, 1943. This case has been held up awaiting the outcome of the mandamus suit before Judge Rivarde. In her suit filed in federal court, Miss Lee stated that she has been employed in the Jefferson Parish system since January 1934, and that her present salary was $675 a year as compared to white teachers of equal training and experience who get $1,370 a year. 7-1-44

The case of Miss Lee in Jefferson Parish followed immediately after the successful salary suit in the parish of Orleans in which the Orleans Parish School Board agreed upon terms by which full parity between white and Negro teachers would be reached in two years. This was accomplished with the opening of school in September, 1943.

18v-1944

Louisiana

La. Teacher Given Back Pay, Rehired

Afro American

Baltimore, md.

GRETNA, La. —(ANP)— Miss Edna M. Lee, who had been dismissed by the Jefferson parish school board following her suit for salary equalization, was restored to her position last week with full pay from the date of dismissal.

7-22-44

In handing down the decision, District Judge L. Robert Rivardo also ordered that she be paid legal interest for the accumulated pay. Miss Lee's attorneys were Joseph A. Thornton and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Thurgood Marshall of NYC.

Miss Lee filed her suit in Federal court, March 27, 1943. On August 27, 1943, the superintendent charged her with wilful neglect of duty, citing several occasions of tardiness. She was found guilty and dismissed October 6.

In the salary suit, she charged that although she had been employed by the system since January, 1934, her present salary was $675 a year. In a salary schedule attached to her petition it was shown that others received as low as $525.

White teachers receive no less than $880 a year. The principal of her school, the Kenner Colored School, who was principal witness against her, receives $960 a year as compared to the $2,000 or more given to white principals.

7-22-44

Meanwhile, to circumvent the salary suit, the school board on May 6, 1943, abolished the salary schedule and adopted a resolution implying equality, by making qualifications, experience and ability the only requirements.

18v-1944

Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI IS ASKED TO PROVIDE EQUAL SALARIES

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
2-18-44.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 17—(ANP)—Mississippi's governor and state legislature Tuesday were petitioned by the state's leaders to make equal the educational opportunities for Negroes in the state.

The petition, drawn at a statewide meeting held at the Central Methodist church here, reviewed the wide inequalities in the amounts spent for the education of Negroes as compared with the amount spent for whites, pointing out that Mississippi spends $1,500,000 annually for whites and less than $80,000 for Negroes, a ratio of 30 to 1.

Mississippi, with a greater Negro population, spends less than any other southern state, it was pointed out. Alabama, it was found, spends $341,000 annually; Tennessee, $210,000; Arkansas, $106,482; and Florida, $201,097

Specifically the petition asked stipulating equal opportunities for Negro students, that all Negro that Mississippi observe the law school buildings be brought up to standard, that Negro teachers be paid equal wages for equal work and that a medical, dental, pharmaceutical and nurse training school be established.

Dr. S. D. Ragland, national Republican leader, served as chairman of the meeting and Prof. O. B. Cobbins was elected secretary.

Equal Pay for Southern Teachers

New York Times
N.Y., N.Y.

North Carolina last week became the first Southern State to take the final step toward eliminating the differences in salaries of Negro and white public school teachers. At its June meeting the State Board of Education approved plans for equalizing salaries of Negro and white teachers with surplus funds expected to be on hand during the 1944-45 school term, thus fulfilling a pledge made a decade ago to the Negroes of North Carolina.

Several other Southern States now are in the process of equalizing Negro and white teacher salaries, some because of court orders. In 1940, the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that differentials in teacher salaries based on race are discriminatory and in violation of the Constitution. 6-16-44

Equalization by Agreement

Since the opinion was handed down, Negro teachers in a number of Southern States have brought court action in an effort to obtain pay equal to that of the white teachers in the same State. No such court action has been brought in North Carolina, where Negro teachers and the State government chose to bring about equalization under an agreement covering a period of years.

The salary differences, known to educators as the "differential," will be eliminated entirely during the 1944-45 school year and after the next school term it will no longer appear as a separate item on the public school budget. The State Board of Education instructed its finance committee to make provisions for equalizing the pay of white and Negro teachers in the budget for the next school term.

Elimination of the differential was brought to the attention of the board by Gov. J. M. Broughton, who appeared personally and requested that the action be taken. It is estimated that the additional cost to the State will be $201,000.

Pledge Fulfilled

When the Advisory Budget Commission met in the fall of 1942 to draw up the 1943-45 appropriations bill, it was proposed to the commission that it recommend the wiping out of the differential during the 1943-45 biennium. The commission favored adoption of the war bonus to all State employes, and voted to leave for the 1945 General Assembly the final step in removing the differential in teacher salaries.

The commission at that time pointed out that it is the moral and legal obligation of the State to fulfill the pledge made to Negro teachers. Governor Broughton maintained that the State could no longer ignore the final step, since revenues now are sufficient to finance the undertaking. 6-18-44

Most of the Southern States are projecting a gradual plan of equalizing salaries of Negro and white teachers. Negro leaders generally are in full accord with the plans for gradual elimination of the differential.

Teachers' Salaries Equalized In N. C.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — When the state board of education last week voted to equalize the teachers' salaries, North Carolina became the first southern state to eliminate the difference between Negro and white teachers pay. Although the plan was adopted several years ago no definite action was taken toward the end until Friday. 6-15-44

Equal Work, Equal Pay

Newsweek - Dayton, Ohio

For the first time, a Southern state last week agreed to pay Negro teachers the same as whites. Prompted by Gov. J. M. Broughton's personal intercession, the North Carolina State Board of Education approved plans to eliminate salary differentials. (Example: Class-A white teachers get $96 a month, Negroes $92.) Thus North Carolina more than made good on its 1943 pledge to equalize teachers' pay in three years. Thanks to a school-budget surplus, the board decided to take on the $201,000 extra cost in one lump. 7-3-44

Actually, North Carolina's differentials have been smaller than those elsewhere (Southern average three years ago: 50 per cent). And although other states are moving toward pay equalization, North Carolina has the advantage of a school board that foots all school bills and thus it can keep teacher salaries uniform throughout the State. Elsewhere state-board allotments are supplemented by county and city funds, hence local action is required for equal pay. Among cities planning such moves are Houston, Texas, Knoxville, Tenn., and Norfolk and Richmond, Va.

N. C. Teachers Win Salary Equality

The Star of Charlotte, N.C.
July 20, 1944

Educational authorities in North Carolina received widespread commendation from the daily press when it was recently announced that effective immediately Negro teachers would receive identical pay with white teachers of the same certification and classification. This achievement, reached sooner than expected by a mutual agreement between Negro teachers and the State Board, was especially significant, because, so far as we have been able to learn, not a single suit has been filed in the state to force this justifiable arrangement.

Amicable and satisfactory adjustment, naturally requiring some time, was reached, because state authorities, recognizing the justice of the ruling, made no effort to evade the issue; and Negro teachers, through their responsible leaders, had the good sense and faith to realize that the pledge of the authorities would be carried out as soon as possible.

That such a happy solution was possible in North Carolina is no condemnation of the technique used by Negro teachers in other states, where authorities have not given the same consideration, nor indicated the same willingness to comply with the federal court ruling, which, incidentally, was made by Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina.

18v-1944

South Carolina

Negro Teacher Salary Issue Brings Up Many Questions

— Feb — , 1944 · Sumter, S. C. Daily Item

(Charleston News and Courier)

Columbia.—Suggestions that the state complete its recertification of teachers and equalize the salaries of white and negro teachers on the basis of their certificates of ability were being considered today in the light of remarks by Representative Lionel Legge, of Charleston, and the secret session of the house of representatives on that subject Thursday.

Estimates of the cost of the equalization, emanating from the secret session, varied in the view of some legislators in proportion to the amount by which local districts supplement the state aid given the districts for their negro teachers.

The general appropriation bill, as it went to free conference, contemplated a state expenditures of $14,809,700 state aid for teacher saaries, consisting of $6,998,000 revenue from liquor and other sources provided by continuing appropriations, $6,458,700 proposed appropriation for 1944-45, and an additional $1,353,000 to give teachers a $10 salary raise.

It was pointed out, however, that the districts do not supplement the salaries of negro teachers with local funds to anything like the extent they supplement the salaries of white teachers; but the opinion has been expressed here that equalization might necessitate an increase of $3,000,000, or possibly more, in the appropriation for state aid, in addition to increases in local supplemental funds necessary to give the negroes the same amounts as white teachers. Whether total inrceases would amount to $10,000,000 was questionable in the minds of some.

The problem, however, was regarded in its relation to any salary increases which might be granted the teachers this year, as it was assumed that increases generally are maintained and will have to be granted negroes, too, in the end.

The suggestion also has been advanced here that negroes entitled to equal pay for teachers might be able to claim, and win court approval for equal proportion of teachers to pupils, equal transportation facilities and equal school buildings. The cost of such an extensive program was impossible to estimate with a reasonable degree of accuracy, but it was suggested that the total might easily exceed the state's presen-

revenue for all purposes.

Representative Legge's suggestion on recertification recalled here that the state board of education launched a recertification program approximately three years ago. The special committee appointed to work out a plan reported to the board in January. At that time the program was recommitted to the committee for further work, and the effective date of recertification was put off 18 months, until July 1, 1945.

Whether the negro teachers will complete such suits as may be necessary to secure equalization of pay over the state before July 1, 1945, remains to be seen. The possible effect of this equalization on any changes in the salaries of individual negro teachers resulting from recertfication also posed a question which appeared to be without answer at the present time.

Negroes Get Equality In Teacher Pay

Columbia, S. C., Record

February 14, 1944

Charleston, Under Consent Court Order, To Begin Paying Same Salaries

A consent order permanently enjoining the Charleston city school authorities from discriminating between white and Negro teachers in pay schedules was signed today by Federal District Judge J. Waties Waring in Charleston.

Following the signing of the order, J. M. Hinton of Columbia, president of the State branch of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, said that attorneys had prepared cases for the Columbia area and for an upstate county.

50 Per Cent Next Term

Judge Waring provided in his order that 50 per cent of the differential be met at the beginning of the 1944-45 school term in September and that salaries be fully equalized at the beginning of the 1946-47 school term beginning in September, 1946.

Under this order, a Negro teacher receiving $50 a month now would receive $75 a month for 1944-45 and 1945-46 but at the beginning of the 1946-47 term she would receive $100 that is if the salary of the white teacher under similar circumstances was $100 as at present.

Consent Order

After citing other cases similar to the Charleston case, Judge Waring set forth that "in the light of these decisions, the record in this case presents no genuine issue as to any material fact and plantiffs, therefore, are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Plaintiffs are not insisting upon additional compensation for the current year . . ."

"In view of the foregoing, counsel for the respective parties have agreed that this order for judgment be entered by consent," the judge said.

The Order

The order in part was:

"That the operative effect of the foregoing judgment and decree be and the same is hereby postponed until the scholastic year beginning September, 1946, on condition that beginning with the scholastic year September, 1944, the salaries of the Negro teachers and principals in the public school system in the City of Charleston . . . be increased by amounts equal to one-half of the difference between the present salaries of said Negro teachers and principals and white teachers and principals of similar qualifications and experience, and performing substantially the same duties.

Not Fixing Salaries

"In granting this injunction restraining defendants from asking any discrimination in fixing salaries to be paid the teachers and principals in the public school system of the City of Charleston . . . white and Negro, this court is not determining what particular amounts of salaries must be paid in said public school system either to white or Negro teachers individually; nor are defendants in any way to be prohibited by this judgment as to the respective amounts

to be paid to individual teachers based on their individual qualifications, capacities, and abilities; but are only enjoined from discrimination in salaries on account of race or color."

This action, according to Charleston school authorities, will amount to $40,000 a year for the first two years and when full equalization is met the additional cost will amount to $80,000 a year.

Forum

Columbia, S. C., Record

NEGROES DO NOT WANT WHITE TEACHERS REDUCED

To the Editor of The Record;

The following paragraph was contained in a news article carried by The Record of February 21 relative to the equalization of the teachers' salaries: "An alternate proposal has been to cut white teachers' salaries, using the money thus saved to bring Negro teachers' salaries up to the resulting maximum level." February 23, 1944

Such a "proposal" is wicked, provocative, unsound and irrealizable. As one of the prime movers in the efforts to get equal salaries for Negro teachers, I can assure you that they would never accept such a "proposal" if they should be consulted. The white teachers are themselves grossly underpaid and have been most sympathetic toward the Negro teachers' struggle for equal, or at least better pay—and we are not naive, or stupid or ungrateful. We should oppose such a "proposal" with all of the conviction and power we have.

The legislature, the governor and the state board of education forced the Negro teachers to take court action by treating their repeated requests for increased pay with contempt; they should not now attempt to "pass the buck" to the white teachers. Furthermore, they must know that any attempt to reduce the pay of white teachers to the benefit of Negro teachers would not only be grievously unjust but it would most certainly increase racial tensions to a very dangerous pitch. The suggestions contained in a letter from Attorney A. M. Wright of Conway in your edition of February 21 em very wise and acceptable.

O. E. McKAINE.

Columbia.

State May Act To Equalize Salaries

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (SNS)—

As a result of a court decision in Charleston, Feb. 14, in which U. S. District Court Judge, J. Waites Waring, ordered the salaries of colored and white teachers equalized by 1946 in a case involving Miss Viola Louise Duvall of the Burke Industrial School and the Charleston School Board, it became apparent this week that efforts may be made by state law-makers to order state wide equalization, thus avoiding further law suits. If the present efforts in this direction are successful, it will establish a precedent among southern states, thus far forced by courts to equalize salaries. Atlanta Daily World

LEGISLATURE CRITICIZED

For some time before the Charleston case was decided, several daily newspapers, notably the Columbia Record, had held the legislature responsible for forcing Negroes into court. (The same argument has been the main contention of The Lighthouse and Informer and, O. E. McKaine, who directed the equal pay battle). In 1941, the legislature rejected flatly an appeal from teacher executives for voluntary equalization and a short while later a re-certification plan was devised and, has been under study since. Since the Charleston decision, newspapers have again taken up the charge against hos-

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THE NEED FOR CHANGING

BY JOHN H. McCRAY

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

THEY TELL NO TALES

2-25-44

COLUMBIA S. C. —(SNS) —

Now that South Carolina's first "test" of discriminatory practices, the Charleston teachers' equal pay case, has been recorded in history as a victory, those who had viewed with alarm, disgust and danger the effort to bring the case up to make their speeches. One man at a certain meeting the other night boasted he had contributed $25. The record will show that he has not given 25 cents. A certain teacher, hostile to the movement and "loyal" to one of her bosses who sneered in her face two years ago, said: "I am the highest paid Negro teacher in South Carolina and don't care what you little fools get," told me she had obtained contributions from her friends and was going to get others. Following up, I learned that her work extended only to sabotagin the movement.

On the other side of the racial fence, it is both interesting and significant that the important white people hailed the Charleston court decree as "just" and a definite challenge before the state's lawmakers. One man estimated [redacted] ninety percent of white people with whom he had discussed the case were glad of its ending. Moreover, not a single newspaper has raised its voice against the action (Some Negroes are still fussing). 2-25-44

I cite theese things mainly to report the attitude of the little fellows. Sample and ascertain their reactions and you can tell quickly whether or not an undertaking is worth the while. You should hear them describe 'Mr. Burgess.' You should hear them lambast those teachers who lacked the 'guts' to do their own fighting. 'Mr. Burgess, the big-shots on the executive committee the Jeanes Teachers and a few superintendents should hear these compliments from the little fellows. While they strut around and lavish upon themselves titles of dignity, sell their people's hopes for a measly little job, they believe they have executed a coup and have complete mastery of their race.

One little fellow told me that every opponent (among Negroes) to the salary suit should be funeralized. He added slyly, "dead men tell no tales. They can not then misrepresent us."

I think it well to note that there are others besides dead men who tell no tales. Those "little fellows" tell no tales about the hopes and ambitions of the race. They may not be able to say it in the best English but you can understand their feelings without an interpreter Mr. Burgess and other hoity-toities, whatever their work would do well to note this. It is not always that "a prophet is without honor in his own counrty," because of jealousies of mankind. Oft times, nowadays, its because the so-called prophet has disgraced himself and attempted to destroy the ideals and hopes of his countrymen.

2-25-44

tile legislature, excepting the Charleston News and Courier which has advised abolition of all public schools beyond the elementary grade on the invented excuse that white people pay the taxes which support the schools and should be concerned only with educating their children beyond elementary grades, inferring that Negroes would be hard pressed to do so. The Columbia Record points out that discrimination in salaries is not ordered by the state board of education but, is a device of counties and cities.

Tuesday, for the second consecutive day, state educational and law making officials, were considering a plan to place salaries of all teachers on a common scale, based upon a yet unexplained certification plan. In a secret meeting a few days before, the issue was discussed by a committee of law makers. 2-26-44 Alanta, Ga

The geenral re-action among white citizens has been one of approval and James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, said he had received several letters and calls from persons praising the fight. One call, he said, was from an influential man who wanted to know the procedure for equalizing the salaries without going into court.

GEORGIA PLEASED

The Atlanta Daily World, in editorial comment on the Charleston case, regarded it as not only a significant and welcomed step in South Carolina but a glorious battle over oppostion and sabotaging from within the race, unparalled in any other similar case decided to date. 2-26-44

It is expected that some official announcement on whether or not salaries will be equalized without further court battles, so far as the state is concerned, may come before the legislature adjourns.

May Force Exams Before Deciding to Give Fair Pay

Globe and Independent

Nashville, Tenn - 2-19-44

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Feb. 17—Hints that Negro school teachers wishing increased salaries and parity with white teachers may have to pass a special examination, were made before a meeting of teachers here Wednesday by W. A. Schiffley, assistant state agent for Negro teachers.

14

As outlined by Mr. Schiffley, those colored teachers wishing higher salaries would be required to pass a written examination, in addition, be judged on "training, personality and recommendation." The plan is optional, however, and would be used only on teachers seeking better salaries. The examinations would be given by the state.

Commenting on the plan, state NAACP officials at Columbia said it wasn't worth discussion and have no influence on court decisions, expected in one case now in court and a series of others to follow. Some sources regarded the proposal as "the plan to re-certify Negro teachers" which the state has been working on since the fall of 1941.

Court Orders Equal Pay for Charleston Teachers

Bee-Chicago, Ill.

2-27-44

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Judge Waties Waring signed a consent decree in the Federal Court here February 14 enjoining the Charleston school authorities from discriminating between white and Negro school teachers in the payment of salaries to those possessing the same qualifications and experience and performing similar duties.

The decree provides that full equaiization of salaries is to be achieved by September, 1946, with one-half the differential in pay granted to the Negro teachers beginning September, 1944.

It was estimated by the business manager for the school board that the amount involved in bringing the Negro salaries up to the level of the white teachers was $80,000 a year.

This action was begun in July, 1943, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when a petition on behalf of Viola Louise Duval, teacher in the Burke school was filed with the school board requesting that salaries be equalized. On November 10, 1943, the complaint was filed against the school board and the case set for trial on February 10, 1944. The plaintiff sued on behalf of herself and other teachers similarly situated. 2-27-44

J. M. Hinton, president of State NAACP branches, estimated that the court action in Charleston means that, based on present white and Negro teachers salary scales, a Negro teacher now making $50 a month will be making $75 a month next September and $100 a month by the 1946 school year.

S.C. Press Urges Law to Equalize Teachers' Pay

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

3-4-44

COLUMBIA, S.C. — (ANP) — Possibility that equalization of teachers' salaries may become State-wide, as the result of Federal Judge J. Waites Waring's favorable decision in the Charleston case, loomed this week with several daily newspapers coming out in support of such a plan.

State law-makers were appealed to enact legislation which would bring about salary parity to avoid further law suits. If this is done, South Carolina will establish a precedent among Southern States which have thus far been forced to equalize salaries.

Asks Immediate Action

The Columbia Record, in urging immediate action by the legislature, editorially pointed out that discrimination in salaries is not ordered by the State board of education, but is a device of counties and cities.

The Charleston News and Courier was the only paper to sound a sour note, reiterating its contention that all public schools beyond the elementary grade should be abolished.

Hate Drive Denounced

An effort to stir enmity between white and colored teachers in Charleston was soundly denounced by State NAACP leaders this week.

The "hate drive" came in the nature of "an alternate proposal" made by the Charleston school board to "cut the white teachers' salaries, using the money thus saved to bring the colored teachers' salaries up to the resulting maximum level." 3-4-44

"This alternate proposal is vicious, provocative and dangerous," asserted O. E. McKaine, one of the leaders of the Charleston suit, adding: "It is one that the colored teachers would never accept if they should be consulted about it."

CHARLESTON CASE PROOF ENOUGH

Christian Recorder

Philadelphia, Pa.

The winning of the suit to equalize the salaries of colored and white teachers by Miss Viola Louise Duvall i federal district court at Charleston last Thursday is proof that Negroes in South Carolina can remove obstacles in their march to contentment and obtain justice without violences, ill-feelings and emotionalism.

The bringing and pressing of the case should also be proof to members of the legislature, whose refusal to adjust educational differences precipitated it, that the Negroes really mean business and, that with or without their help, there will be "equalization of educational facilities and opportunities in South Carolina." 3-16-44

A third important proof is that the "uncletoms" and "grinning johns", the fatalists and black quislings, no matter their backings, can no longer stop progressive movements among their people. Moreover their type of leadership has been repudiated.—Lighthouse Informer.

NAACP To Test New School Law

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (S N S) — With the filing of a formal petition by Mrs. Lucius Roberts (R. Rebecca Monteith), principal of the Monteith School in Richland county, Friday, the state office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced that it would test validity of the new school law, enacted at the last session of the state legislature, for the purpose of deterring teacher suits for equal salaries. 8-11-44

James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, said the filing of the petition by Mrs. Roberts made good an NAACP promise of several weeks ago; to equalize both city and county salaries in Richland County. Albert Thompson of the Booker Washington Heights School filed a petition with city school officials the first of June. The board has set August 28 as the date of hearing, in accordance with the new law, requiring such matters to be handled by local boards, the state board, common pleas court and the state supreme court before being taken into federal court. Attorney Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel said when the law was passed that it would not hold since teacher cases are brought on a federal rather than state or local issue. Mr. Hinton would not amplify his announcement that the new law will be tested but it appears that the NAACP will not cooperate with the involved boards in attempting to follow the enacted procedures.

8-11-44

Mrs. Roberts, newest plaintiff, is the daughter of Mrs. Rachel Hull Monteith and the late Henry C. Monteith. A graduate of Booker Washington high school in Columbia, she is a graduate of S. C. State College and has studied at Hampton Institute. She has taught in county schools for twelve years.

S.C. Tries to Bar Equal Pay Suits

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—On the last day of its session, the South Carolina Legislature passed a bill designed to delay or prevent colored teachers from filing suit in the Federal courts to equalize their salaries with those of white teachers.

The new law provides that, where teachers consider that discrimination exists, they may appeal first to county boards of education than to the State board and on up through the courts of the State.

It has been maintained that by establishing such a system of appeal processes, equalization suits would be deferred, since it is a custom of Federal courts not to entertain suits on intrastate matters until all possible processes of redress in the State are exhausted.

4-1-44

Value Questioned

Doubt that the measure would have the desired effect was expressed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who said:

"We have gone over the complete text of the bill and do not see wherein the bill in any manner prevents the continuation of our cases in the Federal courts.

"The Legislature of the State of South Carolina cannot in any way supersede the Constitution and laws of the United States."

18v-1944

Tennessee

Highest Average For State Teachers $149 Monthly

Journal—Knoxville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, April 29 (AP)—The average monthly salary for white men teaching high school in counties of the state was $149.60 and in cities, $186.02 during the scholastic year ending June 30, 1943, the annual statistical report of the Department of Education released today shows.

4-30-44

White women averaged $112.70 monthly in counties and $139 in cities, according to the report.

The monthly average as shown for Negro men teaching high school was $107.51 in counties and $128.02 in cities, while Negro women received $90.81 in counties and $112.71 in cities.

All elementary teachers, including whites and Negroes, averaged $82.18 in counties and $103.60 in cities, the report stated.

The report further showed that 13,179 county elementary school teachers and 2966 city elementary teachers, and 3690 county high school teachers and 1818 city high school teachers were certified during the year.

In the 576 city and county high schools of the state, 5570 teachers were employed and the average daily attendance was 100,616, the report showed. In the 5215 elementary schools, 16,741 teachers were employed and the average daily attendance was 418,215.

18v-1944

Virginia

Jackson
Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
2-26-44

The Virginia Senate and Teachers' Salaries

ONE OF THE great problems facing the South today is the question of the salary of school teachers. Low salaries have been the rule of the day in this region for the past seventy-five years, but it is only in recent years that this question has risen to the position of a public issue. Because the teachers are clamoring so furiously for more pay, higher salaries for teachers in some states have become one of the leading issues in politics. In Virginia this question is holding a conspicuous place in the legislative program of the General Assembly now in session. The battle for higher salaries for teachers in this State is being waged under the generalship of the superintendent of public instruction and the Virginia Education Association representing the white teachers.

DR. JACKSON

In the past the funds for paying teachers in the Southern states have been derived from the counties and cities through local taxes, and the amount to be paid teachers has been determined by local school boards. In more recent years there has been a gradual shifting of this heavy obligation from the county and city governments to the state government with funds derived from state taxes. In North Carolina this movement has progressed to the point where the state government pays the entire salary of teachers from this source. Virginia has not gone this far, yet by degrees the Virginia state government is assuming a larger and larger proportion of the obligation.

DARDEN RECOMMENDS HIGHER STATE SHARE

For the past two years the Virginia state government has paid $720 per teacher unit of each teacher's salary, but Governor Darden is recommending to the legislature that the state's share be increased to $840 for the coming year and $960 for the year succeeding. The superintendent of public instruction and the V. E. A., on the other hand, are demanding that the figure be placed at $1,200.

Thus far the governor's recommendation has found favor with the lower branch of the legislature — namely, the House of Delegates, which though not exactly following the governor's recommendation, has passed the appropriation bill at $900 for each of the two years.

Will the teachers of Virginia get the $1,200 recommended by the superintendent and the Virginia Education Association? Will the Senate override the House of Delegates and Governor Darden? 2-26-44

Such results at other times and in other places have been achieved, but in the final analysis the Senate's action will depend on the views of the Virginia public. The $1,200 figure is most desirable for Negro teachers in that the greater the sum the locality receives from outside funds—state or federal—the more quickly will they obtain salary equalization with white teachers.

The teachers of Virginia may not get the $1,200 by action of the Senate because as a group, irrespective of race, they vote less, go to court less, and show less knowledge of the power they might exercise over the government by doing these things than the teachers of any state in the North, any state of the West, and perhaps any state even of the South.

CLAMOR FOR PAY, DO NOT EXERCISE POWER

Satisfied indeed is the average Virginia teacher with whatever salaries, and whatever law officeholders give them. Teachers, the group to which I belong, clamor for more pay, but they do not throw the weight of their clamor on the powers who control the purse.

They reason that the affairs of government are not the affairs of teachers. Many of them may not even be acquainted with the fact that their fate with respect to gaining much higher salaries now rests with the Virginia Senate of the General Assembly. 2-26-44

I suggest that all teachers read the daily newspapers, become acquainted with public questions—national, state, and local—and that in crises such as they are now experiencing in Virginia, they write or wire their representatives in the legislature, and in general show more interest in what is taking place in the public affairs of the nation. Participation in the affairs of government by teachers will lead to a far greater participation by pupils when they reach adult life.

LUTHER P. JACKSON.

18w-1944

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln U. Vice-President of College Presidents

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

11-10-44

CHICAGO. — Dr. Horace Mann Bond of Fort Valley, Ga., was elected president of the conference of Negro Land Grant College Presidents at the 22nd annual meeting held here recently.

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university in Jefferson city, Mo., was elected vice president:.

Other officers are: Secretary, President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State college; treasurer, Dr. Felton G. Clark, president Southern university, Scotlandville, La., and chairman executive committee Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee institute. The newly elected officers were installed by President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C.

Greetings from President Roosevelt who praised the colleges and graduates for their conspicuous war service and the transfer of the social studies project from Atlanta university to Howard university were highlights of the convention held at the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A.

When Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute, the retiring president, called the meeting to order, members and official representatives from 18 colleges were present.

11-10-44

The official address of welcome delivered by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago who spoke of the progress of Negroes in Chicago and praised the accomplishments of the Negro Land Grant colleges.

The conference theme: "Problems of Higher Education for Negroes in the Post War Period" was presented in three sections (a) the college library; (b) implications of regionalism and (c) demobilization measures.

The opening session on Tuesday included reports of the secretary, President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State college and in the absence of President Felton G. Clark, the treasurer's report was presented by President Luther H. Foster of Virginia State college.

11-10-44

President John W. Davis of West Virginia State college reviewed recent federal legislation which directly affects the interests of the colleges and Dr. W. E B. DuBois reported his recent activities as director of the social studies project.

The closing feature of Tuesday morning's session was a memorial to the late J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. and M. college who passed since the last conference. Dr. J. S Clark, president-emeritus of Southern university, who died last week, was scheduled to deliver the eulogy. President John W. Davis of West Virginia, in paying the tribute, referred to President Lee's unfailing good humor in the presence of most difficult and trying situations and reviewed the contribution made by him in the early history of the conference. Dr. J. M. Gandy, president-emeritus of Virginia State college presided.

11-10-44

The Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning sessions were devoted to a discussion of the importance of the college library in forming the basis of the educational programs of the colleges.

The closing discussion was an informal round table in which Negro representatives of several agencies responsible for veterans rehabilitation participated. T. N. Roberts, office of personnel, U. S. Department of Agriculture acted as chairman. The war department was represented by J. C. Evans, Lemuel Foster, Roy Davenport and Lieut. Charles T. Davis. Others participating were Cornelius King of the Farm Credit Administration, in Kansas City, Mo., Edgar P. Westmoreland, special representative, Defense Vocational Education, U. S. Office of Education and A. L. Holsey representing the National Negro Business league.

11-10-44

In strong resolutions adopted by the conference it was "particularly requested" that Negro personnel be utilized "in all proposals for the administration of veterans affairs and the disposal of surplus war properties, supplies and land" and "urged" Negro representation in the policy-making stages of all post war planning program at national, state and local levels.

18w-1944

American Teachers Association

Teachers Meeting Opens Aug. 15

Advertiser—Montgomery, Ala.

Plans have been completed for the 41st annual convention of the ~~American Teachers Association~~ to be held at the Tennessee A. & I. State College at Nashville, beginning Tuesday night, Aug. 15, and extending through Thursday night, Aug. 17. 8-8-44

The opening session will include greetings from President Walter S. Davis of the host institution, from Miss Lucie Campbell, president of the Tennessee Negro Education Association and from Edd Turner of the State Department of Education, the address of the ATA president, Miss Mary L. Williams, of Charleston, W. Va., and the keynote address on the convention theme, "Some Next Steps in American Education," by Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith of Lexington, Ky., who is the president of the Kentucky Negro Education Association. Mrs. Lillian Rogers-Johnson, ATA regional vice president of Clarksdale, Miss., will be the presiding officer for this opening session.

The after-session courtesies will include a group of one-act plays by the Tennessee State Players Guild under the direction of Dr T. S. Poag, Tuesday night, a reception by the faculty of the host college Wednesday night and a social courtesy of the Tennessee Negro Education Association Thursday night. 8-8-44

Dr. G. W. Gore, Jr., dean of Tennessee A. & I. College is chairman of the local committee on arrangements. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College, is executive secretary of the ATA.

Memphis Tutor Honored By ATA At Nashville

World—Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Campbell, BTW Teacher, Is Vice-President

8-22-44

An outstanding distinction in the teaching field was won last week by a Memphian, when Miss Lucy E. Campbell, veteran Washington High School tutor, was elected vice president-at-large of the American Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, the largest national organization of Negro teachers in the United States.

Miss Campbell received the honor over the competition of other nationally-known educators from various parts of the country.

The Memphis teacher, who is perhaps, the most popular public school personality in the Tri-States, has served for the last four years as president of the Tennessee State Teachers Association of colored teachers. For many years she has been a prominent figure in national teachers meetings as well. She is a leader in the local organization of public school teachers. 8-22-44

A teacher for more than forty-five years in the Memphis city school system, Miss Campbell also has a national reputation as a religious worker and musician. She is noted for her composition of religious songs, one of the most popular being "Well Done." She has served for many years as directress of the National Baptist Convention Incorporated's Sunday School and BTU Congress choruses, and ranks as one of the nation's leading Baptist personalities.

Thousands of Memphis high school graduates have as one of their most lasting memories of their "school days," their contact with Miss Campbell as she directed them in various phases of their preparations for graduating exercises. 8-22-44

During the current summer Miss Campbell has been busy in Dallas, Texas and other centers aiding in the preparation of choruses for the worthcoming National Baptist Convention Inc., scheduled for Dallas early in September.

She was elected vice president at large of the National teachers' Association at Nashville, Tenn., during the association's meeting held at A. and I. State College Aug. 15-17.

Following a short stay at her home here at 711 Saxon Ave., the prominent educator lifet Sunday night for a return trip to Dallas.

Organization Was Formed In City Of Nashville In 1903

Globe—Nashville, Tenn.

Globe + Independent—Nashville, Tenn.

8-25-44

Strong Resolutions Adopted in Meeting at A. & I. Opposing Differentials in School Aid, Based on Race; Many Notable Educators Attend Convention

Returning to the city in which it was founded forty years ago and paying special memorial tribute to its founder and first president, the late Dr. J. R. E. Lee who passed just four months ago, The American Teachers Association met here at the Tennessee A. and I. State College, August 15-17 for its 41st Annual Convention with 283 delegates in registered attendance from 23 states and the District of Columbia.

Highlighting the program for the discussion of the convention theme SOME NEXT STEPS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION were the main-session contributions of ATA President Mary L. Williams of Charleston, West Virginia, President Lucy Harth Smith of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, President-Emeritus J. S. Clark of Southern University, D. Martin J. Jenkins of Howard University, Asst. Supt. Howard H. Long of the District of Columbi Schools, 8-25-44 Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, Executive Assistant to the Director of National Selective Service, Attorney Leslie J. Perr of the NAACP, Dr. Grace Langdon of the Federal Security Agency, Dr. Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association, Dr. William H. Gray, President-Elect of Florida A. and M. College and Dr. S. L. Smith of Peabody College. Representing the hosts on the opening program were Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State College, Miss Lucie E. Campbell, president of the Tennessee Negro Educational Association and W. E. Turner, Director of the Division of Negro Education in Tennessee. 8-25-44

Departmental discussions of the convention theme were under the direction of Theodore R. Dailey of Kentucky State College, W. A. Robinson of the Secondary School Study, Dr. John H. Brodhead of Philadelphia, M. C. Langford of Lincoln University of Missouri, Miss Dorothy Gillam of Cincinnati, M. W. Lee of Tenn. A. and I. State College, Charles H. Williams of Hampton Institute, Frederick D. Hall of Alabama State Teachers College, Walter N. Ridley of Virginia State College, Mrs. Dorothy I. Miller of Washington and Executive Secretary Robert C. Hatch of the Alabama State Teachers Association. Special executive-committee conferences were held by the officers of The Association of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges, The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and The National Student Health Association.

That the rejection of registrants for military service because of low-test intelligence is a function of the relative educational opportunities which the registrants have had in public schools and that this generalization is equally applicable to white and Negro registrants was the challenging conclusion of the scholarly fifty-two page printed report THE BLACK AND WHITE OF REJECTIONS FOR MILITARY SERVICE which was presented and discussed at the Wednesday night session. Genuine equality of educational opportunity for all children was one of the conclusions of this study.

Equally significant was the adoption of the strong statement of resolutions which had been prepared by a national committee under the chairmanship of Dr. R. B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State College. Among other things, the American Teachers Association (a) deplored the effort to conceal or stifle information because it does not conform to opinions which are based upon bias and prejudice (b) Endorsed the continuing efforts of the ATA in behalf of the establishment of adequate and equitable educational facilities for all children, (c) urged the expansion of facilities for medical and dental care which will prevent another recurrence of marked deficiencies such as have been revealed by Selective Service rejections, (d) urgd the discontinuance of current national, state and local neglect of effective adult education programs, (e) insisted that effective use be made of Negro personnel in the administration of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" (Public Law 346, 78th Congress), (f) advocated the priority consideration of the needs of Negro education in the disposal of educationally useful surplus war material (g) re-emphasized its opposition to differentials in educational opportunities or in teachers' salaries which are based upon race or sex (h) deplored the failure of states to establish equal higher educational opportunity and reaffirmed accordance with the Gaines decision (i) commended the continuing efforts of the NAACP to establish legal basis for equality of educational opporumity and reaffirmed the support of the ATA in this program, (j) deplored the defeat of the recent Congressional effort to provide Federal aid to education, (k) urged that Negroes be given opportunity to participate in the formulation of policies for the Post War settlements, both international and national, (l) advocated the continuation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, (m) insisted that schools and colleges make more adequate provisions for training of workers and leaders in industry and labor, (n) reaffirmed its insistence upon the enactment of measures which will insure constitutional governments by law with adequate protection for the rights of every individual citizen, and (o) advocated the elimination of the poll-tax and racially-restrictive primaries. 8-25-44

The American Teachers Association made again its ONE-TENTH contribution of annual membership receipts to the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP, the amount being $393.70 to bring its total of contributions to this fund during the past six years up to $1698.20. The Association authorized its continuance of constituent membership in The American Council on Education and selected its five members for the Joint Committee of The National Education Association and The American Teachers Association. The addition of 60 life members (23 of whom paid their life memberships in full) enabled the ATA to authorize the purchase of an additional $1200 in United States Savings Bonds to bring its holdings in Series F Bonds, from its Life Membership Reserve Fund, up to $2500.

New officers elected for 1944-45 are Walter N. Ridley of Virginia State College as president, Miss Lucie E. Campbell of Memphis, Tennessee as vice president at large, Dr. George W. Gore of Tennessee A. and I. State College and C. L. Harper of Atlanta as elected members of the Executive Committee, W. W. Blackburn of Jackson, Mississippi as a member of the Board of Trustees, and J. T. Brooks of Alabama State Teacher College, Mrs. Jannie Douglass of South Carolina and Theodore R. Daliey of Kentucky State College as Regional vice presidents. Reelected for 1944-45 were Dr. H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College as executive secretary, Dr. Howard H. Long of Washington as treasurer, Dr. Horace Mann Bond to Fort Valley State College, Dr. Miles W. Connor of Coppin

Normal School (Baltimore), Dr. J. S. Clark of Southern University, Dr. J. F. Drake of Alabama A. and M. Institute and Mrs. A. M. P. Strong of Marianna, Arkansas as members of The Board of Trustees and Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson of Clarksdale, Mississippi, Mr. W. McKinley Menchan of Cheyney Teachers College and Dr. G. L. Harrison of Langston University as regional vice presidents.

8-25-44

Tennessee A. and I. State College proved to be a most gracious host in every way and all delegates were lavish in the praise and appreciation of the many courtesies extended them by all the members of the staff of the institution. Special courtestes were extended by the Music Department under Mrs. Marie Strange, by the Tennessee Little Theatre, under the direction of Dr. Thomas E. Poag, by President and Mrs. Walter S. Davis and by The Tennessee Negro Education Association.

18w-1944

Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes

Don A. Davis Renamed Head Of Business Officers Group

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

6-17-44

HAMPTON, Va.—Don A. Davis, comptroller of Hampton Institute, was drafted into a third term as president of the Association of Business Officers in Schools ~~for Negroes~~ Friday, in the closing business session of the two-day fifth annual meeting of the association at Hampton.

The association will meet next year at Southern University in Scotlandville, La., during the first week of May.

A. H. Turner, business manager of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, was elected vice-president, succeeding Jesse E. Beals. Glenwood E. Jones, Shaw University, treasurer, and V. D. Johnston, Howard University, secretary, were reelected.

ENDORSE COLLEGE DRIVE

The conference endorsed the United Negro College Fund drive and also urged its members to join the Eastern Central Association of Business Officers in Colleges, which has recently opened its membership to Negroes. It complimented Luther H. Foster, placement officer of its organization, on his elevation to the presidency of Virginia State College.

6-17-44

A brighter financial future for Negro colleges was predicted by P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Journal and Guide, at the informal dinner meeting of the association. President Ralph P. Bridgman of Hampton Institute, and President J. Alvin Russell of St. Paul's Polytechniq Institute also spoke.

The conference program also included talks on the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans, by A. L. Combes of the U. S. Veterans Administration, the effects of war on Negro education, by Henry S. Badger of the U. S. Office of Education, and on post-war planning in education by William M. Cooper of Hampton.

6-17-44

A paper by William J. Trent, Jr., of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., was read by V. D. Johnston of Howard University. Atty. Leon A. Ransom gave a review of the application of the Gaines decision.

Discussions were led by G. Frederick Stanton of Howard University, E. P. Poole of Virginia Union University, Luther H. Foster Jr., of Tuskegee Institute, James M. Nabrit Jr., of Howard University, and W. A. Hamilton of Lincoln University, Missouri.

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE

6-17-44

Delegates attending the conference and the institutions represented were: Charles C. Amey, North Carolina College; J. V. Anderson, Bishop College; Henry G. Badger, U. S. Office of Education; Helene E. Biggers, Morehouse College; G. F. Birchard, Lincoln University (Pa.) and Mrs. Birchard; M. G. Birchette, Dillard University; L. R. Bywaters, Fort Valley State College; James B. Cephas, Virginia State College; G. W. Claridge, Meharry Medical College.

James B. Clarke, Hampton Institute; A. L. Combes, U. S. Veterans Administration; Isaiah T. Creswell, Fisk University; Don A. Davis, Hampton Institute; O. H. Elliott, Clark College; W. C. Erwin, Paine College; W. A. Hamilton, Lincoln University (Mo.); E. A. Holbrook, Virginia State Veterans Administration; V. D. Johnston, Howard University; Glenwood E. Jones, Shaw University; W. M. Jones, Fayetteville State Teachers College; Paul G. King, Voorhees N. & I. School, and Mrs. King; M. W. Lee, Tennessee A. & I. College; W. G. Morgan, Johnson C. Smith University; R. R. Moton Jr., Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. G. C. McKindra, Arkansas State College; James M. Nabrit Jr., Howard University.

6-17-44

G. L. Netterville, Southern University; F. A. Patterson, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute; E. B. Poole, Virginia Union University; C. E. Prothio, Morris Brown College; Clyde L. Reynolds, Hampton Institute; L. D. Smith, Virginia Union University; Andrew Speller, Hampton Institute; Robert A. Spicely, Tuskegee Institute; L. A. Spurlock, Kentucky State College; G. F. Stanton, Howard University; A. I. Terrell, Winston-Salem Teacher College; A. H. Turner, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, and Mrs. Turner; and W. M. Whitehead, Virginia State School for the Deaf and Blind.

Business Association Holds Meet At Hampton

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

6-10-44

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Final arrangemens were made at Hampton Institute for the fifth annual meeting of the Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes which takes place at the college on Thursday and Friday of this week. Representatives of approximately 50 institutions are expected to attend.

Keynote speakers for the business officers' gathering will be President Ralph P. Bridgman of Hampton Institute, A. L. Combes of the U. S Veterans Administration, Henry S Badger of the U. S. Office of Education, P. B. Young, Sr., publisher William J. Trent, Jr., of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., and Leon A. Ransom, professor of law at Howard university.

Discussions will be led by G. Frederick Stanton of Howard university, E. B. Poole of Virginia Union university, William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute, Luther J. Foster, Jr., of Tuskegee Institute, James M. Nabrit, Jr., of Howard university, and W. A. Hamilton of Lincoln university (Mo.)

6-10-44

Beginning on Wednesday evening the meeting will include consideration of the vocational rehabilitation program for veterans, effects of the war on education for Negroes, student personnel administration, post-war planning, and a review of the application of the Gaines decision.

Founded for the purpose of closer association in the discussion of problems common to educational institutions for Negroes, and for the advancement of professional standards among those responsible for the business administration of these institutions, the association is headed by the following Don A. Davis, comptroller of Hampton Institute, president, Glenwood E. Jones, business manager of Shaw university, treasurer, V D. Johnson, treasurer of Howard University, secretary, and L. H. Foster, Sr., president of Virginia State college, placement officer.

18w-1944

Assoc. of Collegiate Deans and Registrars

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
April 3, 1944

NEGRO LEADERS MEET AT WINSTON-SALEM

Winston-Salem, April 2.—Approximately 100 delegates from 62 Negro institutions of higher education in the 18th annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro schools held March 29-31 at Winston-Salem Teachers College voted to request the United States Senate and House of Representatives to continue federal support of the civilian pilot training program as instituted at Tuskegee Institute.

The conference was featured on Thursday night by the address of Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and trustee of several of the schools represented at the meeting. Dr. Spaulding lauded North Carolina's educational program and urged the college administrations to teach their students dependability, responsibility, and respectability so that Negro state and private schools may be able to include a predominance of Negro members on their trustee boards.

The association elected S. Herbert Adams, registrar of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, as president for the year 1944-45. Other officers elected included Registrar J. Francis Price, Shaw University, Raleigh, second vice president.

18w-1944 Association of Teachers of Language

Language Teachers Meet At Tenn. State

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-11- 44

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Association of Teachers of Language in Negro Colleges held a one-day regional meeting at Tennessee A. and I. State college recently. Representatives of eight colleges were in attendance. The theme of the meeting was "The Significance of Humanistic Studies in the Modern World." Principal addresses were delivered by Mrs. Alma D. Jones, of A. and I. State college; Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, of Fisk university; Prof. J. R. Cottin, of Fisk, and Dr. Charles Pendleton, of George Peabody College for Teachers. Miss L. M. Averitte, of A. and I. State college reported on the "Co-operative Negro Collegee Study of Reading." President W. S. Davis extended greetings.

3-11-44

Dean G. W. Gore, Jr., of A. and I. State college served as chairman of the conference and Prof. E. A. Lanier of Fisk university served as secretary. The roster of delegates is as follows: Averitte, Miss L. M., Tennessee A. and I. State college, Nashville; Barksdale, N. P., Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Blue, C. A., Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; Carter, Mrs. Mary Forbes, Tennessee A. and I. State college, Nashville; Cottin, Prof. J. R., Fisk university, Nashville; Cunningham, Mrs. E. R., LeMoyne college, Memphis; Davis, Dr. W. S., A. and I. State college, Nashville; Doyle, Miss Grace M., Kentucky State college, Frankfort; Gore, Dr. George W., Jr., A. and I. State college, Nashville; Hankal, Mrs. E. R., A. and I. State college, Nashville; Holmes, Mrs. Helen, Kentucky State college, Frankfort; Lanier, E. A., Fisk university, Nashville; Jackson, Oliver E., A. M. and N. college, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Jones, Mrs. Alma Dunn, A. and I. State college, Nashville; Meriwether, Mrs. Augusta E., Louisville Municipal college, Louisville; Oliver, Clinton F., Tuskegee institute, Alabama; Pendleton, Dr. Charles, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville; Poag, Dr. T. E., A. and I. State college, Nashville; Redmond, Miss Zelma L., A. and I. State college, Nashville; Stewart, Robert B., LeMoyne college, Memphis; Turner, Dr. Lorenzo D., Fisk university, Nashville; Watkins, Mrs. Alma A., A. and I. State college, Nashville; Woolridge, Dr. Nancy B., Louisville Municipal college, Louisville.

Language Teachers Association Hears Hampton Institute Head

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-1- 44

DURHAM, N. C.—"Non-racial places as teachers of languages and as specialists in their respective fields should be made increasingly available to Negro-Americans," Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, president of Hampton Institute told a regional meeting of the Association of Teachers of Languages in Negro Colleges in an unscheduled speech before that body here Saturday afternoon in the North Carolina College Library.

Dr. Bridgman, who paid a hurried visit to the North Carolina College campus, spoke briefly at the association's final meeting of an all day session that opened at 10 o'clock Saturday morning with Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college, welcoming 56 delegates from leading North Carolina colleges and junior colleges.

HOLDS SYMPOSIUM

The association's first session was a symposium. "The Significance of the Humanities in the Modern World." Participating were Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, N C. College, whose topic was "What Constitutes the Humanities?"; Prof. Reginald L. Lynch, St. Augustine College, "The Significance of Classical Languages and Literature"; Dean Foster P. Payne, Shaw University, "The Significance of Modern Languages and Literature" and Prof. John W. Parker, Fayetteville State Teachers' College, "The Humanities in the Negro College After the War." Mrs. Ethelyn Holmes Thomas, the association's regional secretary of Shaw University, presided.

BUSINESS SESSION

4-1-44

Dean A. Russel Brooks, A. and T College, presided at the association's business session when Prof. J. W. Parker, Fayetteville, was elected regional chairman for 19[illegible]4-46, succeeding Dr. W. Edward Farrison, North Carolina College. Mrs. Ethelyn H. Thomas was reelected secretary.

Dr. Francis C. Hayes, eminent American folklorist and foe of "the streamlined practicality in school curriculums", urged the group to resist changes away from "basic studies" in curriculums. Chairman of the foreign language department of Guilford College, Dr. Hayes warned against the overemphasis of Spanish and asserted that sound teaching of the humanities is necessary for a sense of balance and discipline in society.

DELEGATES ATTENDING

Delegates attending the session were: Dean A. Russell Brooks and Miss C. V. Hill, A. and T. College, Greensboro; Mrs. Vivian Joseph Edwards, Walter Johnson and Thomas Johnson, Barber-Scotia College, Concord; Mrs. M. A. Elam and Miss G. Forde, Bennett College, Greensboro; John W. Parker, Teachers' College, Fayetteville; Mrs. E. R. Herndon, Hillside High School, Durham; R. A. Carroll and A. C. Lamb, Johnson C. Smith University; Charlotte; Mrs. Louise Johnson, Mrs. Gladys Kellogg Mrs. J. S. Lash, Miss Sophia P. Nelson, Miss Eloise Simpson, and J. S. Lash, Livingstone College, Salisbury.

4-1-44

COLLEGE DELEGATES

North Carolina College's delegates and members of the faculty attending sessions included: C. E. Boulware, Miss Diana S. Dent, Dr. W. E. Farrison, Dr. John Hope Franklin, Miss Ruth H. Gillum, Mrs. J. W. Harris, C. H. Holmes, Dr. E. M. Manasse, Daniel Moore, Miss P. F. Newton, Charles A. Ray, Mrs. C. V. Reid, Dr. Joseph H. Taylor; Dean A. L. Turner, B. C. Turner, Miss Parepa Watson, Dr. F. O. Wiggins and Dr. Stephen Junius Wright.

4-1-44

OTHER DELEGATES

Other delegates were: Dean Foster. P. Payne and Mrs. Ethelyn Thomas, Shaw University, Raleigh; R. L. Lynch, D. C. Virgo, and Mrs. Julia Delaney, St. Augustine College, Raleigh; J. R. Fisher, Teachers' College, Winston-Salem.

The following North Carolina College language majors attended the association: Misses Minnie Williams, Allene Thompkins, Nola Weston, Edith D. Johnson, Yvonne Hartsfield, Jeanne McKessick, Alma Lumpkin, Adde L. Jones, Hazel Taft and Lucia James.

18w-1944

Jeanes Association

Nat'l Jeanes Ass'n Holds Meet At Wiley

Informer- Houston, Texas

1-1-44

8

MARSHALL, Tex.—The regional group number three of the National Jeanes Association opened its first session Wednesday afternoon in Wiley college chapel with a group singing led by Mrs. Sammie M. Walker of Oklahoma.

Welcome remarks were made by Mr. Mason of Wiley college and C. O. Rogers of Bishop college.

Mrs. Ida Nance Givens of Louisiana, vice president of the National Jeanes Association, responded after which President Frazier from Oklahoma introduced the following presons: Miss S. T. Northcutt, special Jeanes teacher, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Maggie Nance Kinggold, a retired Jeanes teacher from Louisiana and chairman of the "Counsellors" committee of the National association; Mrs. Bladock, teacher trainer from Louisiana and Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland. Hopkinsville, Ky., president of the National Jeanes Association.

During the evening session music was furnished by Wiley college. Greetings to the group were given by Gordon Worley, state director, division of Negro education. The main address was delivered by Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president, Southern Education Foundation Inc., in which he brought out many interesting points.

The Thursday session of Bishop college in which various committees reported was for business.

The constitution was reviewed and several specific suggestions were made relative to it. 1-1-44

Election

Mrs. Willie Mae Douglas, president; Mrs. E. C. Williams, recording secretary; Miss Pauline Watkins, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sammie Walker, treasurer; Mrs. O. M. Lewi, chaplain; Mrs. Johnson, parliamentarian and the standing committee was elected: Mrs. A. M. Cox, Miss E. Mitchell. Mrs. Kiel, Miss Jack and Miss Daniel.

President Speaks

Near the close of the business session Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland, president of the National Jeanes association from Hopkinsville, Ky., brought special information to the group concerning the proposed retirement plan for Jeanes teachers who have done meritorious work.

Tea Closes Meet

The most inspirational meeting of the National Jeanes Association was brought to a close with a lovely tea given at the Finney house at Bishop college.

18w-1944

National Association of College Women

College Women Officers Meet

Afro-American—Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Association of College Women selected St. Louis for the 1945 meeting at a meeting of the executive committee held here Friday. 7-1-44

Presiding at the session was the newly elected president, Miss Alice G. Taylor, of Baltimore.

The committee approved Morgan State College, Virginia State College and Meharry Medical College, which were recommended by the standards committee and discussed plans for an association journal.

The following national executive members were present:

Publicity, Teresa Staats, Bordentown, N.J.; journalist, Bertha McNeill, Washington; executive committee, Hilda A. Davis, Talladega, Ala.;

Interracial relations committee chairman, Vivian J. Cook, Baltimore; corresponding secretary, Esther Popel Shaw, Washington; recording secretary, Ellen Laury Hairston, Plainfield, N.J.; president, Alice G. Taylor, Baltimore; treasurer, Jimmie B. Middleton, Raleigh, N.C.;

Chairman finance committee, Portia C. Bullock, Washington; vice president, Leanora P. John, New York; circulation secretary, Leticia B. Ashe, Baltimore; elected members, Juanita H. Thomas, Washington, and Helen Crossley, New York.

18w-1944

National Association of Deans of Women

Dean Of Women Meet At North Carolina College

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

N A D W 4-22-44

DURHAM, N.C.—The 15th annua conference of Deans of Women and Advisers ~~of Girls~~ closed its ~~three-day session~~ here at North Carolina college Saturday with election of the following officers for next year: Mrs. Mayme U. Foster of Fisk university, president; Miss Ruth G. Rush, North Carolina college, vice-president; Miss Le Rosa Hampton, Lincoln university, Missouri, recording secretary; Mrs. Josephine Dibble Murphy, Fort Valley State college, treasurer, and Miss T. Ruth Brett, Bennett college, member at large of the executive committee.

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women, Hampton institute, and the association's retiring president, presided at the opening sessions.

Heard in addresses before the group were Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina college, in a welcome message; Miss Rebekah Jeffries of Virginia Union, Dr. Paul Cornly of the National Student Health association; Mrs. Hazen E. Smith of Duke university, Dr. Kittrell, Mrs. Foster, Dr. Gladys H. Groves of the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Jessie P Guzman of Tuskegee and Thomas Hawkins of Howard university.

DR. BROWN IS SPEAKER

4-22-44

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown president of Palmer Memorial institute, spoke at the banquet Friday night.

Among the delegates were Miss Ruth Brett, Bennett; Mrs. Fannie Clay, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss E. L. Coger, Arkansa Baptist college; Mrs. B. H. DeCosta, Alabama State college; Miss Jean E. Fairfax, Kentucky State college; Mrs. Maym U. Foster, Fisk; Miss Edith Gibson, Morris Brown college; Miss E. C. W. Gray Paine college; Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman Tuskegee; Miss Le Rosa Hampton, Lincoln university, Mo.; Miss Carrie L. Harrison, Shaw university; Miss Ethel Hodges St. Augustine, Fla.; Miss Rebekah Jeffries, Virginia Union university; Miss I O. Jenkins, Southern university; Dr. Flammie P. Kittrell, Hampton institute; Mrs. M. M. Latham, St. Augustine college; Mrs. Ethel Lawrence, Knoxville college; Mrs. J. H. Lyons, Spellman college; Miss Elizabeth Mitcham, Howard university; Miss E. M. Miles, Hampton institute; Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Fort Valley State college; Miss Thelma Preyer, Morgan college; Mrs. Marion Roberts, Arkansas State college; Miss Ruth G. Rush, North Carolina college; Mrs. Margaret Simmons, A and T colelge; Mrs. Hazen E. Smith, Duke university; Miss Alice Tanner, Alcorn college; Mrs. P. E. Thigpen, Alabama State A and M Normal; Mrs. A. H. Thorpe, Edward Waters colege; Mrs. K. E. Whitehurst, Florida A and M, and Miss Alese Williams. Normal, Ala.

18w- 944

National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

PTA Session In Tennessee

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—At the special invitation of the president of Tennessee State College, head of the American Teacher Association, the annual conference of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will go to Tennessee State College, Nashville, Aug. 14-15. In cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation, delegates are urged to pool their automobile service and plan their vacation trip this year to Nashville. 7-29-44

Mrs. A. M. P. Strong, national president, recently returned to Arkansas and to her office after an extensive trip which took her to points east. In New York, Mrs. Strong was special guest at the annual meeting of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the Penn Hotel. She was speaker at one of the evening sessions when Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt served as main speaker.

Mrs. Strong joined Mrs. William M. Henry, 1st vice president and M. Blackwell, New York, in Wilmington, Del., where they discussed PTA plans with other officers. With a special invitation from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, she attended the recent White House conference in Washington. Among the special guests present were Mrs. Cordell Hull, Dr. Carl Ormond Williams, Judge Sara Hughes, Congressman Bolton and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode. Much discussion centered around the conference theme, "How Women May Share in Post-War Policy Making." The discussions were climaxed by an urgent appeal to encourage women to prepare for better living in a better world. 7-29-44

Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell, former president of the Kansas Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, attended the annual convention of the Kansas Congress held in Topeka. At the meeting Mrs. Caldwell served as general adviser to the sessions.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Maryland Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, plans were worked out for extending the parent-teacher work in that state.

18w-1944

PTA

National PTA To Convene At Tennessee State

World — Memphis, Tenn.

7-14-44

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—At the special invitation of the president of Tennessee State College, head of the American Teacher Association, the annual conference of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will go to Tennessee State College, Nashville, Aug. 14-15. In cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation delegates are urged to pool their automobile service and plan their vacation trip this year to Nashville. 7-14-44

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AT WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Strong joined Mrs. William M. Henry, first vice president and M. Blackwell, New York, in Wilmington, Del., where they discussed P-TA plans with other officers. With a special invitation from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, she attended the recent White House conference in Washington. Among the special guests present were Mrs. Cordell Hull, Dr. Carl Ormond Williams, Judge Sara Hughes, Congressman Bolton and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode. Much discussion centered around the conference theme, "How Women May Share in Post-War Policy Making." The discussions were climaxed by an urgent appeal to encourage women to prepare for better living in a better world. 7-14-44

Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell, former president of the Kansas Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, attended the annual convention of the Kansas Congress held in Topeka. At the meeting Mrs. Caldwell served as general adviser to the sessions. She was later appointed to the office of honorary president of the Kansas branch, in recognition of her continued cooperation and contributions to the P-TA movement in that state.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Maryland Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, plans were worked out for extending the parent-teacher work in that state. The department of music and the department of welfare and recreation have planned to combine their efforts to present a program of music appreciation along with the regular recreational activities.

18w-1944

Social Science Teachers

Social Science Teachers Will Meet May 5-6

Journal + Guide

Annual Meeting Of Palmetto Ass'n Held At Columbia

Norfolk, Va.

4-22-44

RICHMOND — The ninth annual conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges will be held at Virginia Union University May 5 and 6.

The theme of the conference will be "Race Relations: An Issue of War and Postwar Reconstruction." The periods of discussion will also emphasize war and postwar challenges.

PARTICIPANTS

It was announced by J. B. Browning, of Miner Teachers' College, who is secretary-treasurer of the conference, that those, who have been invited to deliver addresses and participate in the discussions are Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, Virginia Union University; Mrs. Eugene Meyer, of the Washington Post; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Times-Dispatch; Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University; Prof. A. H. Gordon, Delaware State Teachers College; Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University; Mrs. Mazie Ayson, Florida A. and M. College; Dr. Merze Tate, Howard University; Dr. Mabel M. Smythe, Lincoln University; Charles Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, Wilberforce University, and Dr. Eugene S. Richards, Langston University.

President of the conference is Dr. W. Sherman Savage of Lincoln University.

18x-1944

North Carolina

NEGRO TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS

April 9, 1944

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

Dr. G. E. Davis Retires as Executive Secretary; W. L. Green Is Chosen

Reelection of four officers and election of Prof. W. L. Green of Shaw University as executive secretary featured yesterday morning's business session closing the annual meeting here of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association.

Professor Green was elected to succeed Dr. G. E. Davis of Charlotte, whose yearly request that he be permitted to retire from the post was granted finally. In agreeing to his retirement, the delegates acclaimed Dr. Davis for his years of efficient service during which the association had grown greatly in membership and influence. Professor Green, a member of the department of mathematics at Shaw, was elected unanimously following his nomination by the exective committee.

Others Reelected.

Prof. J. A. Tarpley of Dudley High School, Greensboro, was reelected president; Dr. H. L. Trigg of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, vice-president; the Rev. H. S. Davis of Mary Potter School, Oxford, treasurer; and Mrs. Nora Evans Lockhart of Raleigh, recording secretary.

The delegates filled three places on the executive committee by electing Prof. J. E. Grigsby, Charlotte; Prof. James T. Taylor of North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; and Prof. E. F. Smith of A. and T. College, Greensboro.

Resolutions.

At the closing session of the 63rd annual convention of the association, delegates adopted a number of resolutions aimed at improvement of education.

One resolution makes a strong plea for raising the compulsory attendance age level to 16 years and asks for enforcement of the law.

The delegates also adopted a resolution recommending that the vocational training program in the schools be made adequate to present-day needs of all children as speedily as possible.

Submission of reports of committees and officers also marked the closing business session on the three-day meeting, held at Shaw University and Memorial Auditorium. Yesterday morning's session was held in the chapel at Shaw.

Negro Teachers Close Meeting In Raleigh

Durham, N. C. Herald

Raleigh, April 8.—(AP)—The North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association closed its 63rd annual convention here today with the election of Prof. W. L. Green of Shaw University as executive secretary and reelection of the four other officers.

April 9, 1944

Officers reelected were: President, Prof. J. A. Tarpley of Dudley High School, Greensboro; vice president, Dr. H. L. Trigg of Elizabeth City State Teachers College; treasurer, the Rev. H. S. Davis of Mary Potter School, Oxford; and recording secretary, Mrs. Nora Evans Lockhart of Raleigh.

Prof. J. E. Grigsby of Charlotte, Prof. James T. Taylor of North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, and Prof. E. F. Smith of A. and T. College in Greensboro were elected to fill vacancies on the executive committee.

Green was elected executive secretary to succeed Dr. G. E. Davis of Charlotte, who asked to retire after many years of service.

H. L. Trigg Renamed Head Of State College Conference

Journal and Guide, Norfolk Virginia

2-12-44

GREENSBORO, N. C.—"Since the effectiveness of the college depends to a large degree upon the homes in which the students live, Negro college leadership should take an active part in promoting the cooperation of federal, state and local governments with private enterprise to improve the housing conditions of the masses of Negro People," declared Frank S. Horne, race relations adviser, Public Housing Authority, Washington, D. C., to the 18th annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro College Conference last week at A. and T. College.

EDUCATION AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS

In a panel discussion, Dr. Alphonso Heningburg of the National Urban League said, "the Negro colleges in North Carolina, realize that the post-war period will present a great variety of problems to all types of education. Much of this emphasis will relate to community relationships.

The theme of the conference was: "Post War Problems of the Negro and the Responsibility of the Negro College for making some contribution to, and exercising some Leadership in, the Solution of these Problems." 2-12-44

Resolutions were adopted for the cooperation of the conference with the state department of education in the study of colored schools of North Carolina, and for collaboration with the North Carolina white college conference.

Those in attendance were: Mrs. Mary M. MacRae, John W. Parker, R. D. Brown, State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C., T. E. McKinney, H. Liston, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Emily May Harper, U. S. Employment Service, Raleigh, N. C.; President W. J. Trent, Clarence N. Wright, Maxwell R. Brooks, Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C.; Albert L. Turner, Chas. A. Ray, D. E. Moore, Joseph H. Taylor, Parepa R. Watson, Mrs. F. M. Eagleson, Registrar, N. C. College, Durham, N. C.; Cecil D. Halliburton, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.; Earl H. McClenney, also of St. Augustine's College; Foster P. Payne, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., also Newell D. Eason and Dr. Nelson H. Harris.

TRIGG REELECTED PRESIDENT

Dr. Frederic A. Jackson, Miss T. Ruth Brett, Dr. David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; F. L. Atkins, Laurence E. Boyd, George [illegible] Johnson, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.; A. Russell Brooks, Miss Catherine Truesdell, W. N. Rice Jr., J. A. Tarpley, F. D. Bluford, C. L. Spellman, Capt. Arthur W. Ferguson, U. S. A., W. T. Gibbs, John C. McLaughlin, Miss Allie Lee Thompson, A. and T. College.

The eleven Negro colleges of the state were represented, with Mrs. Marie McIver, Dr. A. L. Manley, Dr. N. C. Newbold, Dr. G. H. Ferguson, of the State Department of Education in attendance. Dr. H. L. Trigg, president, State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, and James B. MacRae were reelected president and secretary respectively.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia 2-12-44

COLLEGE CONFERENCE — The North Carolina Negro College Conference was staged recently at Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C. Eleven colleges of the state were represented.

Seated on the front row, left to right, are: Lt. Col. Raymond P. Edwards, commanding officer, A. and T. College Military Units, and Dr. F. D. Bluford, president, A. and T. College, second row, Dr. N. S. Harris, Shaw University, and front row, extreme right, is Dr. W. J. Trent president, Livingstone College. Seated at the table is Dr. H. L. Trigg, president, Elizabeth City Teachers College.

Many problems relating to increased educational opportunities for the race were discussed.

Anniversary Of N. C. Standard High Schools Observed

Journal + Guide—Norfolk, Va.

5-6-44

RALEIGH, N. C.—Perhaps the outstanding feature of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association annual meeting held here, April 6, 7, and 8 at the Memorial auditorium and Shaw University, was the celebration of the 25th anniversary of standard high schools in North Carolina on Friday, April 7, at 3:30 p.m., in the auditorium. It was a uniue occasion for it is seldom that after 25 years of growth of a program that, all persons who have contributed directly to the program still live and are available. Such was unbelievably true.

The first supervisor of high schools was W. A. Robinson now director secondary school study, Atlanta, Ga. His successor was H. L. Trigg, now president of the State Teachers College at Elizabeth City, N. C. The present supervisor is A. E. Manly. All of these were present.

Mr. Robinson gave an informational address on "Pioneers in Standardization"; Mr. Trigg spoke on the "Expansion and Development of Standard High Schools" and Mr. Manly gave a vivid picture of the "Present Status of Standard High Schools." Dr. N. H. Harris spoke on "Teachers Training Facilities." Doctor N. C. Newbold, director Division of Negro Education, Raleigh, gave suggestions on "Some Next Steps in the Program." 5-6-44

Music for the occasion was rendered by the Glee Club of Garner High School, Garner, N. C., and the DuBois High School Choral Club, Wake Forest, N. C. L. R. Best, principal of the DuBois High School, Wake Forest, presided.

N. C. School Librarians Hold Conference

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Durham Scene Of Two-Day Session; Plan Improvements

6-24-44

DURHAM, N. C. — Evaluating the present program of library service and planning for its improvement, North Carolina elementary and secondary school librarians from all over the State assembled here at North Carolina College Friday and Saturday, June 9-10, in a two-day session. "The conference was sponsored by the library school staff of the North Carolina State College in cooperation with school librarians and the State Department of Public Instruction.

IN CHARGE OF CONFERENCE

Mrs. Dorothy S. Manley and Miss Eva M. Glass, instructors in the school of library science and D. E. Moore, law librarian at State, were in charge of the conference. Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas, State school library adviser, Miss Julius Amis, supervisor of rural libraries for the State Library Commission and Miss R. T. Hawkins, commission cataloguer, served as advisers and consultants at the conference.

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Among the participants, in addition to the above named, were: Miss Marion Cordice, art instructor at the college, who demonstrated practical publicity methods for libraries; Mrs. Bettie B. Preer, librarian of Highland High School in Gastonia; Mrs. Ray N. Moore, librarian, Hillside High School, Durham; Mrs. Helen M. Peacock, librarian, Chapel Hill High School; Miss E. Beatrice Riggs, librarian, Price High School, Salisbury; and Dr. Susan Grey Akers, dean of the University of North Carolina School of Library science.

6-24-44

Librarians attending the conference included: Mrs. Willard B. Barnes, High Point-- Mrs. Mary R. Hall, Asheville; Mrs. Dorothy M. Smith Wilmington; Mrs. Viola T. Bishop, Rick Square; Mrs. Belle D. McCorkle, Winston-Salem; Mrs. E. D. Daniels, Washington; Miss Rosena Haygood, Charlotte; Mrs. Ruby T. Hester(Roxboro; Miss Beatrice Lomax, Reidsville; Miss M. E. Riddick, Charlotte; Mrs. Margaret J. Simmons(High Point; Miss Arcelia Spivey, Spring Hope; Miss Ruth D. Wilson, Graham; Mrs. Corine Thomas, Salisbury; Mrs. Anna Broughton, Tampa, Fla.; Miss Lucille Bingham, Lexington; Mrs. Janie Wheeler, Durham; Miss Lula Blue, Raiford; Miss T. W. Tuck, Dunn; Mrs. M. L. Duckett, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Joyce McLendon, Mt. Olive; Miss Nettie McNeil,, Fayetteville; Miss Jonathan Isley, Charlotte; Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, Raleigh; Mrs. Wilma M. Hasty, Southern Pines; Mrs. I. C. Milton, Laurinburg; Mrs. J. J. Yancey, Miss B. G. Pretty Sanford; Miss Mabel Davis, Wise; Miss Dorothy Andrews, Winston-Salem.

18x-1944

South Carolina

South Carolina College Deans Deplore Action Of Legislature

Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va.

4-29-44

DENMARK, S. C. — Near the close of the session of the association of presidents, deans and registrars of Negro colleges of South Carolina at Voorhees Junior College a statement deploring the call of the special session of the South Carolina legislature to insure white supremacy in South Carolina was unanimously indorsed.

The statement as formulated, adopted and sent to the governor and president of the assembly, was as follows:

"We view with alarm the anxiety apprehensions and fears which have caused our state to call into extra session the legislature of our commonwealth. There can be no gainsaying the fact that this very act will go a long way in accentuating the tension between the races at a time when sane and rational thinking is more necessary than ever before.

4-29-44

"The thoughtful and sane citizens of both races in this state realize that such fears are unwarranted and unfounded. We are convinced that the principles and ideals of democracy and Christianity for which the members of all races and nations of the civilized world are fighting and dying are the ends for which we strive in this state.

"If this is true it is difficult to understand why the organized agencies of our state could not develop and put into operation a machinery by which the rights of all citizens might be guaranteed under the law.

"As long as one group uses its powers and prerogatives to prevent the other group from realizing its manhood rights and assuming its manhood obligations we can not expect to live the kind of cooperative, peaceful progressive life which is the birthright of every person in a free society."

SPEAKERS INCLUDED

Dean I. M. A. Myers, Allen University, Columbia; Miss Lulu B. Bryant, Mather Academy, Camden, and J. B. White, director of the division of certification, South Carolina department of education.

Dean K. W. Green, S. C. State College, Orangeburg, presided. Other officers include vice-president, R. L. Peguese, registrar, Allen University, Columbia; and secretary-treasurer, T. H. Moore, dean, Voorhees School.

4-29-44

Colleges represented at the sessions were Allen University and Benedict College, Columbia, Claflin College and S. C. State College, Orangeburg, Morris College, Sumter, Clinton Jr. College, Rock Hill and Voorhees Jr. College.

18x-1944

Alabama

Committee Will Study Means To Raise Negro Education Standards

arch 31, 1944

Birmingham, Ala., News

Creation of a committee from within its own ranks to study and then recommend to the executive committee of A. E. A. means by which it can assist in raising standards of education in Alabama for Negroes, was voted at the meeting of the Association of School Administrators Thursday morning.

The committee's recommendation followed an address by E. G. McGehee, of the State Department of Education, who discussed the state's educational program for Negroes, in which he pointed out the lack of opportunity the race has to enjoy benefits of the experience and training of the white educators. The committee, to be named at a later date, will be assigned to survey the weaknesses, both in physical and instructional equipment of the Negro educational program, and will recommend to the A. E. A. executive committee the creation of some device through which there can be closer, mutual cooperation between the leaders in both races.

Dr. Paul Irvine, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, urged the importance of public relations in promoting better understanding of schools and cooperation with their programs.

The meeting, earlier addressed by Sen. Lister H. Hill and his political opponent, James A. Simpson, was conducted by E. W. Mellown. The group, after the addresses, passed a resolution endorsing the Hill-Thomas bill, providing federal aid to education.

Officers elected for next year are L. G. Walker, superintendent of Perry County schools, president; E. E. Cox, superintendent of city schools, Guntersville, vice president, and Dr. W. W. Hill, assistant superintendent of Jefferson County schools, secretary.

Ala. State Teachers Ass'n Officials Hold Meet With State Supt. E. B. Norton

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga

2-16-44

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS) — A delegation from the education commission and the citizens committee of the Alabama State Teachers Association conferred with Dr. E. B. Norton, state supervisor of the Alabama Board of Education here Saturday afternoon.

Dr. T. S. Jackson, Talladega College teacher and president of the A. S. T. A. was spokesman for the group which included S. J. Bennett, manager of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.; E. J. Oliver, principal of Fairfield Industrial High School; P. D. Jackson, principal of the Council elementary school and Emory O. Jackson, WORLD editor, all of Birmingham, and Mrs. Zelia Evans Jeanes supervisor of Shelby County, of Columbiana, Ala. E. G. McGhee, state director of Negro education, sat in on the discussion.

The conference lasted for two hours and 45 minutes during which the ASTA group and Dr. Norton took up questions pertinent to the improvement of Negro education in Alabama.

State Teachers Association To Meet Here March 30-31

Advertiser-Montgomery, Ala.

3-26-44

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Alabama State Teachers Association will be held at the State Teachers College next Thursday and Friday, March 30-31, and will have as its theme, "Teaching Negro Pupils to Understand and Meet the Problems of Human Relationships."

The meeting of the teachers association here at the college will mark the fourth straight weekend that some state meeting was held here. Previously there were the State High School Basketball Tournament, the Student Christian Conference, and the Girl Reserves and Faculty Advisers conference of the present weekend. Meeting at the same time as the association will be the institute for School Librarians and Teacher-Librarians which will have its initial sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the coming of the teachers.

3 General Sessions

Three general sessions of the association will meet Thursday and two others Friday. A first session at 10:00 a.m. Thursday will hear Dr. St. Elmo Brady in a science feature, the second at 2:00 p.m. features a symposium, and the third at 8:00 p.m., an address by Dr. Guy B. Johnson. Butler A. Jones of Talladega College, Louis E. Burnham of the Negro Youth Congress, Dr. Brady of Fisk University, and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University will be heard on the symposium on the conference theme. Departmental sessions will begin at 9:00 a.m. Friday with a 2:00 p.m. session devoted to business and a memorial service following. Final session of the meet will be the annual guest musical from State Teachers College faculty representatives. 3-26-44

Starting with an acquaintance reception on Tuesday night, the institute for librarians will have two department sessions Wednesday and a public program Wednesday night, a series of individual conferences Thursday morning and Friday morning and a departmental session of the State Teachers Association also on Friday morning. Some 25 or 35 teacher-librarians are expected to attend the conference. Miss Hallie Beacham Brooks of Atlanta University School of Library Science, and Miss Fannie Schmidt, Mr. E. G. McGhee, and Mrs. J. L. Blair of the State Department of Education are guest participants in this conference.

Ala. Teachers Hit Appeal To Prejudice

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

4-5-44

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(S N S)—The Alabama State Teachers Association in its closing session here Friday afternoon in Tullibody Hall, State Teachers College went on record deploring "the increasing appeal to racial prejudice in some current national and state legislative discussions and political campaigns in the unfortunate effort to use the already disadvantaged Negro for propaganda purposes in a manner which is most unwholesome both for our Southern region and for our nation which becomes most damaging in this period of world crisis when the United States is called upon to lead the world to a better status of human relationships as the only way through which war will thus become outlawed."

Human relationships were the kernel of all the departmental and assembly programs during the convention. 4-5-44

The following officers were elected: Charles G. Orr of Tuscaloosa, president; Mrs. Mary E. Plump of Clanton, vice-president; Robert C. Hatch of Montgomery, executive secretary; J. H. Gilchrist of Tuscumbia, treasurer; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Montgomery, research secretary and G. E. Powell of Mobile, executive committee.

Mr. Hatch in his report showed that there were 4,392 paid members in the ASTA, an increase of 391 over 1943. President-Elect Orr revealed in his report that in a few Black Belt counties through the work of his committee Negroes were being enfranchised for the first time since reconstruction. E. O. Jackson reported for the education commission.

Dr. Guy Johnson,, director of the Southern Regional Council, spoke to the convention Thursday night on what he called "trends and danger spots in dealing with Negro youth today and tomorrow."

He listed them as follows: 1. tend to want to throw off influences and values of older generation. 2. Seek compensation by copying worst features of American civilization. 3. conspicuous presumption, social climbing, big parties and splurging. 4. Developing a cynicism about white people. Try to place all the blame on the white man for the Negro's condition. 5. Prone to set-up a sterotype about the white man in the Negro newspapers. 6. Tend to believe in miraculous solutions of the race problem. Such as let the Federal Government do it or the New Deal 7. Passing new laws to abolish this and abolish that. This is a sign, the speaker said that the Negro has become thoroughly frustrated and cynical 8. Tendency to defame and tear down leaders (white liberals) who have lived here in the South and done their best. And to brand their own leaders who advocate patience and understanding "uncle Tom's hypocrites and traitors." 4-5-44

Mr. Johnson listed the following suggested approaches: (1) Develop a philosophy of life (2) believe in yourself, people and background (3) think habitually about great grandchildren (4) teach the pupils to study people, develop a sense of humor and to see another's fine points (6) urge him to take part in civic affairs as much and as often as possible (7) Use more of the opportunities that they already have.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS

4-5-44

Resolutions endorsing federal-aid to education, civilian pilot training and post-war educational opportunities with adequate safeguards for the Negro soldiers and Negro institutions. It commended the 1943 session of the State Legislature, the Governor, State Department and other associated officials for increased financial support to Negro education, the school lunch program, the rational approach to the problems of racial and human relationships. It deplored the disproportionately-limited use made of Negro colleges in the various Army and Navy specialized programs. It agreed to put from $1000 to $1500 in war bonds.

Artist night was held Friday night and an entertainment Thursday night in the college gym.

The resolution commending the "expressed intention of the survey in Alabama to take special note of education for Negroes" came to fruition when the Alabama Education Association (white) meeting in Birmingham, adopted a resolution to accomplish that much.

THE TIP-OFF

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(S N S)—A new convention machine, obviously tinged with the thinking of President H. C. Trenholm, of State Teachers College, rose to power during the annual session of the A. S. T. A. here last week-end. I'll try to reward you with what I regard as the ideas of Mr. Trenholm in another dispatch, and show how they dominated important portions of convention legislation. 4-4-44

Robert Hatch of State Teachers College (on study leave) and executive secretary of the association. McDonald Hughes, re-elected president of the principals group and principal of the Sumter County Training School, T. J. Perry, principal of Dothan High and W. J. Moore, principal of Lewis school, Birmingham, were the leading figures in the upsurged that placed Prof. C. W. Orr, principal of the Tuscaloosa Industrial High School into the presidency.

It was beautiful to see the machine maneuver out of tough spot. T. R. Speigner, fellow townsmen of Mr. Orr and opponent, was badly beaten after being favored by what appeared to be capable slate-makers and the nominating committee.

Both of these men had been campaigning for the office. Prof. Orr came to the association with an attractive report on voting. He disclosed that he had done an admirable job within his own school. Mr. Speigner had neither a well organized campaign nor an appealing record. The night before the election I was tipped-off that the new machine would "pull a surprise." It was. Mr. Orr beat his opponent 275 to 65 the next afternoon. 4-4-44

Dr. . W. Nicholson and Dr. T. S. Jackson, the retiring president, had been elevated from commission heads to the presidency. Both boosted good records in these capacities. Both had been chairman of the education commissions.

For a long time the association felt that is was necessary to select a man from a private school to head the ASTA during the salary equalization fight. Now comes the vote fight and a public school man tops the association.

I read into these events three things. It is no longer felt that the salary-parity fight is a dangerous fight. Or that the private school leaders are no braver than those in a public school. After all, will it not have to be a public school man who becomes litigant in this fight? Since Mr. Speigner seemed to have regarded himself as the spiritual spearhead of the fight, it was a reaction to the feeling that too little progress had been made in the case now pending in Jefferson county.

To illustrate the point, I cite my observations contained in a memorandum to Attorney Arthur D. Shores, secretary of the education commission, in which I said, in part:

"There seems to be a feeling among the teachers that the commission is not active enough on behalf of salary equalization. They seem to be confused about the expenditures. I think that confusion grows out of the publication of the ASTA supposed-to-be mouthpiece for the commission." 4-4-44

A great deal of the news content of the publication has not been relevant equalization propaganda. The material frequently represents matter purely of importance to an association as such. The post of this is paraded before the teachers with their being little propaganda.

Avoid Emotional Ideas On Race Problem - Brady

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga
3-31-44

Fisk Professor Is Heard By Ala. Teachers

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY ,Ala. — (SNS) — Advocating 'a sound scientific approach, rather than those of emotion, sentiment and idealism," Dr. St. Elmo Brady of Fisk University, Nashville, declared that the ruling group made the mistake of trying to "substitute benevolent paternalism for economic justice to the Negro people."

Hiss speech came on Thursday morning during the meeting of the Alabama Science Association which opened the 62nd annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association in a two-day session in Tullibody Hall of the State Teachers' College.

Dr. Brady indicated that the evils of segregation created a 'blind circle" in the life of a people. He added that "the Negro reacts as he does largely because he is left to make his way in the polluted backwaters of discrimination and is never free to go into the main stream of human progress."

The association's theme, "Teaching Negro Pupils to Understand and Meet the Problems of Human Relations," was discussed by Butler A. Jones of Talladega college, Louis Burnham of Birmingham and Dr Brady in a symposium that afternoon. It was a frank facing of the race problem with concrete and significant ideas and suggestions being offered as working points.

Dr. Guy Johnson of the Southern Regional Council spoke on the Thursday night program. His speech dealt with the council's ideas of approaching the critical race problem in the South.

Thursday's program, seemed to be a definite forecast that the A. S. T. A. woud make better human relations one of its basic objectives to rank on parity with its vote and salary equalization program now in operation. 3-31-44

President T. S. Jackson, who retires Friday night presided at the first general session Thursday with T. J. Perry of Dothan in the chair at the afternoon meeting. Vice President T. R. Speigner of Tuscaloosa presided at the Thursday night meeting. Mr. Speigner has strong booking for the presidency of the association and is favored to win.

Every session is well attended with there being an unprecedented interest in the theme. Prof. J. R. Wingfield of the reform school sounded the spirit of this meeting when in his fervent prayer he invoked God to "continue the urge to go forward." As one symposium speaker put it, the people must be taught "essential equality of all men, including the Negro."

State Teachers Voice Plea To Legislators For Equal Salaries

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga

Equal School Facilities Are Also Demanded

4-14-44

A plea to members of the Georgia legislature to provide equal salaries for Negro teachers and equality of educational opportunity for Negro school children will be made at the next session, it was decided Thursday as the annual session of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Asociation opened at Clark College.

The suggestion that an appeal be made to the legislators was encouched in resolutions adopted by the body after they had been read by Dr. Alphonse Elder, of Atlanta University, who served as chairman of the resolutions committee.

SEEK EQUAL PAY

"In keeping with the obligation to make proposals to the elected representatives of the people," the resolution read, "we, the teachers of Negro children in the public schools of Georgia, submit to the members of the General Asembly of the State of Georgia our beliefs with regard to the practice in the state of differentiating between the salaries of white and Negro teachers.

"We feel (1) that you know that the practice of paying Negro teachers less than white teachers for equal training and service is a denial in practice of the principle of equality of opportunty for all; (2) that the continuation of this policy under the present conditions of public enlightenment has a demoralizing effect both upon the victims and the perpetrators; and (3) that the practice on the part of the state of paying Negro teachers less than white teachers for no other reason than the fact that they are Negroes is tantamount to an endorsement of the principles of slave labor. 4-14-44

"We are fighting now in different parts of the world for freedom and equality or all," the resolution continued, "We therefore have the obligation now to provide substance to the ideals for which we are fighting. It is in this spirit that we, the Negro teachers in Georgia respectfully and earnestly request for the good of all that the salary differential between white and Negro teachers in the state be eliminated by the elected representatives of the people."

CAN PROVE SINCERITY

Decrying the inequalities which exist in Georgia in the matter of of educational opportunities, the association in its resolutions said: "During these times when we, with our allies throughout the world, are struggling to secure and maintain the four freedoms for all people, we, the teachers of Negro children in Georgia, feel that no better first steps in establishing evidence of the sincerity of purpose can be taken than those steps toward providing equality of educational opportunities among the races in our state." 4-14-44

Pointing out that approximately $57 annually is expended by the state for the education of each white child, while only $17 is appropriated for each Negro child, the resolutions pointed out that Negro children are struggling against hopeless odds.

"If the false theory of superiority of races which our enemies would have us believe were true, there would still be no race of people on earth whatever their claim of superiority that could overcome the proportional impoverishment in the school environment in which Negroes are struggling," the resolution read.

DIFFERENCE GREAT

"Perhaps the greatest difference," it continued, "in provisions for educational opportunities between the races in the state may be found in the areas classified as auxiliary agencies.

"An examination of annual report of the Department of Education for year ending June, 1942, revealed that the expenditure for white schools was, as compared with the expenditure for Negro schools, was forty-three time greater for transportation, twenty-one times greater for libraries seventeen times greater for health services, nine times greater fo school activities, and thirty-eigh times greater for other auxiliar agencies.

"These differences become significant when it is known that th enrollment in white schools for th period was less than twice the enrollment in Negro schools.

"In view of the above conditions, it is the opinion of this body," the association said, "that the proportional impoverishment of the educatonal opportunities for Negro children in the state is inconsistent with the principles of equality of educational opportunities for all; that 4-14-44

RESULTS IN LOSS

"(2) The lack of adequate educational facilities in schools in the state, partcularly in Negro schools, results annually in a great loss in human resources and the productive capacity of the people; that

"(3) Provisions for training of Negro youth at the high school level should be greatly increased and that correspondingly greater emphasis should be placed upon providing opportunities for experiences at the elementary school level which will increase the holding power of the lower school; that

"(4) Consolidation of small Negro schools should be encouraged, thus making possible a greater degree of diversity in the schools' programs and that as soon as possible transportation facilities should be provided proportional to the consolidation efforts."

Departmental meetings are to begin this morning when specialized groups of teachers will discuss problems in their respective fields. A panel discussion on "What Are Citizenship Handicaps of Negroes in Georgia? What Can Be Done About Them?" is scheduled for three o'clock today at Davage Chapel, Clark College. Members of the panel wll be J. W. Dobbs, president, Atlanta Ciivc and Political League; the Rev. M. L. King, pastor, Ebenezer Baptist church, and R. E. Cureton, head, Department of Social Science, Washington High School, all of Atlanta. 4-14-44

The anual address of the association's president, I. E. Washington, of Augusta, and an address, "Economic Significance of Teachers" by Attorney A. T. Walden of Atlanta, are to feature the Friday night session scheduled for Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

Teachers Hear Guy Johnson

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

4-14-44

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

Thousands of edcuators filled Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, Thursday evening to witness the first public session of the Georgia State and Educational Association, which began its two-day meeting with the delegate assembly at Clark College three hours earlier.

I. E. Washington, principal of the C. T. Walker Junior High school and state president, presided over the meeting.

John P. Whittaker, registrar of Atlanta university, spoke at length concerning "Scouting." Urging that the teachers in Georgia give more attention to the program, the well known educator emphasized the various phases of activities which go to develop the pupils.

Wallace V. Jackson, librarian of Atlanta university, introduced Mrs. Mary Jones, representative of the State deparment of School Libraries, who gave vital points concerning books, particularly text books, magazines and various problems which concern the teachers and students in Georgia.

"Teach the students to make use of the wide range of materials, which are available for them and see that they are used in classes," she urged. 4-14-44

The main address was delivered by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive Director for the Southern Regional Interracial Council.

"The South is a problem," excalimed Dr. Johnson, whose enriched experience has resulted in this thought reviewing the economic conditions of the Negroes for many years, he cited many instances, which proved that the Negro has not been as thoughtful of the wealth, which lies before him.

He concluded by saying that he are on the march and if the educators of the state of Georgia would teach the children to be understanding and alert to problems and do their solutions, he felt sure that both white and colored alike in the next twenty-five years would produce a better South.

"Cooperation, he exclaimed, is the keynote."

At the close of the Program ,Dr. H. M. Bond, editor of The Herald official publication of the Association, made an appeal for hearty cooperation on the part of persons handling the Herald and urged the teachers to become members of the American Teachers Association, whose organization was represented by Proessor T. T. Brooks.

The Negro National Anthem closed the interesting program.

Salary Battle Must Start Now, Teachers Told

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

4-15-44

Attorney Walden Urges Action Be Started At Once

By S. GRACE BRADLEY

"The equalization of teachers' salaries is of immense economic significance to you for you cannot do your full duty to pupils nor to yourself when your compensaton is insufficient to assure you the reasonable comforts of life," exclaimed Attorney A. T. Walden, prominent in civic and religious affairs in the state, as he delivered the main address to the thousands of teachers in their final session at Sisters Chapel Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

"Your compensation should be sufficient to afford some time for meditation, contemplation and reflection and some time for continuous study, growth and development," he expounded.

Round after round of applause greeted the eloquent speaker's sounding of the keynote, denoting that the teachers should not be haunted by the ever-present thought of his material inadequacy.

PAY PARTY NEEDED

"Negro teachers," he added, "should be compensated on the same basis as other teachers with similar salaries with similar qualifications, training and experience."

Before revewing the situation in Georgia today, Atty. Walden emphasized the fact that we owe it to ourselves as well as the pupils to leave nothing undone to improve the economic status of the thousands of teachers.

Pleading to the large assembly of teachers from all sections of Georgia and many from adjoining states, who came for the meetings, the well known civic worker and lawyer stated that the teachers should cooperate and fight for the things which should be ours by every lawful and legitimate means. 4-15-44

The president's address was full of commendations of many of the teachers throughout Georgia, who worked during the year under unfavorable circumstances.

Speaking of the men and women who have answered the call, the youthful president stated that since 1941 more than 4,000 teachers have left the field of education in the state of Georgia alone. While this has weakened the educational set-up, the teachers who have remained have done a good job in spite of lack of experience.

HARPER PRAISED

Asking for a sound, Christian, democratic educational system, he admonishde the teachers and urged them to continue to do an excellent job in spite of the salaries.

C. L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association, received great ovation as the president referred to his loyal, faithful and efficient service and support. "He is a veritable foundation upon which the work of the association has been carried forward. 4-15-44

Others who have rendered efficient service and have been great inspiration to the administration, President Washington added, are Dr. Aaron A. Brown, Prof. E. J.

Granberry, the board of directors and Dr. H. M. Bond, editor of The Herald, official magazine of the body.

Referring to the theme of the convention, "Education for Living in a Democracy," Mr. Washington spoke of the crucial period in which we are living and although handicapped in large measures, stated that the teachers would maintain the sense of patriotism and assume the great task before them.

GRANBERRY PRESIDES

Loud applause followed the timely and informational addresses which climaxed with the statement that there are nearly 6,000 teachers enrolled in the organization.

E. J. Granberry, vice president of the Association, presided over the program, which was history-making.

Invocation was offered by Rev. B. L. Davis, pastor of Liberty Baptist Church. 4-15-44

Music was rendered by the Atlanta-Spelman Morehouse chorus, Clark chorus, the Booker T. Washington High School band, David T. Howard band and the Washington High School Glee Club.

Benediction was announced by Rev. David Norris, pastor of Flipper Temple AME church.

Teachers Hear Discussion On Citizenship

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Dobbs, King, Cureton, Griffin Speak On Panel

4-15-44

"What Are Citizenship Handicaps of Negroes in Georgia; What Can Be Done About Them?" was the topic for one of several panel discussions conducted Friday afternoon in Davage Auditorium of Clark College, all held in connection with the annual sessions of the Georgia State Teachers and Education association.

Presiding at this particular discussion was Dr. Ira De Reid, professor of Sociology at Atlanta University, and serving as members of the panel were John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League; John A. Griffin, professor of Economics at the Georgia School of Technology; Rev. M. L. King, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church, Atlanta, and R. E. Cureton, head of the department of Social Science at the Booker T. Washington High School of Atlanta.

NOT MANY VOTERS

During Mr. Dobbs' discussion on the panel, he pointed out that there were nearly a million and a quarter Negro resident of Georgia, and out of this number, there were about 10,000 qualified voters. He stated that Fulton county (Atlanta), had the most registered voters, less than 8,000 in number, and that some counties of the state showed no Negro voters.

Listed by Mr. Dobbs as handicaps to citizenship to Negroes were: 4-15-44

(1) Lack of an adequate education. (2) Lack of interest on the part of Negroes to more fully assert themselves. (3) Fear of violence from whites. (4 The poll tax, and (5) The white primary laws which have barred Negroes from voting in them.

Mr. Griffin stated that the main problem today as regarding Negroes as well as whites, was concerned with the basic business of developing a sense of citizenship in its broadest tearm. He listed as handicaps: (1) The lack of conception of what citizenship really is, with so many not even knowing the meaning of the term. (2) Lack of the sense of feeling of the many things denied them. (3) Lack of independent thinking, which encouched the inability to discriminate, eliminate and evacuate

Deinal of political rights was listed as number one handicap by Rev. King, who followed with "poor schooling and school facilities, the denial of constitutional rights, fear, and the denial of the ballot through various means. Mr. Cureton followed and pointed out that the main handicap was traditional thinking of the south, the fact that many are still mindful of the slave question in some areas, which is a great handicap, the denial of participation in political and voting matters, the lack of educational opportunities and economic domination in the south.

MANY ENTER, FEW FINISH

Mr. Cureton said that there are 90,000 children entering school each school term, with less than 9,000 completing their eighth grade work. He, along with the other speakers, urged that a greater justice must be sought, and following a general discussion which was led by Dr. Reid, some of the remedies and solutions to these various problems were given. 4-15-44

Some of these were listed as a greater and larger interest in registering for voting privleges, better housng facltes, better health and educational opportunities, a more sympathetic assistance from those in authority of government in the various communities, better social legislation for Negroes, which would include better pay, larger and better schools, parks, palygrounds, and in the main, as Dr. Reid said, a basic constitutional document need in Georgia. Outside capital was mentioned as sought by the souht through the years, but that there has always come resentment when those who expended large sums in developing the area, and the federal government as well, made attempts to improve the section by bettering the status of the Negro.

Sever[illegible] hundreds teachers sat in on the panel, as well as the several other panels and symposiums.

The Task Ahead For Teachers

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 4-16-44

The annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association ended in Atlanta last Friday. Gathered from virtually every corner of the state, the two-day meet considered the general theme "Education for Living in a Democratic World." Perhaps no topic could have been of more timely interest to Negroes, either at home or on the fighting fronts of the world. Indeed no topic presents a greater challenge to our teachers, charged with educating and training our youth.

With reason and with moderation, the teachers voiced a plea to members of the Georgia legislature to provide equal salaries for themselves and equal educational opportunities for Negro children. "We feel that you know," said the resolutions, "that the practice of paying Negro teachers less than white teachers for equal training and service is a denial in practice of the principle of equality in opportunity for all; that the continuation of this policy under the present conditions of public enlightenment has a demoralizing effect, both upon the victims and upon the perpetrators. We therefore have the obligation now to provide substance to the ideals for which we are fighting. It is in this spirit that we, the Negro teachers in Georgia respectfully and earnestly request for the good of all that the salary differential between white and Negro teachers be eliminated by the elected representatives of the people."

Every sound and reasonable person would concede the logic of the teachers' position. They need better salaries and the children need greater educational facilities. And as great as these needs are, the greatest injustice in the double-standard arrangement is the spiritual hurt which comes to teachers in contemplating the ugly fact that the state places a lower estimate upon her as a public servant than it places upon a white teacher, with similar education, fitness and experience. Psychologically, it is even worse to practice discrimination of the sort we find here, between the educational facilities and opportunities for our colored and white children. 4-16-44

Negro teachers of the state will of course, continue to strive to eradicate these grave discrepancies. Citizens of the state will join them in the effort. But as great as may be that struggle, greater still is the solemn obligation which rests upon each of them to give meaning and substance to the recent Supreme Court decision, outlawing the Democratic White Primary. Now, as never before, it is their task, not only to teach citizenship theory, but to deal with its practical application in their every - day community activity.

18x-1944

Indiana

Negroes, Whites to Work Together in New PTO

Bee-Chicago, Ill

3-5-44

18

GARY, Ind.—In an action unmatched in the history of Gary, a group of parents, Negroes and white together, decided last Friday night to organize a PTA to represent the entire patronage of Froebel school. White patrons were present and placed three members of their group on the nominating committee, the sole committee activated by the meeting. Rev. D. G. Lewis, selected in an early November meeting, will serve as chairman of th committee, which has scheduled a meeting next Tuesday at Froebel school.

Called together in a general invitation to patrons of the school by a committee organized in a November meeting by a group of Negro parents who had refused to countenance a separated Negro group, the gathering on Friday included, according toRev. Lewis, several members of the discriminatory PTO. The PTO has gone on record as not desiring the membership of Negro patrons. Julius Dansch, much reported in these columns, is the president of the PTO.

The committee responsible for the invitations to the mixed meeting included R. A. Nuzum and F. S. Albright, school officials, and Mrs. Thelma Marshall, community representative. According to Rev. Lewis, Dansch received a special invitation through the mails to Friday's mixed meeting. The invitation was forwarded personally by Nuzum upon the request of the special committee. Dansch did not appear.

The group threatened disintegration at one point in the proceedings when a body of white patrons rose and walked out. Rev. Lewis did not care to discuss this incident with the reporter. However, inquiry in other quarters revealed that the exodus was apparently precipitated by verbal disagreement between two of the patrons. 3-5-44

Shortly after a Negro patron refuted the testimony of a white patron to the effect that Negro parents had not in September shown an interest in a parents' organization, the white group left. However, a considerable number of whites refused to be stampeded by this precipitate action.

Among the proposals considered by the meeting were two, each sponsored by a member of the race-group concerned, urging organization of separated parent groups.

The nominating committee selected Friday is divided evenly between the two races, with the presidency going to Rev. Lewis. The members are: Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Lucille Wade and Mrs. Lucille Comer, both of Galilee Baptist Church, a Mrs. Lawrence, a Mr. Cherry (I don't guarantee the spelling), and a Mr. Nikop, the latter three whites.

18x-1944

Kentucky

Head of Florida School to Talk At Negro Education Parley

Courier-Journal-Louisville, Ky.

4-9-44

General problems of Negro education will be discussed by speakers at the sixty-eighth annual convention of the Kentucky Negro Education Association which is scheduled to open here Wednesday in Quinn Chapel of the A.M.E. Church.

The opening addresses will be made by H. E. Goodloe, Danville, president of the association, and Mrs. Anna Vivian Brown, member of the national honorary sociological fraternity, Alpha Kappa Delta, who is on the staff of the University Settlement of Cleveland. She will speak on "Colored Peoples, Prepare for Peace."

Dr. B. W. Boyle, dean of the Louisville Municipal College, will discuss "What Is the American Dilemma?" on Thursday night, sharing the platform with Dr. William H. Gray, president of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute and former director of the demonstration school at Southern University. Dr. Gray will speak on "Educational Engineering for a Postwar Society."

Speakers on Thursday will include William Pickens, Washington, chief of the Treasury Department's Interracial Division; Robert E. Black, executive secretary of the Louisville Urban League; Arville Wheeler, superintendent of the Ashland Public Schools; Clarence R. Graham, librarian of the Louisville Public Library; Dr. George N. Redd, Fisk University; Mrs. Beneva H. Bell, graduate of the departments of education at the University of Cincinnati and Indiana University and a former critic teacher at Kentucky State College. 4-9-44

Officers will be elected Friday. There are three candidates for president — Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington; William M. Cummings, Pikeville, and W. O. Nuckrolls, Providence.

Learning Of Trades Urged By Speaker Before Ky. Teachers

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

Says Colleges Should Open Industry Dep'ts

-4-20-44

FRANKFORT, Ky. — (ANP) — "There will always be need for people who can do things," Mrs. Anna Vivian Brown, Cleveland, told the Kentucky Negro Education association Thursday at a four-day convention at Quinn Chapel church. Profoundly believing a trade school department an essential in Negro colleges, the speaker declared that if the Negro prepares himself, he will not have to ask for what he wants — he can buy it.

Mrs. Brown, a graduate of New York University, shared the speaker's platform with H. E. Goodloe, Danville KNEA president.

"I am sick and tired of hearing philosophizing about this and about that and not being able to produce one thing in this country," she declared. "It's all very well for me to say to the employer, 'you must hire Negroes; you must not discriminate.' Then he says 'I have room for 20 of your people. Can you get them?' The answer too often is 'No.'"

She said she was glad to hear the glee club of the Madison St. Junior high school sing something besides "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen." We do not need to advertise that any longer," she criticized. "If your face is black, you have seen trouble and everybody knows it. Let our children learn to sing about the birds, the sky and the sea and the things God put here for all to enjoy, regardless of color." 4-20-44

Goodloe said that now is the time to plan for the post war period, especially since the Negro is the last to be hired and the first to be fired. The time is now at hand, Goodloe declared, "for democracy to be practiced in its fullest extent and it is a certainty that equal opportunities in education will never be obtained by the jim crow route.

Negro Teachers Association Backs Willis School-Fund Plan

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. 5-28-44

Frankfort, Ky., May 27 (AP)—Directors of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, representing 1,500 Negro teachers, appealed today to legislators to "work together" in the interest of passing school appropriations "as recommended by the Governor."

Advantages of a constitutional amendment changing the Kentucky Legislature from two houses to one are cited by A. A. Bowmar on the Editorial Page.

Adjourned Until Wednesday.

Lt. Gov. Kenneth Tuggle, president of the Senate, announced receipt of a telegram from Lucy Hart Smith, Lexington, president of the K.N.E.A., urging, on behalf of the association, action "to assure opportunity for every Kentucky child, including the Negro children of the state."

The special session is in adjournment until 8 p.m. Wednesday, having voted yesterday to adjourn over the week end and Decoration Day.

Tuggle, absent from sessions yesterday and Thursday, said he left names of members he selected to present a Senate petition calling on the Governor to enlarge the special call with Senator Ira See, Louisa Republican, and that he could not explain why the committee was not announced. 5-28-44

Governor Willis held up his anwer to the petition, also adopted in the House, pending its official presentation.

The Chief Executive said yesterday he expected to receive the Senate resolution Wednesday night and, if so, would release his answer to the House and Senate simultaneously.

18x-1944

Mississippi

Bishop Named Head

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Of Miss. Teachers

4-5-44

Made President

4-5-44

Prof. Edward S Bishop, principal of the High School at Corinth who was elected president of the M. A. T. C. S., in its annual meeting here last week

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—

Prof. E. S. Bishop, principal of the Corinth High School, among the most prominent of the younger group of school men of the state was elected president of the Mississippi Association of teachers in Colored Schools, at its annual meeting held at Lanier High School here last week. In one of the closest contests recorded in the history of the organization Prof. Bishop, in a run-off vote, won over Prof. I. S. Sanders, principal of Lanier High School here, by a plurality of nine votes.

In the matter of the equalization of Teachers salaries, a question of growing concern among the teachers, nothing was said or done during the meeting. It was regarded as significant, by observers however, that the sum of $1500.00 was set aside as a "reserve fund." It being freely discussed and being the concrete evidence that plans are being made for an ultimate move of much importance barring a continued improvement in salary and other matters respecting Negro education. 4-5-44

Other officers elected were: A. L. Johnson Prentise, Vice-president, Mrs. A. B. Harper, Pinola, Secretary, Miss Norweda Nichols, Biloxi Asst. Sec'y, W. F. Calbert, Philadelphia, Treasurer, Miss B. J. Lemon, Pontotoc, Registrar, Miss Ruby Ross, Lexington, Asst. Registrar, B. B. Dansby, Jackson Custodian of Journal Funds, W. W. Blackburn, Executive Secretary. 4-5-44

18x-1944 Pennsylvania

Educational Equality League Observing Twelfth Anniversary

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

4-1-44

FLOYD LOGAN, with the burning zeal of a crusader, organized the Educational Equality League twelve years ago this week in an effort to crack the well-established jim crow policies then rampant in Philadelphia's public school system.

While the organization never attracted a large membership nor received large contributions to sustain its work, the League did crack open a few doors wide enough for a semblance of democracy to get into the Philadelphia schools.

The work that has been done, the success attained is due almost exclusively to the persistency of Floyd Logan, who is always ready to fight for educational equality in Philadelphia's schools.

18x-1944

Negroes Vote $1,200 For Teacher Fight

April 7, 1944

Columbia, S. C. Record

In an animated five hour session, ending at 2:45 this morning, the House of Delegates, governing body of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, voted 80 to 3 to turn over to the South Carolina Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "immediately and at this session," $1,200 to further court action in the state toward equalization of teacher salaries.

The motion was carried after more than an hour of strategic moves by both sides of the body on the procedure of the salary issue and was offered by the Rev. H. B. Butler of Allen University after President J. T. W. Mims of the state organization had disclosed in his report that the executive committee had voted $1,000 to the New York office of the NAACP March 18. (A member of the executive committee said this afternoon that the sum was forwarded on Monday of this week. The treasurer's report listed the sum at $1,025).

Lauds NAACP

In dramatic fashion, the Rev. Butler challenged the executive committee's authority to so allocate funds without House approval but added. "The NAACP is next to the church the best organization we Negroes have. May God bless it."

He declared that the money sent would not be used entirely in South Carolina and added, "If they (executive committee) can send $1,000 of our money to New York, we certainly can give our own organization $1,200." (The sum had been set aside for legal action on the salary issue since the 1943 meeting of the House). Since the body adjourns today, the money would be turned over today if the order is obeyed.

J. S. Shanklin of Burton, vice president, presided and teamed with the Rev. J. W. Shaw of Friendship College, Rock Hill and a few others to defeat the move. After substitute motions failed and bitter accusations were hurled back and forth, the motion was carried overwhelmingly. Butler said this afternoon that an effort would be made in the session of the House which began at 2 p. m. "to put the organization in the fight all the way." He was doubtful, however, of its success.

Organization Revised

Evident re-organization of the state body appeared in the persons being boosted to vacant offices. For president, B. W. Gallman of Pendleton and James C. Parler of Orangeburg were offered. The Rev. H. B. Butler of Allen University and C. S. McIver of Summerville were campaigning for the vice presidency and Gerald T. Anderson of Florence was unopposed for the position of Delegate at Large, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of President M. F. Whittaker of S. C. State College. Secretary C. V. Bing of Allendale and treasurer, Ida E. Greene of Florence were unopposed. Voting was being conducted throughout the morning and was expected to end by mid-afternoon.

The president disclosed in his report last night that $500 the executive committee had voted last year to the National Education Association had been withheld. He gave no further explanation.

The final session of the organization will be held at Allen University tonight. Speakers include: Dr James H. Hope, state superintendent of education; O. B. Cannon president S. C. Education Association and Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president Florida State College.

Gallman Heads Negro Teachers

April 8, 1944

Columbia, S. C. Record

Officers of the Palmetto Teachers' association, elected at the convention held here yesterday at Allen University and Benedict College, include B. W. Gallman of Pendleton, president; H. B. Butler, Jr., Allen University, vice-president; Ida E. Greene of Florence, treasurer, and C. V. Bing, re-elected executive secretary.

The final session of the convention ended last night with an attendance of more than 3,000 Negro teachers from all over the state. The total membership of the association is more than 5,000.

New members elected to the executive committee were: Gerard A. Anderson of Florence, representing the state-at-large; Eli James Davis, Jr., of Barnwell, representing the second district, and J. W. Ezell of Spartanburg, for the Fourth district.

Other members of the executive committee include: J. M. A. Myers of Allen University; J. R. Bonds of North Charleston; U. S. Gallman of Newberry; S. L. Findley of Chester, and A. C. Brewer of Hartsville.

At the closing session, J. H. Hope, state superintendent of education, and O. B. Cannon, superintendent of the Newberry schools, were the speakers.

Deans Deplore Special Call To Legislature

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga

No Call For Such Fear, Statement By Officials Says

4-19-44

South Carolina

DENMARK, S. C. — (SNS) — Near the close of the session of the association of presidents, deans and registrars of Negro colleges of South Carolina meeting at Voorhees Junior college Tuesday, a statement deploring the call of the special session of the South Carolina legislature to insure white supremacy in South Carolina was unanimously endorsed.

The statement as formulated and adopted was sent to the governor and president of the assembly, was as follows:

"We view with alarm the anxiety, apprehensions and fears which have caused our state to call into extra session ~~the legislature~~ of our commonwealth. There can be no gain saying the fact that this very act will go a long way in accentuating the tension between the races at a time when sane and rational thinking is more necessary than ever before. 4-19-44

"The thoughtful and sane citizens of both races in this state realize that such fears are unwarranted and unfounded. We are convinced that the principles and ideals of democracy and Christianity for which the members of all races and nations of the civilized world are fighting and dying are the ends for which we strive in this state. If this is true, it is difficult to understand why the organized agencies of our state could not develop and put into operation a machinery by which the rights of all citizens might be guaranteed under the law.

"As long as one group uses its powers and prerogatives to prevent the other group from realizing its manhood rights and assuming its manhood obligations, we can not expect to live the kind of co-operative, peaceful, progressive life which is the birthright of every person in a free society."

Curricula problems in South Carolina in the light of the addition of the twelfth grade and post war conditions was discussed by Dean I. M. A. Myers, Allen University, Columbia, Miss Lulu B. Bryan, Mather Academy, Camden, and J. B. White, director of the division of certification, South Carolina department of Education.

Dean K. W. Green, S. C. State College, Orangeburg, presided at the sessions which were held at Voorhees School. Other officers include Vice President R. L. Peguese, Registrar, Allen University, Columbia, and Secretary-Treasurer T. H. Moore, Dean, Voorhees School,

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S. C. Teachers Give $2,200 In Pay Fight

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 4-14-44

18

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Members of the executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers' Association who paid out $2200 to the NAACP and the State Citizens Committee for the fight of equalization of Negro teachers' salaries in South Carolina at the recent annual session of the association held in Columbia April sixth and seventh. The executive committee carried out the wishes of the House of Delegates who earmarked this amount as a defense fund.

Reading from left to right, seated: President J. T. W. Mims, Clinton, S. C., 4-14-44 Vice-president J. S. Shanklin, Beauford, S. C., Executive Secretary C. V. Bing, Allendale, S. C., U. S. Gallman, Newberry, S. C., I. M. A. Myers, Columbia, S. C., M. F. Whittaker, Orangeburg, S. C., J. R. Bond, North Charleston, S. C., Mrs. Ida E. Greene, Florence, S. C. Standing, left to right; J. B. Burgess, Orangeburg, S. C., C. C. Woodson, Spartanburg, S. C., S. L. Finley, Chester, S. C., and J. E. Blanton, Denmark, S. C.

NEGROES MAKE KNOWN PLANS

News — Savannah, Ga.

IN SESSION AT SUMTER

J. M. Hinton of Columbia Re-elected State President

6-13-44

SUMTER, S. C., June 12 (AP).—A membership of 15,000 and a goal of 100,000 for the South Carolina Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was reported today by State President J. M. Hinton of Columbia, who was re-elected after being accorded a unanimous vote of confidence.

Additional local suits seeking equalization of negro teachers' salaries with those of whites; plans for obtaining a vote in Democratic primaries in the state, from which negroes are excluded by party rule, and for registering negroes for this fall's general election, and protests over the June 16 scheduled execution of a 14-year-old negro boy for murder occupied the 400 delegates at the two-day fifth annual meeting that closed with elections.

Modjeska Simkins of Columbia, a member of the state chapter's board of directors, in the principal address of the day said that "We who agitate in South Carolina are all Southern negroes being native South Carolinians."

Scoring legislative assertions that Northern agitators had "incited and agitated the negroes," she said:

"The insults, the sneers, the demagoguery, the utter disregard of the rights of citizens and free men for negroes in South Carolina, the short-sightedness of many of South Carolina's own politicians and their feigned or perhaps conscientious beliefs that we shall continue to take it all lying down form a composite source of agitation. . . .

"The supremacy of human rights where men of color shall be crowned with glory on merit alone is our goal."

Editor Roy Wilkins of "The Crisis," N. A. A. C. P. official publication, told the delegates yesterday that plans were to seek an injunction against state aid funds for schools, if several local salary suits were successful, in an effort to force equalization of negroes' salaries with those of white teachers.

A protest on the electrocution of George Stinney, 14, of Alcolu, scheduled for Friday, was telegraphed to Gov. Olin D. Johnston. Stinney was indicted for the bludgeon killing of two young white girls, aged 8 and 11, but was tried and convicted on only one indictment. The Governor has declined to intervene. 6-13-44

A request from the recently-organized Progressive (negro) Democratic Party of South Carolina that negroes be given representation on the South Carolina Democratic party's delegation to the national convention at Chicago July 19 was refused by the state Democratic convention.

Plans of the Progressive Party to send a full delegation to Chicago to contest the Democratic party's delegation were discussed.

8x-1944

Texas

State Educational Conference To Convene At P. V. March 10

Informer Houston, Texas 1-29-44

By NAPOLEON B. EDWARD

PRAIRIE VIEW—The State Educational Conference will convene at Prairie View college March 10. The general theme of the conference as reported by Dr. Henry Allen Bullock, professor of sociology is: Readjustments of the Texas Negro Family Made Necessary by the Emergency of War.

Commenting further on the plans for the conference, Dr. Bullock among other things said: "On the basis of investigations invloving several hundred Negro families in Texas, effort will be made to show the changes that have taken place in various aspects of the Texas Negro family as a result of the influence of the war upon them. Emphasis will be placed on such changes as have occurred in the mobility, nature of personnel, and economic functions of the family. Also, there will be made an attempt to indicate the various crises that Negro families have experienced as a result of the war. Those interracial crises that may have arisen will be treated on the basis of a comparison of attitudes of white and Negro college students of Texas as they pertain to interracial problems incidental to war and postwar planning."

The Educational Conference was founded at the college in 1929 by Principal W. R. Banks and has met each succeeding year. Each year, statistics and data are collected and compiled relating to some phases of racial and interracial life and interest in the state and nation. This year the same enlightened discussions and interest will be manifest in scientific illustrations and analysis of the many issues drawn out and incident to the general topical theme.

It is reported that the attendance will be upwards of that last year, educators and leaders coming from all sections of the state.

18x-1944

Virginia

Jackson

The Virginia State Teachers Association

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

ONE of the most influential organizations in the field of education in the South today, and one of the most important in the life of the Negro, is the Virginia State Teachers' Association. Every Southern state has a Negro state teachers' association, but it is doubtful if any of them have attained the preeminence held by the Virginia body. Every Southern state likewise has a white state teachers' association; but even in this instance, the Negro association of Virginia, in some of its offerings, does not suffer greatly by comparison. I make these assertions upon the testimony of many observers of the Negro associations in other states, and upon the testimony of members of the white association in Virginia.

DR. JACKSON

6-3-44

Teachers' associations, like medical and dental associations, exist to advance the professional standing and professional welfare of its members. In this respect the Virginia State Teachers Association has followed the pattern of all teachers' associations, but it has done so with perhaps greater success. The magazine of the Association, the "Teachers Bulletin," is generally conceded to be one of the best edited among all similar publications in the South; and the annual three-day convention of the body at Thanksgiving time affords a well planned, diversified program hardly excelled anywhere.

The magazine brings to the teachers of the Association many helpful articles on such topics as school administration, school supervision, elementary education, and secondary education; while the annual convention, with its array of authoritative speakers and round table discussions, furnishes them the inspiration needed by all professional workers.

SERVES NEEDS OF MEMBERS

Always on the alert, the Virginia State Teachers Association seeks to serve the needs of its members professionally by providing secretaries through whose offices a program for the entire year is maintained. Through its secretary of educational activities the teachers are furnished speakers for numerous professional meetings and public meetings throughout the state.

6-3-44

This secretary sponsors also a fine arts and speech project to develop among teachers and among school children appreciation and skill in these neglected fields. Through its secretary of research, who make studies of various school problems, the teachers are made aware of these problems, and they are told how they may solve them.

Not content with merely serving the professional needs of teachers, the Virginia State Teachers Association in recent years has boldly launched into other fields to serve other needs of teachers and of the race. Like other citizens, teachers need to participate in the affairs of government by exercising the right of suffrage; they need to confer with public officials by petitioning and by using the art of persuasion; and they need to protect themselves against injuries and in- ities by filing suits in court.

To arouse the teachers to a sense of their voting obligation the Association has created the office of secretary of civic education; to hold conferences with public officials on the needs of Negro education the body has created the legislative committee; and to sponsor suits in court over salary inequalities and other inequalities, this vigilant organization has created a salary committee to work jointly with a committee of the State Conference of the NAACP.

6-3-44

OBTAINED EQUAL SALARIES

The brilliant success of the Virginia State Teachers Association in the salary cases is well known to the public. Through the state association as a whole, or through a local association, the equalization of the salaries of white and Negro teachers was either attempted or won in the suits of "Aline Black vs. C. W. Mason and the School Board of Norfolk," of "Melvin Alston vs C. W. Mason and the School Board of Norfolk," and of Dorothy Roles vs Joseph Saunders and the School Board of Newport News. It is only in the City of Norfolk that salaries have been equalized in response to the ruling of the courts, but the pattern for equalization has been established for all cities and all counties in the State.

6-3-44

The great influence and the great importance of the Virginia State Teachers Association is to be noted in this governmental program—governmental with respect to the suffrage, with respect to petition, and with respect to the courts. In making its bows to the public in these fields the Association has naturally met with criticism and opposition from both white school officials and Negro school patrons, but in years to come the pioneering of the organization in these fields will be recognized by all as one of the most constructive forces in building a better democracy in our Southland.

HAVE STOOD FOR PROGRESS

Directing and supporting the teachers' organization of Virginia have been a series of excellent presidents, one hard working executive secretary, and one able treasurer. The presidents have built the membership from several hundred teachers to four thousand teachers—the entire teaching force in the State; they have kept up interest; and they have blazed the way to new achievements by constantly recommending new policies and new adventures.

6-3-44

Above all things they have stood for progress. The executive secretary has kept accounts of the organization; kept the records; edited the fine magazine; and prepared the annual convention program. The one treasurer has guarded the funds in the banks and paid out bills only on proper order.

In recent months there has come into the Virginia State Teachers Association one other very important officer, namely, the field secretary. Instead of depending almost entirely on the correspondence of the executive secretary with the four thousand members, the Association now has the field secretary who will carry the message of the body to this large number of teachers.

6-3-44

Though serving the organization only a few months to the present he may already be styled the Association's "energetic" field secretary. In creating the office of field secretary last fall, and in raising the membership fee from one dollar to two dollars, this famous organization of Virginia began a new era in its existence. The public should feel grateful for the Virginia State Teachers Association.

—LUTHER P. JACKSON

18x-1944 Virginia State Teachers Association

Teachers Association Urges Improvement Negro Education

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va

8. 26 - 44

SUFFOLK, Va.—The Virginia State Teachers Association, through its field secretary, J. Rupert Picott, presented a concrete, well defined program for alleviating the many racial inequalities which currently exist in the Virginia school system to the members of the Virginia Education Commission which conducted hearings on state educational programs here last weekend.

In its opening remarks, the report pointed out that the teachers believed that the state's school program should be adequate and should be based on the "needs of the people it serves." It should offer training and experience for the development of a useful and intelligent citizenry and for the perpetuation of that which is "noblest and best" in the "democratic way of living," stated the petition.

25 YEARS BEHIND 8-26-44

Addressing its attention to the two major aspects of the substandard educational policy in Virginia—1. the fact that the state ranks low in comparison with other states ;and 2. that the poorest conditions in the system are those in the Negro schools—the teachers' petition asserted the belief of this organization that, if the inequalities this petition highlighted were eliminated, substantial progress would have been made in the improvement of education in Virginia. It was recalled that present Negro school facilities are considered to be on the same level as that for whites 20 to 25 years ago.

Among other things, the recommendations pointed up the problem of unsanitary, unsafe, delapidated school buildings still being used for Negro children; the outmoded transportation system of Virginia which discriminates against the colored school child; the gross inequity in the per-capita expenditure for Negro education as compared to that for white education; the need for more supervisory jobs for qualified Negroes; and the desirability of including textbooks in the curriculum which adequately represents the race's part in history and depicts the Negro in his true perspective to the rest of the people in the growth and development of the nation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The specific recommendatons of the petition presented by Mr. Picott follow: 8-26-44

That standards for school buildings, particularly those buildings to be used as elementary schools, be further developed on a state basis and be rigidly enforced (with a view toward eliminating the many undesirable and unsafe structures and renovating and repairing others;)

That some consolidation of the disproportionate number of one-teacher units among colored schools in the state is desirable because of the overcrowding, inadequate facilities and the enlarged teacher burden which results from so many one-teacher units.

EXPENDITURES UNFAIR

That legal barriers be erected to prevent the inequity which exists in the per capita expenditure for Negro education—in many cases less than half that for white education—and to prohibit the unfair use, by some counties, of funds which they get from the state on the basis of the high percentage of average daily attendance which prevails in many Negro schools;

That the excessive teacher load imposed on many Negro teachers be reduced;

That public transportation be provided at public expense for every school child who needs it and that the system of monthly fees which operate, unfairly, in several counties be abolished.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

That the state board of education make available to all communities, on a permanent basis, the program of pre-school education;

8-26-44

That provisions for agriculture, home economics, and industrial education of an exploratory nature be provided in all high schools and that regional high schools be established with standard facilities for vocational training in these fields;

That free textbooks be provided for all the children in the public schools of the state;

That teachers should be required to have specific training for that phase of the work in which they are engaged;

That more teacher training in the guidance field be offered in the state;

MORE SUPERVISORY JOBS

That there is an urgent need for more state supervision of Negro schools and that qualified Negroes should be appointed to the supervisory posts in the following fields: elementary education, vocational education, physical education, and music; and that there is a need for an additional Negro assistant supervisor of education and an additional Negro high school counselor;

SALARY MINIMUM 8-26-4

That the minimum salary throughout the state should be not less than $1,200 and that the only proper basis on which salary scales shall be established is the training and experience of the teacher;

That, after a probationary period of two years, all teachers who prove satisfactory should be employed on a permanent basis;

That the whole problem of higher and professional education of Negroes be re-studied with a view to equalizing education on these levels;

That a rich program of adult education be developed in every locality in the state;

BALANCED TEXTBOOK

That the state board of education certify and approve for use in both white and Negro classrooms in the state only such textbooks and materials which include and depict the Negro property as an integral part of the nation;

That provisions be made for Negro membership on state and local boards and on state and local policy-making bodies in the fields of education;

That Virginia adopt a 12-year program of elementary and secondary education; 8-26-44

STATE'S WELFARE

The petition concludes with the following remarks: "The welfare of the state depends upon the education of all of its citizens. Negroes constitute one-fourth of the population of Virginia. Improvement of the status of colored citizens will increase the health and welfare of the entire state.

"The facts cited and the recommendations made in this report are offered in the spirit and with the hope that the state, as a whole, and this area, in particular, will be benefitted by constructive consideration of them."

Other Negroes who attended the meeting at Suffolk were: L. F. Palmer, Hampton Institute, and an official of the state association; P. J. Chesson, principal of a Norfolk school; the Rev. Harvey N Johnson, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Portsmouth; the Rev. C. J. Word, Suffolk; G. W. C. Brown, director of Norfolk Polytechnic College, and many others.

Among the others in attendance who did not participate in the discussion, were: Mrs. Mattie B Javins, Norfolk PTA official; Mrs. G. W. C. Brown, insurance broker; and Miss Gertrude Sharpe, of Portsmouth.

8-26-44

William M. Birdsong, of Suffolk, presided. The hearings were attended by a large number of educators from all sections of the state.

Some Observations On Education In Va.

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

THAT the Virginia State Teachers Association has alert and able leadership was again demonstrated last weekend when its representatives appeared at one of the hearings conducted by the state education commission appointed by GOVERNOR DARDEN, with an assignment to find ways and means to improve the quality of education in the commonwealth.

8-26-44

These representatives, along with other spokesmen from the colored citizenry, presented recommendations designed to remove especially some of the disabilities peculiarly handicapping the Negro pupils; but most of the recommendations will have the effect, if adopted ultimately, of improving the whole system, and will be beneficial in their effect upon both white and colored students.

The teachers association spokesmen were J. RUPERT PICOTT, field secretary, and L. F. PALMER, executive secretary, both of Newport News, from whose system they were discharged for reasons never officially admitted but reasonably believed to be their active participation in seeking, through normal and democratic channels, the removal of inequities in the pay of colored and white teachers.

8-26-44

In our news columns will be found the details of the hearing and the Negro-sponsored recommendations. They show an awareness of the whole problem and also a broad viewpoint that did not narrowly limit the scope of their recommendations. Inevitably, they were forced to stress the deficiencies that particularly or solely bear upon their group; for no others could be expected to do so, at least more than casually.

And those deficiencies need airing and re-airing, until they are removed. We hope the commission gives them the consideration they deserve, and that it will strongly recommend to the General Assembly and to GOVERNOR DARDEN the necessary steps to remove them.

8-26-44

TWO THINGS of interest to Virginians and Negroes generally and particularly to Norfolkians, is the momentum gathering behind the move, initiated by this newspaper and reiterated by it month in and month out, to do something definite about the obsolete buildings housing Negro pupils in Norfolk. Some of these buildings are over 50 years old; one has only one exit; another with stoves in each room is a frame fire trap, equipped with wooden "fire ecapes"; and another, in the city limits, has outdoor toilets that the children have to use in rainy and cold weather, getting to them at times through ankle deep mud.

The school board has promised early action looking toward improvement. A recent special grand jury here condemned the situation and elicited new pledges of remedial action. The daily press of the city has taken up the cudgels in the campaign for action, and community opinion generally is nearing the point where action can be reasonably expected to result.

At last week's meeting of the board, when it was proposed that sites for two new white schools be purchased, CHAIRMAN WAGENHEIM of the board reminded the members of the board that they had another more pressing problem—to provide additional, safer, and more modern structures for colored pupils, too many of whom are being denied adequate training through part-time schedules resulting from overcrowding—an overcrowding that existed long before the war multiplied the local population. 8-26-44

These are encouraging developments. We earnestly hope that the promise implicit in them is matched by fulfillment.

18y-1944

ROTC

Major John A. Welch Announces 8 Cadets Receive Promotions

Age-N.Y., N.Y. - 2-19-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Promotions for eight Tuskegee Institute cadets were announced this week by Major John A. Welch, Commanding ROTC officer at the Institute. Three Non-ROTC students were named in the orders and were assigned to duty as instructors.

The ROTC regiment at Tuskegee Institute has an excellent rating, having received a citation from the Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Georgia, of "Excellent" for the past several years.

Recently the unit received high commendation when three cadets who were graduated from the Institute in May, 1943, entered the Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and were graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant with praiseworthy records. They are: Theophilus C. Cottrell, Orlando, Florida; Lieut. Eliot Vam Zandt, Chicago, Illinois, and Lieut. Bradley B. Jackson, jr., Asheville, North Carolina.

The appointments and promotions announced in Special Orders No. 13, approved by President F. D. Patterson, and published this week, are as follows:

To be captains and assigned to duty as instructors are: William A. Craig, jr., Birmingham, Aalabma; Charles U. Smith, Camden, Alabama; Charles B. Walker, South Carolina;

To be captains, ROTC, are: Victor O. Morris, West Monroe, Louisiana, Battalion Commander: Ulysses T. Washington, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Company A, Commanding; Roscoe A. Williams, Montgomery, Alabama, Company B, commanding.

To be first lieutenant, ROTC, are: Oliver W. Dillard, Margaret, Alabama, Platoon Leader, Company B.

To be second lieutenant, ROTC, are: Charles M. Hendricks, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Platoon Leader, Company B.

18y-1944

TUSKEGEE PLANS CHRISTMAS FUND

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Tuskegee institute this year is continuing its Christmas fund which enables deserving children and aged people in nearby rural sections to enjoy the Yuletide season. 11-4-44

"In order that such children may not be disappointed during the Christmas season, Tuskegee institute will continue its annual service of distributing among the most deserving of them, gifts which devoted friends send us each year for this purpose," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institution, said.

USE SCRAPS FOR TOYS

"Many of the older children in rural areas have been taught how to make over old clothing into useful garments and to use the scraps for making toys and other useful articles for younger children.

"We therefore solicit discarded clothing, shoes, books, toys and pictures and other such articles which our experienced workers will classify and distribute where there is the most need. Many friends prefer to send money which we use with utmost discretion in reaching the largest number of worthy young people and indigent old people." 11-4-44

Packages and letters may be addressed to President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Friday morning will feature a memorial service for Dr. Washington, Dr. R. R. Moton, Dr. George W. Carver and Tuskegeans who have lost their lives in the present war. This service will be conducted by the Rev. B. A. Hawkins, acting pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, who attended Tuskegee Institute under Dr. Washington. Another feature of the Friday morning program will be an address by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. 10-1-44

The meeting is scheduled to close Friday afternoon after a business session so that the delegates can enjoy the football game Friday night between Tuskegee Institute and Clark College at Rickwood Field.

Tuskegee News

Northwest Herald 9-6-44 Seattle, Wash.

Registration of students at Tuskegee Institute for the Academic Year, 1944-1945, will begin Monday, September 4, it was announced today. Placement tests for new students are scheduled for Tuesday, September 5, and will be conducted in the Assembly Room of the Wiliam G. Willcox Trades School, beginning at 7:00 o'clock. Instructors to supervise the tests will be named by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration.

The period of orientation will continue throughout the week, with the Personnel Director and Student Counsellors conferring frequently with students who have come to Tuskegee for the first time and assisting them in making the necessary adjustments to college life. The Dean of Women and her assistants will meet with the young women and the Commandant and members of his staff will meet with the male students for instructional purposes. Heads of schools and departments are also scheduled for conferences with the students for assistance with any problems which may arise.

A normal enrollment is expected in all departments, many states being represented, as usual, it was indicated by an Institute official, who also said that approximately 200 male students are expected to register. There will be an increased number of students in the G raduate School 9-6-44

Student leaders will be on the campus early and will assist the administration in acquainting new students with campus life. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. will conduct a joint program in the Assembly Room of the William G. Willcox Trades School Sunday evening, September 10, at 7:00 o'clock, and classes for the Fall Quarter in all departments will begin at 7:00 o'clock Monday morning, September 11.

The first church service for the new school year will be held in the Institute Chapel at 11:00 o'clock, Sunday morning, September 17, and that evening in the Chapel, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, will welcome all students and faculty to the Institute and will address them on the subject of "Getting Set." 9-6-44

J. Julius Flood, Director of the Entertainment Course, announced that the entertainment features for the school year, 1944-1945, will begin Saturday, September 23, with the presentation of the Metro-Goldwin Meyer picture "Thousands Cheer," in which Lena Horne and other outstanding artists appear. The regula schedule of artists and lecturers will be announced later, Mr. Flood stated.

$248,820 for nurse home at Tuskegee

Tribune – Los Angeles, Calif. 10-9-44

WASHINGTON—An allotment of $248,820 for the construction of a Nurses' Home and training facilities at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was included in Federal Works funds, totaling nearly $3,000,000 allotted this week for nurse training, child care and recreation facilities in war-industry centers and areas near military establishments.

The allotments were made by Baird Snyder, Assistant Federal Works Administrator, following Presidential approval.

Grants and loans amounting to $2,134,581 were made for the construction of 20 nurses' homes at hospitals in 16 States to provide living and training quarters for an aggregate of 1,445 student nurses. The hospitals have been certified by the U. S. Cadet Corps for student-nurse training. The total cost of the projects is $3,174,528, of which the applicants are to furnish $1,039,947. The larger allotments were: 10-9-44

St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., $516,360; Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, $248,820; Warren A. Candler Hospital, Savannah, Ga., $157,950; St. Patrick's Hospital, Missoula, Mont., $153,617 and Emanuel Hospital, Portland, Ore., $149,850.

The Los Angeles (Calif.) Child Care Service received a Federal contribution of $641,412 to help pay the operating cost of war nurseries and child care centers. Previously the applicant was given $1,100,916 in Federal funds.

The Massillon (Ohio) Hospital Association was allotted an additional $100,000 toward the cost of constructing and equipping a 40-bed nurses' home. The Decatur (Ill.) and Macon County Hospital Association was given $30,768 toward the construction costs of a nurses' home.

TUSKEGEE AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Editor, The Advertiser: 10-26-44

Not all of those who have had increased wages and incomes have been thrifty; others, through the disadvantages of a lack of education, have not been able to remain steadily employed even in temporary war jobs, and still others are being "let out" because labor demands are decreasing. Parents of many such families are to be found in the small towns and rural areas of the South and the children in those homes, in many instances, are most likely to be neglected, or through no fault of their own, denied some of the holiday reminders which children in better managed homes enjoy.

Reports, however, indicate that children from the most backward homes have spontaneously joined with other children in gathering scrap metal, tin cans, paper, etc., to help the war effort. They have performed these patriotic tasks willingly and with enthusiasm and sometimes at great personal sacrifice have invested pennies in war stamps. Advertiser – Montgomery, Ala.

In order that such children may not be disappointed during the Christmas season, Tuskegee Institute will continue its annual service of distributing, among the most deserving of them, gifts which devoted friends send us each year for this purpose.

Many of the older children in rural areas have been taught how to make over old clothing into useful garments and to use the scraps for making toys and other useful articles for younger children.

We, therefore, solicit discarded clothing, shoes, books, toys and pictures and other such articles which our experienced workers will classify and distribute where there is the most need. Many friends prefer to send money which we use with utmost discretion in reaching the largest number of worthy young people and indigent old people. 10-26-44

Packages and letters may be addressed to:

F. D. PATTERSON,
Pres., Tuskegee Inst.

Tuskegee Gets Funds For New Nurses Home

Courier – Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An allotment of $248,820 for the construction of a nurses' home and training facilities at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was included in Federal Works funds totaling nearly $3,000,000 alloted this week for nurse training, child care and reaction facilities in war-industry centers and areas near military establishments. 10 14 44

Hayes Sings At Tuskegee

Tribune – Washington, D.C. 4-15-44

Roland Hayes, internationally-known tenor, appeared in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel recently. He went to Tuskegee Institute direct from Boston where he appeared in Symphony Hall in a benefit concert for the George Washington Carver Foundation.

Birmingham News

Tuskegee This Year Has $150 Scholarship

Age-Herald

Award Up In Contest

AH 2- 12-3-44

Tuskegee Institute, through Dean I. A. Derbigny, has announced that it will award a scholarship valued at $150 to one of the county finalists in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald for Negro high schools of Jefferson County.

Tuskegee Institute has awarded a scholarship in this contest each year since its inauguration, but the present scholarship is an increase of $50 over those of past years.

Interest in this contest is increasing rapidly. There are more students participating in each school this year than ever before and there is 100 per cent enrollment in the county.

Colleges which have already announced scholarships to be awarded in the currect contest are State Teachers College, Montgomery, $72; Miles College, Birmingham, $70; Morehouse College, Atlanta, $100; Talladega College, $100; State A. & M. College, Normal, $50; Daniel Payne College, $50.

One additional scholarship is to be announced.

The announcement of the Tuskegee Institute award was made to E. Paul Jones, supervisor, Negro schools of Jefferson County and chairman of the oratorical contest committee. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Odessa McKinney, supervisor, county schools, and Carl W. Hayes, supervisor, Negro schools of Birmingham.

The basic subject for the contest is "Planning for the Postwar World."

The contest is directed by Artemus Calloway, News-Age-Herald oratorical contest director.

Tuskegee's Christmas Mission

Courier Journal — Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

10-8-44

Many through the disadvantage of a lack of education have not been able to remain steadily employed even in temporary war jobs, still others are being let out because labor demands are decreasing in the small towns and rural areas of the South. The children in those homes are most likely to be neglected or, through no fault of their own, denied the holiday reminders which children in better managed homes enjoy.

Reports, however, indicate that children from the most backward homes have spontaneously joined in gathering scrap metal, tin cans and paper to help the war effort.

In order that such children may not be disappointed during the Christmas season, Tuskegee Institute will continue its annual service of distributing gifts. Many of the older children in rural areas have been taught how to make over old clothing and to use the scraps for making toys and useful articles for younger children.

10-8-44

We solicit discarded clothing, shoes, books, toys and pictures and other such articles which our experienced workers will classify and distribute where there is the most need. Many friends prefer to send money which we use with utmost discretion.

Packages and letters may be addressed to F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

F. D. Patterson.

Tuskegee, Ala.

18y-1944

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala, News

Commencement exercises for more than 100 seniors will begin here Sunday, when they hear Rev John E. Culmer, rector, St. Agnes, Episcopal, Miami, Fla., deliver the baccalaureate address in the Institute Chapel at 2 p.m.

Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock Lemuel A. Locklair, Lincoln School, Marion, Ala., of the Class of 1934, will deliver the alumni address. Members of the Class of 1934 will be assembled for their tenth anniversary reunion. President F. D. Patterson will also speak at the Sunday evening service.

5-18-44

The commencement address will be delivered by President Ralph P. Bridgman, of Hampton Institute. He will speak in the chapel at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. Following President Bridgman's address degrees will be conferre by President Patterson on the members of the graduating classes from the departments of Agriculture, Home Economics, Mechanics, Mechanical Industries, Commercial Dietetics, Education and Physical Education. Diplomas will be awarded to the young women completing the course in nurse training.

Members of the ROTC will give an exhibition in the Alumni Bowl Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock and at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the young women of the Physical Education Department will give a demonstration in the Quadrangle.

Class night exercises will be held in Logan Hall at 7 o'clock Friday evening. At 7 o'clock Saturday evening in Logan Hal members of the Junior and Senior Class will compete in an essay contest for the President Prize At the conclusion of the contest the annual awards will be made

MAY REPAIR STREETS

The State Highway Department is authoried to repair streets in a municipality, where such streets are designated as connecting public highways, Attorney-General William N. McQueen ruled recently, in response to inquiry from Highway Director G. R. Swift. The opinion held also that the Highway Department is authorized to construct, maintain and repair streets abutting educational institutions.

Tuskegee women athletes participating in the sixteenth annual Women's Track and Field Championships in the Alumni Bow here amassed a total of 60 points winning first place in each of the attractively arranged 10 event program. Seven schools participated.

5-18-44

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga., was second with a total of 20 points; Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, won third place, with 11 points; Tennessee State College at Nashville chalk- [illegible] ts and Sanford High School at Seale, Ala., 4.

The campaign launched by the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross has been brought to a successful close, Dr. F. D. Patterson announced after personally congratulating Dean I. A. Derbigny, chairman of the campaign, who organized and conducted the drive. The total amount subscribed was in excess of $6,000 and this sum will be augmented when reports from several other areas are received. "Receipts to-date represent an increase of 50 percent over the amount raised last year and 100 percent over the amount subscribed two years ago," Dr. Derbigny stated.

President Patterson and Dr. Derbigny spoke in enthusiastic terms about the cooperation received from the faculty, student body, the community and townspeople, the Veterans Administration Facility, the Tuskegee Army Air Field, the training fields and various other cooperating agencies who responded so generously to the appeal.

The annual ROTC Day will be observed at Tuskegee Institute this Friday. The exercises, which will be held in the Alumni Bowl, will begin at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon with a parade in honor of President F. D. Patterson.

Competitions will be held to determine the best drilled cadet, the best drilled squad and the best drilled platoon. The contests will be followed by the awarding of honor ribbons, medals, warrants and certificates to individuals members of teams and units.

The distinguished award will be a gold medal given by the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion to the most outstanding ROTC cadet for the academic year, 1943-1944.

Tuskegee added another championship for the current season to the book by winning the events closed to Southern Conference schools only, held in connection with the Annual Tuskegee Relay Carnival, here in the Alumni Bowl. The Tigers won the Southern Conference basketball championship and the Southern Conference basketball championship and the championship of the Southern Conference basketball tournament held annually at the Institute.

The competing instutions and the points scored follow: Tuskegee Institute, 36; Morehouse College, 28; Xavier University, 23; Florida A. and M. College, 14; Alabama State Teachers College, 13; Clark College, 9, and Morris Brown College, 2.

Tuskegee won the half mile and the two mile run and also the high jump, Massey of Morehouse was the outstanding college performer. He won the 100 and 220 yard run and ran on the winning relay team.

In the high school section Booker Washington High School, Atlanta, and Parker High School, Birmingham, walked away with relay championships and the Gaudet High School of New Orleans captured one.

Tuskegee Institute News

Toskegee, Ala. News

7-6-44

Capt. Walter J. Love, assistant in the Department of Military Instructions at Tuskegee Institute for many years, has been appointed prisoner of War representative for the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross. The announcement of Capt. Love's appointment was made by Clifford B. Fligg, director of Public Information Service for the ARC for the Southeasten Area.

As more and more of our men are captured by the enemy, it is vitally important that their families and friends should know about the services the American Red Cross gives to prisoners of war," Mr. Fligg stated, and we are pleased to have Capt. Love associated with us in this very important phase of the work of the American Red Cross.

7-6-44

It was pointed out that Capt. Love's duties will become increasingly valuable to families and friends of prisoners of war for the period of the emergency and for several months after the war is over.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason has come to Tuskegee to serve as research assistant in the laboratories of the George Washington Carver Foundation. He will work on a research project relating to the utilization of peanut hulls and other agricultural wastes for making paper and cardboard.

Dr. Mason's appointment to the research staff of the Carver Foundation is for a period of three months. It is understood to be an experiment in making use of the services of trained research workers, who are available for a definite period, in connection with the program of research of the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute. He will be associated with Dr. R. W. Brown, director of the George Washington Carver Foundation.

Tuskegee Institute apparently is going to be the school to watch again this year in the Women's National A. A. U., track and field championships, which will be held at Fager Field, William Penn High School, Harrisburg, Pa., July 8, starting at 1:30 o'clock.

The Institute, winner of the national title from 1937 to 1942 inclusive, finishing second last year at Cleveland, Ohio, is sending a team to compete that appears as strong as the championship 1942 team, and threatens to repeat its 1942 performance. Tuskegee will actually be in quest of its seventh outdoor national championship, having turned in a startling performance at Trenton, N. J. in 1937, when it took the title for the first time. In addition the Tuskegee girls have captured the only outdoor championship which was staged in Atlantic City in 1941. At that time they set a new world's record in the 400 meter relay.

Alice Coachman, Tuskegee's great jumper and sprinter, will resume her duel with the record-holding Stella Walsh, which started in Cleveland last Summer when Miss Walsh had to go all out to win by a scant foot in the 100 meter run. The time 11.6 seconds, which tied the Helen Stephens eight-year old American record and was only a tenth of a second slower than the world mark.

Charles P. Davis, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1942 with a bachelor of science degree, received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Army from the Army Air Forces Administration Officers' Candidate School, Miami Beach, Fla., on May 27, 1944, and recently was assigned to duty at the Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Lt. Davis is the son of Mrs. S. M. Davis, Houston, Texas. He was a civilian parachute rigger at Duncan Field, prior to entering the service.

Tuskege Institute is conducting a summer recreational pogram for the children of the community. The program includes instruction in nature study, crafts, swimming, hikes, picnics, softball, tennis, volleyball, badminton, amateur talent hour, story telling and singing. Classes are conducted each day, Monday through Friday, by qualified instructors.

The program is conducted under the supervision of the Department of Physical Education, with Miss Romania Peters, Physical instructor at the Tuskegee Institute High School, and Miss Helen Hutchinson, 1943 graduate of the Tuskegee Institute Department of Physical Education, assisting.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala. News

6-1-44

More than 100 young women are expected here June 14 and 15 to attend the fourth annual meeting of the Progressive Homemakers of Alabama. Jenetta Jordan, Conecuh County Training School, state president, will preside. Harriett Hutchinson, president of the Tuskegee Institute High School PHA, will welcome the delegates to the Institute.

Important problems confronting young women in high school are listed for discussion during the two-day session, "but the program is varied," said Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, field director, "so that opportunity will be given for the display of talent in various fields. Among the features will be a playlet, "Grandma's Cough," which will be presented by the PHA girls from the Tuscaloosa County Training School; the PHA girls from the Tuscaloosa County Training School will appear in a demonstration in soap making and the quintet will sing; LaVerge Eaton, Fairfield High School, will render an instrumental selection, and there will be a spelling contest which will be open to all delegates. Also there will be a talent contest and delegates with special talent in any field will be given ample opportunity to display their ability. A personality contest, a button hole contest and a table setitng contest are listed on the program.

6-1-44

Among the many interesting features of the annual Tuskegee Institute commencement exercises was the bestowal of honors upon those who had achieved high scholarship attainment. Fannie Bea Romm, of the School of Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute, led the list of the honor students and was elected to membership in the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. Election to membership in the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society is the highest scholarship honor the Institute awards to students, and is accorded for excellent scholarship beyond the achievement necessary for the honor roll.

Others elected to the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society were Elaine Freeman Thomas, Ellen I Reid, Tuskegee Institute; Charles U. Smith, Camden, Alabama, and Georgia Lovette Washington, New York City. Honor Roll certificates and Honor Roll Shingles were presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who personally congratulated the honor students for their high scholarship achievement and praised them for the excellence of their work in various fields.

6-1-44

Members of the Class of 1934 who assembled at the Institute for the tenth anniversary celebration of their graduation, presented President F. D. Patterson, a class gift of $596.55 which is to become a part of the Loyalty Fund established by the Alumni. The gift was presented by Lemuel A. Locklair, director of agriculture, Lin-

School, Marion, Aala., who delivered the alumni address

Said he, in presenting the gift to President Patterson: "On behalf of the Class of 1934 it is my pleasure and privilege to present to Tuskegee Institute as a token of love for those high ideals and principles and of our faith in you, the sum of $596.55 with our prayers that you may continue to develop and expend this work. And our further hopes and prayers are that this contribution will be joined by other hundreds and thousands of dollars that must inevitably be attracted to the noble work of this school, and that these hopes, prayers and finances will, in due time extend this—already nationally influential southern institution to the international rank it so richly deserves."

Rose E. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, student at the University of Wisconsin, received the degree of Master of Science at the 91st annual commencement exercises of that institution last Saturday.

More than 600 bachelor's and higher degrees were conferred at the exercises in the presence of parents and relatives of the graduates, and faculty and alumni. The degrees were presented by C. A. Dykstra, president of the State University.

The Southeastern Area of the American Red Cross will conduct a leadership training school at Tuskegee Institute again this year, President F. D. Patterson announces. The school will be held from June 19 through June 29, and persons interested in taking the course should address Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary, Tuskegee Institute Chapter, American Red Cross.

This school will provide Red Cross chapters with an opportunity of securing trained Negro instructors in first aid, water safety and accident prevention. Candidates should be carefully selected. The selection should be based on the interest and availability to give volunteer assistance to the chapter by conducting regular Red Cross courses of instruction for colored groups.

No fee will be charged for the instruction, but students will be required to pay approximately $15.00 to the host institution for board and lodging for the 10-day period. Chapters are authorized to provide scholarships for students representing the chapter. Since registration must be limited, it is important that representtives be selected as soon as possible.

Tuskegee Graduates Told Democracy Must Be Reborn

5-23-44

Montgomery Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 22. — "The crisis through which the world is now passing is the gravest and most stupendous known to history," Dr. Ralph P Bridgman, president of Hampton (Va.) Institute, told more than 100 members of the graduating classes of Tuskegee in the institute chapel here today. "Never before have so many given up so much, to serve in the armed forces for victory. Never before such prolonged calculated, Herculean effort on the part of groups of nations, each to impose itself on the enemy.

"Beneath and behind this crisis lies the crisis of democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. For so long had it been profits first and smug content with things as they are, for so long had we been blind to that glaring gap between idealistic professions of selfish behavior that we didn't realize how much democracy was. "Too little and too late" almost became our undoing."

5-23-44

Speaking on the task ahead Dr. Bridgman stated: "It is an inescapable lesson of history that something is born of the agony of crisis. Out of this crisis of the world new leaders are emerging. The United Nations will impose their will on the enemy. Fortunately for the rest of the world, the aspirations of these nations are democratic; so largely also are their laws and their intentions; not yet largely their customs and their practices.

"The winning of the war, the resolution of the world crisis, will not solve the crisis of democracy. This must await the creation of new moods and new followers, and of new goals and new methods of leadership among the leaders."

5-23-44

Following the address candidates were presented by the heads of their respective departments and the degrees were conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Part one of the commencement program, held in Logan Hall at 10 o'clock Monday morning, was a dramatization of the activities of the American Red Cross to the man with the armed forces and to his family at home.

Tuskegee Starts Term Next Week

Advertiser — Montg, Ala

8-29-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Aug. 28.—Registration of students at Tuskegee Institute for 1944-45, will begin Monday, September 4, it was announced today. Placement tests for new students are scheduled for Tuesday, September 5, and will be conducted in the assembly room of the William G. Willcox Trades School, beginning at 7 o'clock.

The period of orientation will continue throughout the week, with the personnel director and student counsellors conferring frequently with students who have come to Tuskegee for the first time and assisting them in making the necessary adjustments to college life. The dean of women and her assistants will meet with the young women and the commandant and members of his staff will meet with the male students for instructional purposes. Heads of schools and departments are also scheduled for conferences with the students for assistance with any problems which may arise.

8-29-44

A normal enrollment is expected in all departments, many states being represented, as usual, it was indicated by an Institute official, who also said that approximately 200 male students are expected to register. There will be an increased number of students in the Graduate School.

GOODMAN VISITS TUSKEGEE

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-8-44

George W. Goodman, third from left, club director of the American Red Cross, who has been stationed in Bristol, England, was at Tuskegee institute recently stirring up interest in the Tuskegee Institute Red Cross chapter of the War Fund campaign.

Mr. Goodman spoke to the students, teachers and townspeople in the institute chapel and later visited the Tuskegee Army Air field, addressing the officers and enlisted men. At the Veterans' Administration Facility, Mr. Goodman made several addresses. He also met and talked with many of the patients.

4-8-44

Reading from left to right: Lt. William T. Fuller, active chairman, Post War Fund campaign (TAAF); J. J. Flood, treasurer, Tuskegee institute Red Cross chapter War Fund campaign; George W. Goodman, Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary, Tuskegee Institute Red Cross chapter; Dr. U. A. Derbigny, chairman, Tuskegee Institute Red Cross chapter War Fund campaign; Alfred Jackson, field director, American Red Cross, Tuskegee Army Air field.

Tuskegee Sweeps Southern Championships; Wins Track

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Tuskegee added another championship for the current season to the book today by winning the events closed to Southern Conference schools only, held in connection with the Annual Tuskegee Relay Carnival, here in the Alumni Bowl.

The Tigers won the Southern Conference football championship and also the Southern Conference basketball championship and the championship of the Southern Conference basketball tournament held annually at the Institute.

The competing institutions and the points scored follow: Tuskegee Institute, 36; Morehouse College, 28; Xavier University, 23; Florida A. and M. College, 14; Alabama State Teachers College, 13; Clark College, 9, and Morris Brown College, 2.

MASSEY OUTSTANDING

Tuskegee won the half mile and the two mile run and also the high jump. Massey of Morehouse was the outstanding college performer. He won the 100 and 220 yard run and ran on the winning relay team.

In the high school section Booker Washington High School, Atlanta, and aPrker High School, Birmingham, walked away with relay championships and the Gaudet High School of New Orleans captured one.

SUMMARIES:

880 Yard Relay—Won by (Albert Holland, Harry Banks, Raymond Noches, William H. Carter), Tuskegee (Blakely, Harris, Morris, Smith) second; Morehouse (Sanford, Watts, Burt, Massey) third: (Turner, Brown, Brewin Doram) fourth; Xavier (Murphy, Mason, Wooten Richardson) fifth. Time: 1 minute 32.3.

100 Yard Dash (Open)—Won by Keith, Williams, second; Hilton, third; Pruitt, fourth., Time 10.3.

880 Yard Run (College)—Won by Carroll, Tuskegee; Brown, Morehouse, second; McCullough, Morehouse, third; Hill, Xavier, fourth; Crockett, Xavier, fifth.

Shot Put—Won by Jackson, Alabama State; Hornburger, Tuskegee, second; Owens, Clark, third; Bolton, Clark, fourth; Cornelius, Xavier, fifth; Landrum, Morris Brown, sixth. Distance 37 feet, 2 inches.

440 Yard Relay—Won by Tuskegee, (Blakely, Smith, Fuller, Crawford); Florida, (Moore, Echols, Howard, Morfet) second; Tennessee State, (Smith, Caruthers, Pierce, Girtley) third; Ft. Valley, (Smith , Edwards, Williams Hendricks) fourth. Time 45.3.

Football Throw—Won by Johnson Parker High; Treyler, Booker Washington High, second; Bass, Gaudet High, third; Brown, Gaudet High, fourth; Powell, Tuskegee, fifth; Lewis Parker High, sixth. Distance: 170 feet, 2 1/2 inches.

440 Yard Run—Won by Sanford, Morehouse; Farmer, Tuskegee, second; Albery, Florida, third; Charkes Stone, fourth. Time 53.1.

Broad Jump—Won by Potter; Schumarcher, second; Turner, third; Pruitt, fourth; Keith, fifth; Harris, sixth. Distance 22 feet, 8 1/4 inches.

High Jump—Won by Hornburger, Tuskegee, Hornburger and Dodson tied for first place. Jackson, Alabama State, second; Spears, Alabama State, fourth; Loupe, fifth; Davis, sixth.

Moton Mile—Won by Curtis, John Carrol, Tuskegee, second; Fitch, third; Hill, Xavier, fourth; McCullough, Morehouse, fifth; Bonseragaro, sixth. Time 4.43.

Discuss Throw—Won by Haynes, Clark; Jackson, Alabama State, second; Landrum, Morris Brown, third; Cornelius, Xavier, fourth; Adams, Xavier, fifth; Harris, Fort Valley, sixth. Distance 113 feet, 7 1/2 inches.

One Hundred Yard Dash (SIAC)—Won by Massey, Morehouse; Blakely, Tuskegee, second; Echols, Florida, third; Murphy, Xavier, fourth. Time 10.2.

100 YARD DASH, High School—Won by Harris, Parker; Smith, Parker, second; Howard Smith, Booker Washington, Atlanta, third; Haynes, Gaudet, fourth; Baker, Florida A. and M. College High School, fifth; Jackson, Madison High, sixth. Time 10.5.

220 Yard Run (Open)—Sear, first; Hilton, second; Starling, third. Time 23.2.

Two Mile Relay (High School) — Won by Booker Washington High, Atlanta, (White, Monor, Williams, O'Neal); Gaudet High, (Washington, Bass, James, Chambers) second; Parker High, (Mootry, Pearson, Askew, Thompson) third; Tuskegee High, (Brown, Bulls, Rhone, Shaw) fourth; Madison High School, (Harvey, Phillips, Hanson, Harvey, Jackson) fifth. Time 9 minutes 59 seconds.

Medley Relay (High School) Won by Parker High School (Smith, Estelle, Harris, Askew); Gaudet High, (Bass, James, Washington, Chambers), second; Booker Washington High (Humphrey, Smith, Minor, Jordan) third; Tuskegee High (McKee, Noble, Taylor, Clement) fourth. Time 3 minutes and 54.2.

Pole Vault—Won by Hardy; Moret, second; Fleary, third; Smith, fourth; Crocket, Xavier, fifth; Jones, Xavier, sixth. Height 11 feet.

Two Mile Run—Won by Curtis; Murphy, second; Rickardson, third; Wilkerson, Xavier, fourth; Newby, Tuskegee, fifth. Time 10.31.

Javelin Thrown (Open) Won by Taylor; Montario second; Andrews, third; Albury, Florida, fourth; Lt. Gladden, fifth; Wells, sixth. Distance 146 feet, 10 inches.

18y-1944

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee Ala., News
March 30, 1944

Scores of prominent citizens will gather here April 2 at a commemorative service in the Institute Chapel honoring Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. This will mark the 27th Founder's Day exercise since the death of the "apostle of industrial education." Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his peoplee could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically. Throughout the years of its existence Tuskegee's contribution to education has been the program of practical industrial training.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the Founder's Day address. He will speak in the Institute chapel at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 2. The chapel seats 3,000 people.

The two-day program will begin Saturday morning, April 1, at 9 o'clock with a meeting of the executive committee of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, J. R. Wingfield, chairman, Mt. Meigs, Ala., presiding.

The annual Spring meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees will be held in the Peabody Room in Dorothy Hall at 10 o'clock, reassembling in an adjourned session at 2 o'clock. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York City, chairman, will preside. Members of the board expected to be present: Winthrop W. Aldrich, Basil O'Connor, Henry S. Bowers, Dr. Walter Gray Crump, William Rosenwald, George E. Warren, New York City; A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Algernon Blair, Montgomery; Claude A Barnett, Chicago; W. C. Beebe Bay Minette; Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Cleveland; Jesse Jones Washington, D. C.; John H. Pinson, Geiger; Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; H. C. Stockham, Birmingham; C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta and J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evenin: Robert P. Morgan, '42, a successful electrical contractor of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver the alumn address. Appearing on the program will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who will speak briefly on Tuskegee's new educational progams.

Members of the Class of 1924 will assemble at the Institute for the twentieth anniversary celebration. On this occasion reports of the activities of the members of the class will be heard and the class gift to the Institute will be made.

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be in session from Sunday, April 2 through Saturday, April 8, with more than 200 physicians and surgeons in attendance, Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director, at the Institute announced.

The appointment of Dr. J. R. Otis as state leader of Negro extension workers in Alabama has been announced by P. O. Davis, director of Extension Service for the state.

Dr. Otis, who served as director of the Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee prior to his appointment as head of the state staff, was awarded his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Iowa State College, and his Master's degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and studied for his doctorate at Cornell.

Associated with Dr. Otis will be the following staff workers: Nicholas Kollock, assistant state leader of Negro work; Miss Louella C. Hanna, assistant state leader of Nego-work; V. C. Turner, leader 4-H Club work; Miss Ruth C. Coleman, leader of Negro 4-H Club work; R. B. Bell, movable school agent; Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey, movable school agent; Miss Johnnie L. Dent, movable school health nurse.

A check for $2,911.08 has been handed to President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, by Mrs. Helen Taylor Dibble, chairman of the committee designated to raise funds for the Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee Institute. This is an annual event at Tuskegee and is conducted in connection with the March of Dimes campaign for funds which are becoming increasingly necessary in the fight against infantile paralysis.

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The campaign this year was sponsored by the Circle Service Club which is composed of the wives of members of the staff at the Veterans Administration Facility, Col. E. H. Dibble, Jr., manager.

The club usually restricts its services to the veterans and veterans' families, but since its organization has engaged in a wide variety of activties on the station and throughout the community. When there are cases on the station in need of a helping hand they are brought to the attention of the club by the social worker and it is through this office that the club works. Many worthy community needs have been met by the Circle Service Club.

News Among The Colored People

Tuskegee Ala., News
March 30, 1944

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Phil Rowel and Gus Motley, two old timers, claim that they are the last of the men who bore the first brick in the building of the first structure at the "Noraml School." Phil is known to be the champion wood cutter of this region. Phil makes wood cutting an art, for there's no lost motion. Every chop counts. The old man says that he wants "the Council, meaning the trustees, to see the first two men who labored thus for the school. So, it may be Saturday when the trustees meet to vote upon the business matters of Tuskegee Institute that the two old hearts will be gladdened to see and be seen by the men who direct the policies of the school nearly 70 years after they helped to lay its foundations.

Rev. W. L. Turner occupied the pulpit at the Institute Chapel in the absence of the acting chaplain, Rev. R. D. Crockett, who is away conducting a school for Town and Country pastors. Rev. Turne is from Birmingham. He spoke to the veterans at the Facility in the afternoon and to the Greenwood Baptist Church congregation at the night services.

Mrs. E. S. Landers, who has been on the campus of the Institute for two weeks mingling with old friends, left Monday for Chicago, her home. While here she was highly entertained by numerous friends and left before many could show her the personal courtesies they desired.

Mrs. R. R. Taylor, who has been visiting in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Helen Dibble at the Veterans Facility, has returned to her home in Wilmington, N. C.

The Red Cross rally is gradually coming to its close with only a week before the end. The goal of $12,000 has not been reached by far, but the efforts of all workers have been earnest and painstaking. Chairman I. A. Derbigny says that less than two-thirds of the goal has been reached. All who read this account, please think of what it means to fall short of the Red Cross goal. All that we may do on the home front can hardly compore with the sacrifices of the boys over there. Give again. And give yet again. Give until it hurts, and if then the goal is not reached we will not have any qualms of conscience. Lets make this week count in the final reports of this worthy cause.

The members of the Greenwood Baptist Church are asked to sponsor a program for the United Service Organization Easter morning in the interest of the service men. The usual Easter Sun Rise services will be held in the Alumni Bowl and this will be folowed at 9 a.m. by said choir rendering a special service at the U.S.O. Center.

Mrs. Ruth Bray Howze, who has been away working in defense service, is back after nearly a year and is employed at the Air Base.

James Harris is back home in Tuskegee after working several months in a defense plant in Mississippi.

Mrs. Fannie Pierce, who has been living with her son in Birmingham, is visiting now in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Bevans, in Greenwood.

The members of the Greenwood Baptist Church are forced to see the growing need of a larger edifice for worship with each Sabbath's crowded condition. For several years funds have been collected and saved to this end. The church has a considerable sum on hand. Its goal for this year is $5,000. The pastor is personally conducting an cvery Member Canvass for pledges on this goal. Friends as well as members are cordially invited to share in this effort, the result of which will benefit our whole community.

Mr. Robert Lee, of Oklahoma, former student and graduate of the Institute, was seen on the campus this week. He is looking fine.

Mr. John Palmer, who rounded out 50 years of service in Tuskegee Institute last year and who is still convalescing in the hospital after many months, is planning to attend the services of Founders Day at the Chapel Sunday.

Mrs. Laly C. Washington entertained with a supper bridge Friday evening honoring Mrs. E. S. Landers.

James M. Sims, Jr., left March 20 for Fort Benning to join his brother, Henry Sims, in service at the same camp. Henry is clerk in the recreation center at Benning. The boys are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Sims, of the Mitchell Mills community.

The Merry Matrons met with Mrs. B. J. Beard Wednesday evening.

The Red Cross will give a benefit dance in its home stretch for its $12,000 goal Saturday, April 1, from 8 to 11 p.m. The "Imperial Wings of Rhythm" Orchestra will furnish the music. A social treat is in store for all who attend.

Mr. Ossie Moss and brother, with their sister, Miss Lula Moss, of the Moss' Beauty Salon of Memphis, Tenn., motored to Tuskegee Monday of this week to visit with friends.

Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts was hostess to the Handicrafters Thursday.

The Booker T. Washington School of Music presented 31 children in recital Sunday, at Rev. Newman's Church. The large audience was very enthusiastic. The numbers were well rendered and the director, Mrs. Pittman, expessed great satisfaction over the progress of the children.

In Washington

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
January 25, 1944

GEORGE MORRIS

Tuskegee's Need

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—From an old and valued friend, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., this writer has received a letter which is passed on to others with approval and unqualified indorsement. It reads:

"Because of the many demands which were made upon our contributors during the past year, many of them have been forced to reduce their contributions to Tuskegee Institute more than half—some cannot contribute at all. We are trying to raise money this Winter to offset this loss. If we can get enough small contributions from old and new friends, they will take the place of large ones. Twenty-five cents, 50 cents, or a dollar will help a student here. We shall be very grateful for any amount you may send."

Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, and headed by successors worthy of the founder, is doing, as it has done since its beginning, more for negroes than any other educational institution in the country.

It deserves the support and cooperation of every person interested in promoting the welfare of both whites and negroes through friendly co-operation and mutual understanding. There has never been a time when whites and negroes with understanding of their separate and combined problems needed more to help promote this objective with sympathy and financial support.

THIS IS NOT the time and place in which to cite the disrupting influence of political and social agitators who seek to promote themselves and their selfish ambitions through racial conflicts and controversy, and endeavor to give the false impression that they are solely interested in the welfare of minority groups.

Forces have been actively at work during the past 10 years for promotion of race prejudice, under the pretext of breaking it down, and the obvious success which has been achieved is apparent in every community.

If this sinister, dangerous, and destructive agitation that has achieved so much ill will, under the guise of helpfulness, is to be overthrown, it must be through the combined efforts of whites and negroes, particularly the leaders of the two races, who feel most keenly the loss of the friendly relationship that so long existed and which resulted in the progress of negroes over the past 50 years, exceeding that of any other race in the same length of time.

The gratifying achievement in race relations cannot afford to be lost through the interference and meddling of selfish and ambitious persons seeking to promote themselves by producing racial conflicts, and creating problems having no place among whites and negroes, who must live together and whose progress and prosperity depend upon mutual understanding, respect, and confidence.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE is a great institution, because its reputation is based upon understanding of the negro problem, the white problem, and problems of both whites and negroes which cannot be separated. The attention of many is concentrated too exclusively upon what is called the negro problem.

There is no negro problem in communities where whites reside in which there is not a comparable problem of whites where negroes reside. Where each problem is approached separately, the result is to magnify one and minimize the other, with the resultant conflict that might be expected where advantage is sought by one at the expense of the other.

Tuskegee Institute is unique in that it has traditionally approached the question of race relations with an understanding that there is also a white problem from the viewpoint of the negro. It has served well not only the negroes and the whites, but the country, in proceeding on the assumption that, where whites and negroes live and work together, they are subject to the same economic conditions, have the advantage of good schools or disadvantage of poor ones, both races share alike, and any attempt to promote one race by submerging the other results in the general lowering of standards of citizenship all around.

THE SCIENTIFIC and educational work in general at Tuskegee Institute is too familiar to warrant a recital of its contributions, which are nationally known. A recent and unpublicized incident may, however, be mentioned for illustration. When it was decided to establish a negro aviation cadet training school, Tuskegee Institute was selected. Mrs. Phoebe Omlie of Memphis, America's number one woman aviator, was designated to establish the schools.

At no place in her work, which carried her to all parts of the country, Mrs. Omlie says, was she received with more courtesy, consideration, respect and dignity than at Tuskegee Institute. That is typical of the faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute.

The work of the institute is largely dependent upon private contributions. What is said here is intended as an appeal to everyone who approves the methods and conduct of Tuskegee Institute, and can afford to do so, to make a contribution, no matter how small, to promote its work and expand its usefulness.

A contribution will also serve to offset much of the insidious work of agitators, whose contribution is promotion of conflict, prejudice, and misunderstanding. Those in position to be positively helpful can offset and nullify the false and vicious efforts of those who seek only to promote themselves through agitation and promotion of false philosophy.

Scouts Will Serve As Ushers For Concert

Advertiser 7-16-44
Montgomery, Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 15.—Members of Boy Scout Troop No. 70, Tuskegee Institute, will serve as ushers and direct traffic during the hour of the band concert, which will be given in the Adler Band Stand on White Hall Lawn at 5:30 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, July 16, Charles G. Bevans, Scoutmaster, stated. The concert, the first to be given here this Summer, will be directed by William L. Dawson.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee Ala., News
March 2, 1944

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, will deliver the annual Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute, speaking in the Chapel at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, April 2, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announces.

Since 1917 distinguished Americans have come to Tuskegee Institute to deliver the eulogy on Booker T. Washington who came here from Hampton Institute in Virginia in 1881 to found an institution which would give instruction of "the head, the heart and the hand," and it was here that he devoted more than a quarter of a century in developing the industrial idea of education, bringing national and international recogntion to the Institute.

Dr. Patterson also announced that Robert P. Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio, Class of 1924, would deliver the alumni address, in connection with the celebration of the Twentieth anniversary reunion of this class, and that Mr. Morgan will speak in the Institute Chapel at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening, April 1.

The alumni speaker will be presented by President Patterson who will also discuss the objectives and organization of the newer programs at Tuskegee with especial emphasis on the study program.

Special music for the programs Saturday and Sunday will be furnished by the Tuskegee Choir.

Playing like the champions they are, Tuskegee's basketball team won their twenty-third victory of the current season in Logan Hall here Friday night before two thousand wildly cheering spectators, defeating the Wilberforce University quintet of Wilberforce, Ohio, 56 to 41. The game was close all the way, the score being tied several times, and it was not until the waning of the contest, when the Golden Quintmen had widened the lead sufficiently, that they began to feel fairly secure in view of the fact that there were only a few seconds left to play.

The Eleventh Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, to determine the Conference basketball championship will be held in Logan Hall here March 2, 3 and 4. The place of play seats 3000 persons and in the past every available seat has been taken.

Members of the Tournament Committee met here last week and completed arrangements in connection with the handling of the nationally known sports event which has brought the leading teams of the Southern Conference to the Tuskegee Institute campus for the past 10 years.

This year the participating teams are Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery; Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Atlanta Ga., Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn. Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. and Tuskegee Institute, the host school.

Tuskegee Institute with an excellent season record is favored to win, and the players who will endeavor to bring the conference collegiate basketball crown to the campus are Wilbur George, Calvin Jones, Atlanta, Ga., Thomas Hornburger, Carbondale, Ill., Charles Perry, Savannah, Ga., and William Bethel, Mammoth Cave, Ky. Also expected to figure in tournament games are Alva Tabor, Fort Valley, Ga., Pernell Miller, Anniston, Ala., Albert Crawford, Tuscumbia, Ala., John Parker, Bowling Green, Ky., and Charles U. Smith, Camden, Ala.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala., News
March 23, 1944

The Alpha Xi Zeta chapter of the Phi Beta Sorority had many interesting activities during its celebration of Finer Womanhood Week.

A Charm School was held at the Home Economics Building on the campus. Mrs. Alice Davies, manager of the Apex School of Beauty Culture in Atlanta, conducted the school. Women students were used as manequins. Modern ideas in make-up, hair styles, and hand care were skillfully and interestingly presented by Mrs. Davies. Charm as it is applied to hair styles suited for various costumes were displayed by the woung women who wore garments that they had made in clothing classes. Mrs. Davies explained points of interest about each particular type of manequin and gave constructive criticism.

On the weekly "Wings Over Jordan" program, heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System each Sunday morning, Rev. Glenn T. Settle, the originator and narrator of the program, sent greetings to the Alpha Xi Zeta chapter of Zetas in its celebration of Finer Womanhood Week at Tuskegee.

Public Church services, conducted by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, Phi Beta Sigma, were held at the Greenwood Baptist Church Sunday. Soror Marie Williamson, Baselius, was presented by Soror Lillie Drew, representing Soror Julia Pate unable to be present. A silver musical tea was given at "The Oaks" on the Tuskegee campus Sunday afternoon. The proceeds were given to the Hospital Aid Society of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Members of the Class of 1934 will celebrate the tenth anniversary of their graduation from Tuskegee Institute during the annual commencement exercises which will be held here May 22. Members of the class located at Tuskegee Institute who are arranging the program of activities include Dean Edward H. Adams, Mrs. Ruth Coleen Bray, Mrs. Letitia Carter, Miss Ruth Coleman, P. D. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Flake, J. J. Floyd, Mrs. Willie Goode Floyd, Mrs. Alecia Tayes Ammons, Mrs. Laura Nicks Moton, William A. Shields, Miss Queen E. Shootes, Mrs. Edith M. Washington, Mrs. Hattie S. West, Mrs. Marie B. Williamson, Mrs. Mary K. Frazier, Mrs. Bessie C. Scott and Mrs. Annie Townsend Mitchell.

Roland Hayes, celebrated tenor, will give a concert in Symphony Hall, Boston, Thursday eveni March 23, for the benefit of George Washington Carver Fou dation. The concert is being sp sored by Boston friends of Tus gee Institute and the late Geo Washington Carver. The gene ity of sponsoring friends and contributions of Mr. Hayes' vices will assure some added fu for the Carver Foundation.

The proceeds from the con will be used to make avail scholarships for young student scientific bent to pursue cou in scientific research in the lab tories of the George Washing Carver Foundation. The Foun ion was established by Dr. C ver himself. He gave his en life savings to establish it w the hope that it might att young scientists to the field of search in applied agricult chemistry at Tuskegee Institu

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For the past several years Southern Conference has mad donation of $50 from the recei of the SIAC basketball tour ment, held annually in Log Hall on the Tuskegee campus, the Infantile Paralysis Center the Institute. The donation made again this year. Miss N McFadden, '44, was selected hand the check to Dr. John Chennault, director of orthope surgery.

The Infantile Paralysis Cen was made possible by a grant $172,356 to Tuskegee Institute the National Foundation and dedicated on Jan. 15, 1941.

Since the opening of this cen several hundred patients h been treated from 17 states. center is a 30-bed unit with c plete facilities for the care treatment of all infantile par sis cases. The world-famed K ney method of treatment has b used at this center for over years.

Tuskegee Institute Observes Holy Week

Advertiser-Montgomery Ala.
4-5-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 4.—Holy Week is being observed here. A half hour service is held in the Institute chapel each day from 12:30 until 1 o'clock. Students, teachers and townspeople assemble for prayer and meditation.

4-5-44

A sunrise service will be held in the Alumni Bowl Easter Sunday morning at 6:30 o'clock. Morning church service will be held in the Institute chapel at 11 o'clock and vesper services will be held in the chapel at 6:30 Easter Sunday. Music at these services will be furnished by the Tuskegee choir, William L. Dawson, conducting.

Carol Blanton Gives Recital At Institute

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 18.—For its feature attraction for the first term of the Summer school, the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course presented Carol V. Blanton, pianist, of the Music Department at Dillard University, New Orleans, at the 11:30 assembly on June 14.

6-19-44

From the outset the artist won the admiration and approval of an unusually large audience by her masterly interpretation of Chopin, Liszt and Dett. Prolonged and continuous applause greeted her time and again after the completion of her selections chosen from these composers.

6-19-44

Her manner, her charm and

her grace blended remarkably with her rare skill as a pianist which won for her a permanent place in the hearts of the music lovers at Tuskegee Institute.

18y-1944

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala., News
February 17, 1944

A 20-page bulletin has just been published by the George Washington ~arver Foundation. The front page bears an excellent likeness of Dr. Carver at work in his laboratory at the Institute on one of his many disoveries. The material for the bulletin was assembled by Austin W. Curtis, Dr Carver's successor, and the printing was done by students in the printing division at the Institute

In the introduction Mr. Curtis states " . . . Sufficient endowment will be needed so that the principal will be used for operation and expansion costs. Dr George Washington Carver made an initial gift of $33,000.00 to the (Carver) Foundation; upon his death, on Jan. 5, 1943, he bequeathed to it his entire estate making a total contribution o approximately $60,000.00."

Dr. Carver's gift in the establishment of the Foundation was made with the hope that it would serve as a nucleus for a substantial endowment. The income from this endowment is to be used in the promotion of agricultural and chemical research as applied to the native plants and resources of the Southern region. The problems attacked will be those related primarily to soil fertility, new uses for the native flora, and creation of products of value from otherwise waste materials. Such a program will be in keeping with Dr. Carver's more than 40 years of work at Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Maggie Forte, who joined the Institute faculty in September, as instructor in community art, School of Education, conducts classes Monday through Friday in 14 communities in Macon County. Mrs. Forte has been of service to county school teachers and students in giving them an appreciation for beautiful and attractive classrooms by the use of native materials. Every Saturday she conducts classes at the Chambliss Children's House for in-service teachers. Recently she said: "The teachers come regularly every Saturday; they enjoy the work. and are putting into practice the things that they are taught here. I have no absenteeism problem. The fact is, I have found it necessary to put in extra chairs."

Tuskegee's colorful cage team defeated the Panthers of the Third Student Training Regiment of Fort Benning, Ga., 38 to 34 in Logan Hall here Thursday night before one of the most enthusiastic crowds assembled here this season.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, Ala., News
March 30, 1944

Scores of prominent citizens will gather here April 2 at a commemorative service in the Institute Chapel honoring Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. This will mark the 27th Founder's Day exercise since the death of the "apostle of industrial education." Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his peoplee could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically. Throughout the years of its existence Tuskegee's contribution to education has been the program of practical industrial training.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the Founder's Day address. He will speak in the Institute chapel at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 2. The chapel seats 3,000 people.

The two-day program will begin Saturday morning, April 1, at 9 o'clock with a meeting of the executive committee of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, J. R. Wingfield, chairman, Mt. Meigs, Ala., presiding.

The annual Spring meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees will be held in the Peabody Room in Dorothy Hall at 10 o'clock, reassembling in an adjourned session at 2 o'clock. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York City, chairman, will preside. Members of the board expected to be present: Winthrop W. Aldrich, Basil O'Connor, Henry S. Bowers, Dr. Walter Gray Crump. William Rosenwald, George E. Warren, New York City; A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Algernon Blair, Montgomery; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Mrs Frances P. Bolton, Cleveland; Jesse Jones, Washington, D. C.; John H. Pinson, Geiger; Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; H. C. Stockham, Birmingham; C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta and J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening Robert P. Morgan, '42, a successful electrical contractor of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver the alumni address. Appearing on the program will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who will speak briefly on Tuskegee's new educational progams.

Members of the Class of 1924 will assemble at the Institute for the twentieth anniversary celebration. On this occasion reports of the activities of the members of the class will be heard and the class gift to the Institute will be made.

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be in session from Sunday, April 2 through Saturday, April 8, with more than 200 physicians and surgeons in attendance, Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director, at the Institute announced.

The appointment of Dr. J. R. Otis as state leader of Negro extension workers in Alabama has been announced by P. O. Davis, director of Extension Service for the state.

Dr. Otis, whd served as director of the Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee prior to his appointment as head of the state staff, was awarded his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Iowa State College, and his Master's degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and studied for his doctorate at Cornell.

Associated with Dr. Otis will be the following staff workers: Nicholas Kollock, assistant state leader of Negro work; Miss Louella C. Hanna, assistant state leader of Nego work; V. C. Turner, leader 4-H Club work; Miss Ruth C. Coleman, leader of Negro 4-H Club work; R. B. Bell, movable school agent; Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey, movable school agent; Miss Johnnie L. Dent, movable school health nurse.

A check for $1,911.08 has been handed to President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, by Mrs. Helen Taylor Dibble, chairman of the committee designated to raise funds for the Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee Institute. This is an annual event at Tuskegee and is conducted in connection with the March of Dimes campaign for funds which are becoming increasingly necessary in the fight against infantile paralysis.

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The campaign this year was sponsored by the Circle Service Club which is composed of the wives of members of the staff at the Veterans Administration Facility, Col. E. H. Dibble, Jr., manager.

The club usually restricts its services to the veterans and veterans' families, but since its organization has engaged in a wide variety of activties on the station and throughout the community. When there are cases on the station in need of a helping hand they are brought to the attention of the club by the social worker and it is through this office that the club works. Many worthy community needs have been met by the Circle Service Club.

Negro Leadership Need Is Expressed

Advertiser-Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 26.—At vesper service held in the institute chapel Sunday, William C. Curtis, director of the Department of Mechanical Industries at Tuskegee Institute, spoke on the subject, "The Need for Negro Leadership and the Part You Can Play in Supplying This Need." 1-27-44

Paul Harrison, founder of the Rotary Club, Chicago, Ill., who was among the large number of visitors present for the service, was presented. Mr. Harrison is on a tour visiting Rotary clubs in various sections of the country. He said he has known about the work of Tuskegee Institute over a long period of years and was glad that his travels afforded him an opportunity to visit here. Mr. Harrison had heard the Tuskegee quartet sing at some of the national conventions of the Rotary Club and the memory of these occasions always brought to his mind Tuskegee Institute and the educational philosophy of Booker T. Washington.

Announcement was made that Robert Bellaire, United Press correspondent, who was in Tokio at the time Pearl Harbor was attacked, would speak in the chapel at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening, January 30 1-27-44

Music for the evening was furnished by Mrs. Alberta Simms, at the organ, the institute orchestra, directed by Capt. Gilbert A. Baxter, and the Tuskegee choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson.

Tuskegee Institute's Music Class To Appear

1-27-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 26.—Students in the Department of Music will be presented by their instructors in piano, voice, orchestral and band instruments in a recital at the assembly room in the Music Hall at 7:30 o'clock Thursday evening.

Students of piano will be presented by Miss Anne Lucille Gamble, who joined the School of Music faculty in September. Miss Gamble received her A.B. degree from Fisk University, Tenn., in 1941. She studied at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music for two years, graduating in 1943, with a Bachelor of Music degree. She won wide recognition on the Oberlin campus because of her excellent attainments in her field and a successful musical career was predicted for her.

Other members of the department presenting students are: Mrs. Marian Pierce, Mrs. Alberta L. Simms and Capt. Gilbert A. Baxter.

William L. Dawson, nationally known composer and choral director, is head of the Department of Music at the institute.

Tuskegee Institute Entertains Orators

Advertiser-Montg., Ala.
4-16-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 15.—Elks oratorical eliminations for eastern Alabama are announced by Harold C. Saunders, district oratorical director, to be held at Tuskegee, Monday, April 17, 8:15 p.m. in Margaret Washington Hall auditorium on the Institute campus.

These eliminations in which high school representatives participate are conducted each year throughout the jurisdiction of the I.B.P.O.E.W., and are followed in succession by State contests and regional finals where successful contestants receive $1,000 Elks college scholarships. 4-16-44

Alabama district winners this year will be offered limited scholarships at State Teachers College in Montgomery, based on certain academic conditions and on their ranking in state oratorical finals at Birmingham, Sunday, April 23, where details of the plan will be announced.

The district contest at Tuskegee is sponsored as an educational feature of the Booker T. Washington Lodge No. 762. Prof. J. T. Williamson of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, will direct this public program arranged by the Lodge's educational committee whose members are W. P. Mitchell, W. B. Wrenn, J. J. Flood, Jack Johnson, Daniel Summers and C. G. Bevans.

Red Cross Drive Nets $6,000, Patterson Says

Advertiser-Montg.
5-18-44 Ala

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 17.—The campaign launched by the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross has been brought to a successful close, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced after personally congratulating Dean I. A. Derbigny, chairman, who organized and conducted the drive. The total amount subscribed was in excess of $6,000 and this sum will be considerably augmented when reports from several other areas are received. "Receipts to date represent an increase of 50 per cent over the amount raised last year and 100 per cent over the amount subscribed two years ago," Dr. Derbigny stated.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

By DWIGHT HOLMES

1-25-44

Tuskegee and Alabama

The arrangement made recently between Tuskegee Institute and the State of Alabama has now been consummated long enough to be considered without emotion and with suitable perspective.

Much has been said, pro and con, since the proposal first came to public attention, a few saying that the Institute had sold its birthright for a mess of pottage.

According to creditable information, the arrangement provides that Alabama grants Tuskegee $100,000 a year toward its maintenance and, that the Board of Trustees adds to its membership several persons appointed by the Governor.

It is difficult to see how the college can be unfavorably affected by this action which, on the surface at least, is an indication of added interest by State officials in the affairs of the school.

The now famous "Gaines Decision" of the Federal Supreme Court stimulated the interest of the South in higher education of colored people, especially at the graduate level, as hardly anything else could have done.

Every State, therefore, which is faeed by that problem, will probably bestir itself to make provision, within its boundaries, for this kind of education in accordance with the Court's dictum.

If Alabama officials believed that, by aiding Tuskegee through an initial grant of $100,000, it was making the quickest and most effective move in that direction, where is the danger?

And if it intends to make substantial grants for that purpose in the future, what is more natural than to expect the State to be represented on the governing board?

Every publicly-supported Southern college is governed by a board made up entirely of representatives of State governments. What, then, can Tuskegee lose by the addition of State representatives to its board, assuming, of course, that they will be of the same general caliber as others serving in similar capacities?

In Good Hands

Another consideration which must be kept in mind is that contributions by private philanthropy for such schools as Tuskegee have seriously declined during the past two decades. This must be compensated for from other sources. or the schools adyersely affected must deteriorate. 1-25-44

It would seem that Tuskegee, because of its great service to Alabama, can with justice, look to that State for substantial financial grants in the future to facilitate its program.

Certainly no one has suggested any more reliable and able source of income, and all agree that Tuskegee must be provided with large resources to continue its remarkable service, not only to Alabama but to the nation.

In view of all the circumstances, Tuskegee's integrity does not seem in immediate danger. We can trust the judgment of its governing body in the future, as in the past.

Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson Gives Recital

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

2-12-44

TUSKEGEE. Ala.—Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson appeared in a piano recital in Logan Hall on the institute campus last Friday night.

Her offerings included selections from Bach-Siloti, Brahms, Gluck-Sgambati, Schumann, Chopin, Ravel, Debussy, and Rimsky-Korsakow. and her audience was delightfully pleased with the manner in which she interpreted the works of the masters.

The Concerto. by Rimsky-Korsakow, the closing number, in which the orchestra parts on the second piano were played by Mrs. Gladys Thomas Gomez, a former teacher in the music department at the institute, pleased the audience immensely. Both Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Gomez were forced to take several bows, which they did most graciously.

STUDIED AT OBERLIN

After her graduation from Tuskegee Institute Mrs. Patterson attended the Oberlin Conversatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio, where her musical ability was soon recognized, being invited to become affiliated with several of the campus musical organizations. Her contributions to the musical atmosphere of the college are well remembered. She was at one time a member of the faculty of the department of music at Tuskegee Institute.

Catherine Patterson Presened In Piano Recital At Tuskegee

Age - New York, N.Y.

2-12-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Catherine Moton Patterson appeared in a piano recital in Logan Hall on the Institute campus here Friday night and pleased a large and appreciative audience with a splendidly arranged and entertaining program.

Her well chosen offerings included selections from Bach-Siloti, Brahms, Gluck-Sgambati, Schuman, Chopin, Ravel, Debussy and Rimsky-Korsakow, and her audience was delightfully pleased with the manner in which she interpreted the works of the masters. This was manifsted by the long, generous and vociferous applause which followed the rendition of each number. 2-12-44

After her graduation from Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Patterson attended the Obelin Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, Ohio, where her musical ability was soon recognized, being invited to become affiliated with several of the campus musical organizations. Her contributions to the musical atmosphere of the college are well remembered. She was at one time a member of the faculty of the Department of Music at Tuskegee Institute.

Librarian Visits Tuskegee

Age - New York, N.Y.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Charles H. Brown, well-known librarian of Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, visited Tuskegee Institute this week as a consultant to the library staff and faculty in connection with the Institute's graduate study program, which got under way last December. Dr. Brown made an extremely thorough inspection and evaluation of facilities, aims and plans and advised how these might be integrated into a well-rounded, smoothly operating machine. The faculty found his suggestions and criticism illuminating and his grasp of institutional problems extensive. 2-12-44

A veteran of the last war, Collins was also a purchaser of Liberty Bonds before going to France as a private. He is 54 years old, and has been a Pullman porter on the same road for the last 22 years.

Big Demand For Cadet Nurse Training At Tuskegee

Whip

Miami, Florida

7-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 28 (PPNS) — More than a thousand young women have made application to Tuskegee Institute to become U. S. Cadet Nurses, Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Registrar, said here today. "And each mail brings additional requests to enter this service. We regret that it is not possible for us to give consideration to all of these young women who desire to receive this training so that they might be able to serve their country in the present emrgncey,' the Registrar continued, "but the quota of nurses allotted to Tuskegee Institute for training for the schoo year, 1944-45, was filled early in the Spring. Applications for the next class (1945-46- should be made early in the spring of next year." 7-8-44

There are, however, vacancies in other departments of the school — Education, Home Economics, Commerdial Dietetics, Mechanical Industries and Physical Education, the Registrar stated.

Tuskegee Institute News

News — Tuskegee, Ala.

"The thorough preparation of the students entrusted to our care so that they will be able to earn an independent living in a highly competitive society," is the responsibility of the teacher in our schools and colleges," said J. U. Mundy, principal, who presided at the graduating exercises of the Tuskegee Institute High School, which were held in the Institute Chapel. 6-8-44

With mortar-board tassels bobbing about their heads and wearing the traditional long gowns, denoting the successful completion of the high school course, the young graduates marched into the chapel promptly at 8 o'clock to hear Margaret Henrietta Davis, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Harvey F. Davis, Veterans Administration Facility, first honor student, speak on the subject, "Preparing Youth for the Post-War World," and Prof. Charles W. Orr, principal, Tusacloosa High School and president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, deliver the commencement address.

The exercises marked the clos of the first year of occupanc of the new school building locate on beautiful rolling landscape ou on the Franklin Road and adjacent to the recently erected J. E Washington Homes. 6-1-44

The program opened with th reading of the scripture by Re R. David Crockett, acting chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, followe lain, Tuskegee Institute. followe by "This Is Worth Fighting For.' and "The Lord's Prayer," by Mallotte, sung by the high school chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Alberta Lillian Simms, with Joseph O. Plinton as guest organist.

Following Prof. Orr's address, Principal Munday presented the 70 members of the graduating class and the diplomas were awarded by J. Julius Flood, personnel director, Tuskegee Institute, recently elected treasurer of the high school.

Ola Mae Norwood, daughter of Mrs. Bessie H. Norwood, Pittsburgh, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in May has joined the staff of the Post Engineer at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, Alabama. 6-8-44

Miss Norwood held the office of president of the Associated Women Students; was a member of the band and orchestra and was included in "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities." She was also among those receiving awards for outstanding campus achievements.

Back to Fundamentals

Post — Birmingham, Ala.

Out of Tuskegee Institute have come many good things to improve the status of the Negro and to foster inter-racial goodwill through better understanding.

Today there comes to our desk the first issue of a monthly publication called The Negro Worker which is dedicated to "serving the better interest of the Negro worker and his employer." It too comes from Tuskegee and might be read to advantage by every worker, white and black. 7-1-44

Its program is fourfold:

"1. To point out to Negro workers the opportunities of the present and to emphasize their responsibility to those who have made these opportunities possible.

"2. To impress the Negro worker with the need of doing a full day's work every day.

"3. To encourage habits of industry, thrift, loyalty and patriotism as essential in self development and racial advancement.

"4. To encourage teamwork among Negro workers and their employers to the end that the best interest of both may be served."

Its approach to the accomplishment of its purpose is simple and straightforward. Certainly it is timely. We commend it heartily to employer and worker alike and we congratulate Tuskegee upon its publication. Because this great institution enjoys the respect and confidence of both races, perhaps the aims of this little booklet are not impossible of attainment. 7-1-44

At a time when there is so much confusion, so much illadvised agitation and so much mis-information in circulation it is refreshing to get back to something so fundamentally sound.

Arthur P. Mack
Weekly Review
Funeralized At
Birmingham, Ala.
Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — Funeral services for Arthur P. Mack, since 1910 Head of the Division of Plumbing and Heating at Tuskegee Institute, was held in the Institute Chapel here Monday afternoon. Students, teachers, town and community folk and many persons from out-of-town were in attendance. Mr. Mack passed away at his home in Greenwood after a brief illness. With him at the time of his death were his wife and other members of the family. His brother and sister reached Tuskegee shortly after he had passed away. 9-16-44

Mr. Mack graduated with honors from Tuskegee Institute in 1908, and after a year of servise in the Public School system of Oklahoma City, Okla., was recalled to the Institute by Dr. Booker T. Washington to head the plumbing and heating division, which under his direction reached a high degree of efficiency. Young men trained by him were highly regarded for their technical knowledge, their attention to details and their dependability. Many of them are engaged in business in various sections of the country and their contributions to society reflect the training received from their technical adviser and teacher at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Alumni Clubs
Ala — New York, N.Y.
Outline Year's Program
4-22-44

Tuskegee Institute, Ala—Presidents and representatives of Tuskegee Clubs from various sections of the country assembled here this week for discussion of programs to be undertaken by local Tuskegee Chapters designed to widen the scope of activities of the more than 75 chapters in existence. The programs to be inaugurated will increase the usefulness of these clubs to the community and will give the members a wider opportunity for a large and useful community service, it was stated.

Club presidents and representatives in attendance were: Dennis M. Mackey, President, Detroit-Tuskegee Club; Miss Ethel M. Storey, president, Cleveland-Tuskegee Club; Williams A. Berry; president, Birmingham-Tuskegee Club; George F. Rivers, president, Columbus, (Ga)-Tuskegee Club; Nathaniel R. McCray; president, Tuskegee Institute Club; Robert H. McClasky, president, Lexington-Tuskegee Club; Dr. William J. Wood, president, Montgomery-Tuskegee Club; Julian Thomas, representing the New York-Tuskegee Club, and Mrs. Rebecca J. Pugh, vice-president, Birmingham-Tuskegee Club.

4-22-44

Tuskegee Alumni
Weekly Review — Birmingham, Ala.
Hears Report of President
10-14-44

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The 3rd annual meeting of the Southern Region of the General Alumni Association of Tuskegee Institute met in Birmingham, October 4th-6th with the Birmingham-Tuskegee Club as host.

Appearing on the three day program were Dr. P. S. Morton, Conrade Hutchinson, W. A. Berry, Richard Morrison, Mrs. Bettye Turner, N. C. McCray, Mr. J. Henry Smith and Miss Fannie Storkey, A. M. Foster, Alvin Neely, Lt. Wm. Fuller and Dr. F. D. Patterson

Dr. Patterson's address was in a sense a report to the alumni on the progress of the school during the past year And in a nut shell Tuskegee has enjoyed an income of upwards of $900,000 in the past year.

President Patterson stated that the relationship between the school and members of the Board representing the State of Alabama had been most amicable.

Touching on the matter of progress of the United College Fund Drive, he stated that Negroes had contributed $75.000. Negro soldiers contributions has totaled $21,000.00

"One-seventh of all money contributed has come from Negroes. This statement of Negro contributions to Negro education brought a resounding applause from the attendants at the final session.

10-14-44

The Editor of the Birmingham Weekly Review in a short address charged the alumni that they were the keepers of the faith of Booker T. Washington wherever they live — keepers of his faith in the Negro, in people, in the United States and in God. And that in as much as they guarded Tuskegee, they guard the faith of Booker T. Washington. He said, "Tuskegee is but the lengthened shadow of Dr. Washington. To attack it means attacking the dead martyr.

"CARMEN JONES"
Tribune — Washington, D.C.
STAR OBSERVES
5-20-44
ANNIVERSARY

A broad range of subjects, from fascism to her eleventh wedding anniversary, was discussed by the singing star of the Broadway production, "Carmen Jones," when Muriel Rahn appeared as guest speaker, Wednesday, at the meetinig of the Negro Freedom Rally workers at Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Saturday of last week, Miss Rahn sang the 100th title role in "Carmen Jones." She is said to be the first singer ever to do that many performances in one straight run. She observed her eleventh year of marriage to Dick Campbell, playright and director.

Tuskegee Alumni Meet
Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.
11-4-44

Above are some of the delegates to the Fifth North-Eastern regional meeting of Tuskegee General Alumni Association held in this city last Saturday and Sunday. Reading, left to right: Front row— H. M. Griffin, Washington, D. C.; R. P. Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio; Irene Green, Philadelphia, president, Ladies' Auxiliary; E. R. Clemons, Philadelphia, president, regional district. Standing— Handy Beckett, Philadelphia; J. H. Pinkard, Washington, D. C.; E. L. Dimitry, C. J. Royal and Julian Thomas, all of New York City, N. Y.

Widow of Clark U. Professor Delivers
Call — Kansas City, Mo.
Eulogy at Funeral for Her Husband
4-14-44

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — With his widow, Mrs. Stella Brower Brookes, delivering the principal eulogy, funeral services for Prof. E. Luther Brookes, for 21 years head of the science department of Clark college here, were held from the school's chapel Monday, with interment following at Lincoln cemetery.

"For 15 years of my happy married life," Mrs. Brookes told the hushed audience, "my husband somehow seemed to have been preparing me for this day. It was an agreement of ours that if he preceded me in death I would speak of his life. Similarly, if I preceded him he would speak of my life. That was a solemn promise. I never disappointed him in life, I shall not disappoint him in death."

4-14-44

President James P. Brawley of Clark, Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta university, President Horace Mann Bond of Fort Valley State college, President Willis J. King of Gammon Theological seminary, the Rev. E. W. McMillan and two students, William Thompson and Miss Marcella James, also spoke.

A graduate of Tuskegee institute, Lincoln university (Pa.) and Columbia university where he was awarded the master of arts degree in chemistry and had completed requirements for his doctorate, Prof. Brookes, a native of Jamaica, came to America in 1914.

4-14-44

Active in many civic affairs, he was a past president of the Atlanta branch N.A.A.C.P., a member of the board of directors, Atlanta Tuberculosis association, member of the Central Methodist church and of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. His sudden death was attributed to a heart attack.

~~Physical Director~~
New York Age
N.Y. 11-25-46

11-25-44.

Mis Helen M. Hutchinson, graduate of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute, class of '43, has become a member of the faculty of the Booker T. Washington high school in Atlanta, Ga., and will head the department of physical education for women students. Miss Hutchinson excelled in athletics before her graduation, having won honors on the women's track and field team and is a former National Tennis Champion.

Helen Hutchinson On High School Faculty
11-25-44
New York Age, N.Y.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Helen M. Hutchinson, who was graduated from the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute in the Class of 1943, has become a member of the faculty of the Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta, Georgia., and will head the department of physical education for women students.

Miss Hutchinson is an outstanding tennis player, a former National Champion, having won the title before her graduation. She is also a former member of Tuskegee's nationally known women's track and field team and recognized for her ability in organization and leadership. 11-25-44

"Pin-Up" Holds Two Positions

N.Y. Amsterdam News N.Y. 11-18-44

18

MISS CELESTINE SHANNON, '44 graduate of the Physical Education Department at Tuskegee Institute, is a member of the faculty of Booker T. Washington High School, Houston, Texas. She also serves as instructor of physical education at Houston Junior College. During her senior year at Tuskegee, Miss Shannon was elected manager of the Women's Varsity Basketball Team and the Women's National Championship Track and Field Team. According to the lassie's record and the above photo, it looks like a clear-cut win for "beauty and brains."

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18 Kans 11-17-44

Kansas City, Mo. Call City 14

TEACHER.—Helen M. Hutchinson, who was graduated from the School of Physical Education at Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1943, has become a member of the faculty of the Booker T. Washington high school in Atlanta, Ga., and will head the department of physical education for women students. Miss Hutchinson is an outstanding tennis player, a former national champion, having won the title before her graduation. She is also a former member of Tuskegee's nationally known women's track and field team and recognized for her ability in organization and leadership.

TUSKEGEE CLUB PLANS BENEFIT TO AID STUDENTS

Tribune—Chicago, Ill.

Members of the Chicago-Tuskegee Alumni club will give a scholarship fund tea at 3:30 p. m. today in the Parkway ballroom, 45th st. and S. Park way, Daniel J. Faulkner, alumni president, announced. Proceeds will be used for Negro boys and girls at Tuskegee institute.

After a short musical program William L. Dawson, head of the department of music at Tuskegee, will speak. He will be introduced by Faulkner.

8-27-44

The musical program will include Maurice Cooper, tenor; Eileen Jackson-Southern, pianist; Frank Palmer of the Modern Troubadours male chorus; Jackson trio; Geraldine Bowman and Bettie Jones, pianists and Lucile Walls, soprano.

Gives Tuskegee $596

Age—New York, N.Y.

6-10-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Members of the Class of 1934 who assembled at the Institute for the tenth anniversary celebration of their graduation, presented to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, a class gift of $596.55 which is to become a part of the Loyalty Fund established by the Alumni. The gift was presented by Lemuel A. Loklair, director of Agricultural, Lincoln School, Marion, Ala., who delivered the alumni address in the Institute Chapel Sunday evening.

Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

4-15-44

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. Mrs. Edna S. Landers, former Dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute, now retired and living in Chicago. Mrs. Landers was the guest speaker at the banquet of the Associated Women Students which is an annual feature on the calendar of events for the young women.

The banquet was held in the Cafeteria in Tompkins Hall where 500 guests assembled to hear the former dean. Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Dean of Women, presented Mrs. Landers as one of Tuskegee's most outstanding graduates and an active and useful worker in clubs and organizations. Mrs. Landers lived abroad for several years and has visited practically every country in Europe.

4-15-44

Clark Prof. Dies of Heart Attack

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
4-15-44

ATLANTA, Ga., (ANP).—Funeral services for Prof. E. Luther Brookes, head of the science department of Clark College here, who died of a heart attack, were held in the college chapel, Monday, with his wife, Mrs. Stella Brower Brookes, delivering the principal eulogy.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Lincoln University and Columbia, where he received his master's degree in chemistry and had completed requirements for his doctorate, Professor Brookes was a native of Jamaica, coming to America in 1914.

He was president of the Atlanta NAACP Branch, member of the board of directors, Atlanta Tuberculosis Association; member of the Central Methodist Church and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Dr. Myra Logan Weds

Philadelphia Tribune
Pa.

NEW YORK—I (ANP)—Dr. Myra Logan, well known New York physician and daughter of the late Warren Logan, former treasurer of Tuskegee institute, married Spinkey Alston, an artist who is now in the U. S. army, Saturday, it was announced. 4-15-44

The ceremony took place in Dr. Logan's sister's home. The couple is now honeymooning.

18y-1944

ATA

ATA Emphasis Week July 17-21 Announced

Journal + Guide – Norfolk, Va.

7-15-44

Teachers of Virginia And Carolinas To Observe Event

PETERSBURG, Va. — Announcement was made on Monday of ATA Emphasis Week to be held in the Third Region of the American Teachers Association during the week July 17-21. Teachers attending summer school in colleges of the Third Region of the American Teachers Association will consider "Equalization of Educational Opportunity" during this week of emphasis.

"These activities are being held this year in lieu of the annual regional meeting which was held in Durham in 1942 and Richmond in 1943," said Walter N. Ridley, regional vice-president in making the announcement.

7-15-44

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Teachers, principals and supervisors in the Third Region, including North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, are preparing for special programs during this week. These programs will consider federal, state, and local aspects of equalization. They will include discussion of equalization of facilities, salaries and instruction.

The forty-first annual meeting of the American Teachers Association has been called for August 15-17 at Tennessee State College, Nashville. Representatives from each state are being selected to attend this meeting.

AIM OF ASSOCIATION

The American Teachers Association has as one of its aims the realization of the American ideal of equality of educational opportunity without respect to race, economic circumstance, or place of residence. During this week emphasis is being placed upon stimulating the Negro teacher to realize that equalization is the responsibility of every individual in the educational system and community.

PARTICIPATING CHAIRMEN

7-15-44

Chairmen who will sponsor the activities in the various participating colleges are: North Carolina College, Durham, Dr. J. H. Taylor and Dr. J. H. Franklin; Bennett College, Greensboro, Dean Ivan E. Taylor; A. and T. College, Greensboro, Dr. C. L. Cooper, H. R. Arnette and Dean J. C. McLaughlin; State Teachers College, Fayetteville, Dean J. B. MacRae; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, Dr. M. E. Thomasson; A. and M. College, Orangeburg, Professor E. H. Fitchett; State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, Dr. Matthew J. Whitehead; Virginia State College, Ettrick, Dean J. H. Johnston and Miss W. E. Hamlin, and Virginia Union University, Dean C. W. Florence and Dean T. A. Henderson.

18y-1944 theletics

SIAC Meet Won By Tuskegee; Lieut. Bell's TAAF Men Thrill Relay Crowd

The Chicago Defender, 5-20-44

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The eighteenth annual Tuskegee relays and the Southern conference outdoor track and field championships were combined in one meet here Saturday afternoon, May 13, in Alumni bowl. Tuskegee institute's thinclads walked off with the conference title by winning 36 points to Morehouse's 28. It was a nip and tuck battle for first place until the field events had been decided.

Major Abbott

Xavier university placed third when Ted and Giles Wright's proteges piled up 23 points. Florida A. and M was fourth with Alabama State in fifth place; Clark in sixth and Morris Brown in seventh.

Ruling Hits Prairie View

Prairie View college of Hempstead, Texas, failed to put in an appearance after winning the Xavier relays the week before. It was rumored that the commencement exercises at the Texas school plus a ruling that no funds would be available for out-of-state trips for athletes forced the Purple team to return home.

5-20-44

The ruling does not include the conference meets at Southern university. Prairie View being 40 miles from Xavier while at Southern and going home via New Orleans went into the Catholic school's relays.

Coach Lieut. Bill Bell, former Ohio State star football player and later coach at Florida A. and M. college, fetched over his Tuskegee Army Air field thinclads who raised "plenty hell" in all the events they entered. Bell was loaded with former college and university stars from both North and South.

However, in the open events no matter if the TAAF or any other army team, all of which were eligible to compete, won out, the conference tabulation was based on how the college team or runners placed. For instance, in the Moton mile and the two-mile events William Curtis, former distance runner at the University of Pittsburgh, was winner in both. In the two-mile run, Dave Wilkerson of Xavier placed third, but was first in the conference rating. Newby of Tuskegee in fourth place, was second in the conference tabulation.

Lieut. Bell

Wins Abbott "440"

Happiest athlete of the afternoon was Paul Sanford of Morehouse college who was not to be denied the Robert S. Abbott 440-yard run trophy. Sanford finished ahead of the field last year but was disqualified for fouling, although it was unintentional, on the second turn.

A Keith, another one of Lieut. Bell's tracksters, won the open century dash in 10.3 seconds on a slow track. His teammate, Bill Carter, was second. The 320th Detachment finished third and fourth. In the conference 100-yard event Tom Massey of Morehouse was winner. Lindorf Blakely of Tuskegee was second, H. E. Echols of Florida A. and M placed third, and Xavier's H. Murphy was fourth.

Founded By Major Abbott

The Tuskegee relays was founded by Major Cleve Abbott and is the fourth oldest relays in the United States. Assisting him this year was Frank Forbes, former coach at Morehouse and now head of the USO club at Tuskegee institute, who was starter. Also B. T. Harvey, former Colgate football star and later coach at Morehouse and now dean of the Southern conference officials, who was referee of the relays; Capt. Harold Martin, Norwich, Conn., university and who before entering the army was commissioner of athletics for the CIAA, was judge at the finish line; Archie Harris, holder of the world discus toss and now at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, judged the discus event.

Gaudet high of New Orleans produced some nice prep sprinters. Saturday's warm weather — and it was truly hot—brought out a throng which included many pilots and enlisted men from the Tuskegee Army Air Field, the Aviation Cadets, visitors from Fort Benning and Maxwell Field, and wives of many of the officers. The soldier-athletes were loudly applauded.

The Tuskegee band, streamlined for the duration, its drum majorettes, Miss Tuskegee and her two attendants lent color to the meet.

TWO-MILE RELAY, High School—Won by Booker Washington High School, Atlanta. (Charlie White, James Minor, Jordan Williams, Henry O'Neal); Gaudet High School (Lloyd Washington, Theodore Bass, Charles James, Ferman Chambers), second; Parker High School (Clarence Mootry, John Pearson, Howard Askew, Edwin Thompson) third; Tuskegee High School (Leroy Brown, George Bulls, Junius Rhone, Herman Shaw) fourth; Madison High School (Robert Harvey, Herman Phillips, Alexander Hanson, Henry Jackson) fifth. Time: 9 min. 59 sec.

TWO-MILE RUN—Won by William Curtis (320th), David Murphy (Primary AAFBU), second; Wilbert Richardson (TAAF), third; Dave Wilkerson (Xavier), fourth; C. R. Newby (Tuskegee), fifth. Time: 10.31.

880-YARD RUN—Won by John Carrol (Tuskegee), Walter Brown (Morehouse), second; Lawrence McCullough (Morehouse), third; Jerry Hill (Xavier), fourth; Albert Crockett (Xavier), fifth.

5-20-44

440-YARD RUN—Won by Paul Sanford (Morehouse), Newell Farmer (Tuskegee), second; Leo Albery (Florida), third; Charles Stone (320th), fourth. Time: 53.1 sec.

MOTON MILE—Won by William Curtis, (320th), John Carroll (Tuskegee), second; W. W. Fitch (AAFBU), third; Jerry Hill (Xavier), fourth; Lawrence McCullum (Morehouse), fifth; Paul Bonseragare (TAAF), sixth. Time: 4.43.

880-YARD RELAY—Won by (TAAF), Albert Holland, Harry Banks, Raymond Noches, William H. Carter); Tuskegee (Lindorf Blakely, Walter Harris, Walter Morris, Clarence Smith) second; Morehouse (Cornelius Watts/ Lawlah Burt, Thomas Massey) third; Primary AAFBU (A. H. Turner, Alphonso Brown, L. E. Brewin, R. Doram) fourth; Xavier (H. Murphey, H. Mason, H. Wooten, H. Richardson) fifth. Time 1:32.2.

440-YARD RELAY—High School, Gaudet High (Lloyd Washington, Edward Haynes, Earl Brown, Theodore Bass); Parker High (Harry Smith, John Pearson, Tommy Estelle, Tommy Harris) second; Booker Washington High, Atlanta (Howard Smith, Rosco Garmon, Jordan Williams, Charlie White) third; Madison High (Alexander Hanson, Herman Phillips, Robert Harvey, Henry Jackson) fourth. Time: 46.4.

440-YARD RELAY—Won by Tuskegee (Lindorf Blakely, Clarence Smith, Fred Fuller, Albert Crawford), Florida (Russell More, Eugene Echols, John Howard, Willie Moffett) second; Tennessee State (Charles Smith, Eugene Caruthers, Oliver Pierce, Isiah Girtley) third; Fort Valley (Henry Smith, Ocier Edwards, Quetin Williams, Tommie Kendricks) fourth. Time: 45:3.

MEDLEY RELAY HIGH SCHOOL—Won by Parker High School (Harry Smith, Tommie Estelle, Tommie Harris, David Askew); Gaudet High (Theodore Bass, Charles James, Lloyd Washington, Ferman Chambers) second; Booker Washington High (Horace Humphrey, Howard Smith, James Minor, William Jordon) third; Tuskegee High (Emmett McKee, James Noble, Luther Taylor, Willie Clement). Time: 354.2.

220 OPEN—Won by Charles Sears (Fort Benning); Robert Hilton (320th), second; M. Starling (320th), third. Time: 23.2.

ONE HUNDRED YARD DASH (Open)—Won by A. Keith (TAAF); W. Carter (TAAF), second; Robert Hilton (320th College Tr. Det.), third; Harvey Pruitt (320th College Tr. Det.), fourth. Time: 10.3.

ONE HUNDRED YARD RUN (S.I.A.C.)—Won by Thomas Massey (Morehouse); Lindorf Blakely (Tuskegee), second; H. E. Echols (Florida), third; H. Murphey (Xavier), fourth. Time: 10.2.

100-YARD DASH (High School)—Won by T. H. Harris (Parker High); Harvey Smith (Parker High), second; Howard Smith (Booker Washington High), Atlanta, third; Edward Haynes (Gaudet High School), fourth; W. Baker (Florida A. M. High School), fifth; H. Jackson (Madison High School), sixth. Time: 10.5 sec.

JAVELIN THROW (Open)—Won by Lee Taylor (TAAF) 165 feet; J. B. Montario (AAF), second, 164 feet, 5½ inches; Robert W. Andrews (TAAF), third, 153 feet, 6 inches; Leo Albury (Florida), fourth, 150 feet, 11 inches; Lt. Walter Gladden (TAAF), fifth; Roger Wells (320th), 146 feet, 10 inches.

JAVELIN THROW (College)—Won by Leo Albury (Florida), 150 feet, 11 inches; M. Clarence Fisher (Morris Brown), second, 146 feet, 1½ inches; Ernest Sullivan (Clark), third, 139 feet, 7½ inches; Cleveland Lane (Morris Brown), fourth, 134 feet, 10 inches.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Reginald Haynes (Clark), 113 feet, 7½ inches; Roosevelt Jackson, (Alabama State), 104 feet, 2 inches, second; James Landrum (Morris Brown), 101 feet, 2 inches, third; L. Cornelius (Xavier), 98 feet, 1½ inches, fourth; J. S. Adams (Xavier), 95 feet, 7 inches, fifth; Evans Harris (Fort Valley), 68 feet, 8 inches. Distance: 113 feet, 7½ inches.

HIGH JUMP—Won by Thomas Hornburger (Tuskegee) and Dodson (TAAF), tied for first place, 5 feet, 11 inches; Jackson (Alabama State), third, 5 feet, 8 inches; Spears (Alabama State), fourth, 5 feet, 8 inches; Loupe (320th), fifth, 5 feet, 8 inches; Davis (AAF), 5 feet, 6 inches. Height: 5 feet, 11 inches.

5-20-44

BROAD JUMP—Won by Leon Potter (TAAF), 22 feet, 8 1-4 inches; Schumarcher (320th), second, 20 feet, 6 1-4 inches; A. H. Turner (AAF), third, 20 feet, 5 6-8 inches; H. S. Pruitt (320th), fourth, 19 feet, 6½ inches; Alvin Keith (TAAF), fifth, 19 feet, 11 inches; Phillip Harris (320th), sixth, 19 feet, 6½ inches.

FOOTBALL THROW—Won by R. Johnson (Parker High), 170 feet, 2½ inches; Henry Trayler (Booker Washington High, Atlanta), 145 feet, 6 inches, second; Theodore Bass (Gaudet High School, New Orleans), 144 feet, 6 inches, third; Earl Brown (Gaudet High School), 139 feet, 10½ inches, fourth; E. Powell (Tuskegee High School), 139 feet, 8 inches, fifth; Erskine Lewis (Parker High School), 136 feet, 9 inches, sixth.

SHOT PUT—Won by Roosevelt Jackson (Alabama State), 37 feet, 2 inches; Thomas Hornburger (Tuskegee), 36 feet, 2 inches, second; Talmadge Owens (Clark), 35 feet, 2 inches, third; Richard Bolton (Clark), 33 feet, 3 inches, fourth; L. Cornelius (Xavier), 32 feet, 10½ inches, fifth; James Landrum (Morris Brown), 31 feet, 5 1-4 inches, sixth. Distance: 37 feet, 2 inches.

POLE VAULT—Won by B. G. Hardy (TAAF), 11 feet; C. G. Moret (Primary AAFBU), 10 feet, 2 inches, second; G. M. Fleary (TAAF), 10 feet, third; Burl Smith (320th), fourth; Albert Crocker (Xavier), 9 feet, 5 inches, fifth; Foster Jones (Xavier), 9 feet, 5 inches, fifth; Foster Jones (Xavier), 8 feet, 11 inches, sixth. Heights: 11 feet.

Kansas City, Mo 5-19-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute added another championship for the current season to the book today by winning the events closed to Southern conference schools only held in connection with annual Tuskegee relay carnival here in the alumni bow. Previously the Golden Tigers had won the conference championship in football and basketball.

Competing institutions and points scored were: Tuskegee, 36; Morehouse, 28; Xavier, 23; Florida, 14; Alabama State, 13; Clark, 9 and Morris Brown 2.

Tuskegee won the half mile and the two mile run and also the high jump with Thomas Hornburger of basketball fame doing the leaping. Massey of Morehouse was the outstanding college performer winning the 100 and 200 yard dash and running anchor on the winning relay team.

In the high school section Booker Washington high, Atlanta, and Parker high, Birmingham, walked away with relay championships and Gaudet high school New Orleans captured one. Tuskegee's women's team won first place in the women's section. Friday, Fort Valley, Florida, Tennessee State and Sanford high finished in the order named.

Scores of servicemen from various army camps were among the competitors.

Tuskegee Girl's Team Wins Own Track Meet

The Chicago Defender

5-20-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's girl's track team walked off with the sixteenth annual Tuskegee women's track and field championships in the Alumni bowl on Friday, May 12. The Tigerettes piled up a total of 69 points. Fort Valley State Normal college was second with 20. Training in order named and points were: Florida A. and M. college of Tallahassee, Fla., 11; Tennessee State college of Nashville, Tenn., 5; Sanford high school of Alabama, 4; and Madison high of Albany, Ga. 0.

The Tennessee State girl's and men's team are coached by Miss Jessica Abbott, daughter of Major Cleve Abbott, director of athletics at Tuskegee and founder of the Tuskegee Relays, and Mrs. Abbott. Miss Abbott is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and was a hurdler on the girl's track team for four years. She received her master's degree in physical education at the University of Wisconsin and then taught for two years at the Lincoln high school, Evansville, Ind.

Miss Rowena Harrison Tuskegee, who won the 100 meters dash and the broad jump and ran third on the winning Tuskegee 400-yard relay team; Miss Alice Coachman, winner 50-meter dash and the running high jump and anchor on the winning 440-yard relay team, and triple winner, Miss Hattie Turner, victor in the baseball throw, the discus toss and the javelin throw Miss Turner carried off top honors of the day. 5-20-44

This year, at last, there were no senior and junior divisions.

In the 440-yard relay, the last event on Friday's program, Lillie Moore of Fort Valley, caught up with Tuskegee's second runner, Nellie Stafford, and passed her just before handing the baton to Martha Baker. However, Miss Stafford's passing of the baton to Rowena Harrison was faultless and Rowena was out in front after five yards. From then on it was all Tuskegee for Alice Coachman was winner by 10 yards. 5-20-44

Miss Turner's 233 foot, 10 inch baseball throw was the most amaz-

50 METER RUN—Won by Alice Coachman (Tuskegee), Bobbie Mitchell (Florida), second; Martha Baker (Fort Valley), third; Minnie Dixon (Fort Valley), fourth. Time: 6.6 sec.

SHOT PUT—Won by Dorothy Kornegay (Tuskegee), 26 feet, 7½ inches; Willie M. McClure (Tuskegee), second, 26 feet, 6½ inches; Flora Jordan (Tennessee State), third, 26 feet, 1 inch. Doris Jelks (Tuskegee), fourth, 23 feet, 10 inches; Beatrice Harris (Sanford High School), fifth, 21 feet, 2½ inches. Distance: 26 feet, 7½ inches.

BROAD JUMP—Won by Rowena Harrison (Tuskegee), 16 feet, 4 3-4 inches; Lillie Purifoy (Tuskegee), second, 15 feet, 9½ inches; Carrie Pittman (Florida), third, 15 feet, 2 inches; Elizabeth Hurd (Tennessee State), fourth, 14 feet, 11 inches; Dorothy Jefferson (Tuskegee), fifth, 13 feet, 8 inches. Distance: 16 feet, 4 3-4 inches.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), 233 feet, 10 inches; Mamie Williams (Fort Valley), second, 174 feet, 2½ inches; Lena Phelps (Fort Valley), third, 158 feet, 3 inches; Jacquelin Brown (Tuskegee), fourth, 146 feet, 5 inches. Distance: 233 feet, 10 inches.

100 METER RUN—Won by Rowena Harrison (Tuskegee); Almon Rogers (Fort Valley), second; Willie Hill (Fort Valley); third; Carrie Pittman (Florida), fourth; Maggie Anderson (Florida), fifth. Time: 12.8 sec.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), 86 feet, 1 inch; Mary Wright (Tuskegee), second, 74 feet, 8 1-4 inches; Willie McClure (Tuskegee), third, 38 feet, 2 1-4 inches; Bertha Harris (Sanford High School), fourth, 54 feet, 3 inches. Distance: 86 feet, 1 inch.

5-20-44

BASKETBALL THROW—Won by Georgia McKennie (Tuskegee), 71 feet, 10 inches; Bobbie Mitchell (Florida), second, 70 feet, 1 inch; Beatrice Harris (Sanford High School), third, 69 feet, 5½ inches; Lena Phelps (Fort Valley), fourth, 69 feet, 2 inches. Distance: 71 feet, 10 inches.

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), 99 feet, 10 inches; Dorothy Kornegay (Tuskegee), second, 75 feet, 11 inches; Mary Wright (Tuskegee), third, 73 feet, 3 inches; Bertha Harris (Sanford High School), fourth, 68 feet, 9 inches; Eunice Matthews (Sanford High School), fifth, 62 feet, 7½ inches. Distance: 99 feet, 10 inches.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Won by Alice Coachman (Tuskegee), 4 feet, 6½ inches; Lillie Moore (Fort Valley), second, 4 feet, 5½ inches; Flora Jordan (Tennessee State), fourth, 4 feet, 1 3-4 inches. Height: 4 feet, 6½ inches.

440 YARD RELAY—Won by Tuskegee (Lillie Purifoy, Nellie Stafford, Rowena Harrison, Alice Coachman), Fort Valley, second, (Minnie Dixon, Lillie Moore, Martha Baker, Rogie Almond); Florida, third, (Bobbie Mitchell, Sarahie Christie, Maggie Anderson, Carrie Pittman); Tennessee State, fourth, (Mamie Bowen, Peggy Williams, Grace Prather, Elizabeth Hurd), Madison High School; fifth, (Sarah Dixon, Beatrice Edwards, Tommie Marshall, Annie Fain). Time: 52 seconds.

Wilberforce Falls Before 20,000 Fans

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa

10-21-44

By WENDELL SMITH
Sports Editor

COMISKEY PARK, CHICAGO, Ill. — Tuskegee's mighty, unbeaten pigskin machine came roaring through a dense Lake Michigan fog on the trusty right wing of anvil-armed Alva Tabor and the explosive running of Fullback Tommy Hornburger here Friday night in the final minutes of a thrill-packed ball game to defeat a green, snarling Bulldog from Wilberforce before 20,000 screaming spectators, 19 to 14.

With less than five minutes to play, and the shadow of sure defeat hanging over them, the Golden Tigers of Alabam' shook off a growling, tenacious Bulldog from "Old Ohio" and galloped to a brilliant victory when Tommy Hornburger, the "Carbondale (Ill.) Clipper," broke through left tackle and sprinted 31 yards for the winning touchdown.

10-21-44

'FORCE TOUGH

Up until this play, Hornburger's touchdown dash, a green, untried Wilberforce team had surprised a roaring throng of 20,000, the largest crowd to see this annual classic in its 15-year history, by holding the "Dixie Dazzlers" to two touchdowns. With a heavy, menacing fog settling over the field and less than five minutes to go, the Bulldogs held a 14 to 12 lead. They were well on their way to one of the season's biggest upsets.

Wilberforce took the lead early in the first period when Freddy Hall flipped a 15-yard touchdown pass to Norman Qualls, climaxing a 35-yard march that started when little Leonard King, of Cincinnati, intercepted one of Alva Tabor's heaves on the Tuskegee 35. After pitching that touchdown pass, Hall booted the extra point, and Wilberforce led, 7 to 0.

TIGERS SCORE

Just before the half, Tuskegee got back in the ball game when Quarterback Alva Tabor wound up like a big league pitcher and chucked a 35-yard pass to Halfback Herb Crawford, who snared the oval on the 10-yard line and galloped over for the first Tuskegee touchdown. Tabor's extra point kick was blocked, and the half ended 7 to 6 in favor of Wilberforce.

10-21-44

Another pass interception paved the way for the second Wilberforce touchdown. Clifford Gates, the Wilberforce center, intercepted a Tabor pass on the Tuskegee 25. The Ohioans took over and after Roy McClellan had ripped off 12 yards on an end run, Carl Baylor ran the remaining 13 yards through left guard for a touchdown. He eluded three would-be Tiger defenders on this spectacular jaunt to put his mates in front 13 to 6. Gates, who started all the trouble, place-kicked the extra point and 'Force was out in front, 14 to 6.

Alva Tabor got back into the pitching business late in the third period, and in the opening minutes of the fourth quarter chucked his mates to their second touchdown. Late in the third period, Tuskegee started from their own 44, with Tabor pitching and End Pernell Miller doing the catching. Tabor's first pass went to Miller from the Tuskegee 40. Miller caught it on the 50 and ran to the 'Force 39. Tabor hit the jack-pot again on the very next play when he passed to Miller on the 19, and the big end lugged it to the 10-yard line. Tommy Hornburger then hit the line for six, and Tabor pitched a 5-yard touchdown pass to Halfback Charley Williams. Tabor's kick was no good and the Ohio clan held a 14 to 12 lead.

10-21-44

Tuskegee converted a fumble by Karl Baylor into the final and winning touchdown. August Thomas recovered Baylor's fumble on the 45 and that sealed Wilberforce's doom, because the 'Bama Bombers sewed up the game four plays later. Hornburger hit left tackle for five yards, after Crawford had hit a stone wall on two straight line plunges. Tabor got five more at tackle and then Tommy Hornburger tucked the ball under his arm and went "flying home" for the victory score.

That was the ball game. Tabor kicked the extra point from placement, after he had missed twice before, as an anti-climax feat.

It was a thrilling triumph for the 'Bama eleven, which chalked up its fourth straight victory, and a bitter defeat for a game, fighting Wilberforce team in its first game of the season.

Pos.	Wilberforce	Tuskegee
LE	Ray	Perry
LT	Miller	Mayberry
LG	White	Mitchell
C	Gates	Smith
RG	Burke	Dennison
RT	Garnet	Augustus
RE	Rushin	Miller
QB	King	Tabor
HB	Hall	Crawford
HB	Qualls	Williams
F.B.	McNeil	Hornberger

10-21-44

Touchdowns — Tuskegee: Hornberger, Crawford, Williams; Wilberforce, Qualls, Baylor.

Extra points—Tabor, Hall, Gates.

Wilberforce .... 7 0 7 0—14
Tuskegee ...... 6 0 0 13—19

Officials—Referee, Whedbe, Fisk; umpire, Stanley, Atlanta; head linesman, Blueitt, Lane; field judge, Young, Chicago.

18y-1944

Tuskegee Varsity Women's Cage Team Beats Tennessee In Two

Amsterdam News — New York, N.Y.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— The 1943-1944 Tuskegee Institute Women's Varsity opened its season with two victories over the Tennessee State Sextette, winning the first game, Thursday afternoon by a score of 31-21, and the second played Saturday afternoon, by outpointing the visitors, 30-20. 1-29-44

On Thursday, Lesper Givens, Hattie Turner, Jewel Allen and Dorothy Kornegay did the scoring for the Tigerettes, while Alice Coachman and Lillie Purifoy stood out in backing up the boards.

At the half in the Saturday game the score was tied, 14-14. Lesper Givens, Jewel Allen and Hattie Turner, in a well executed passing game came through with timely baskets to widen the score. Alice Coachman and Lillie Purifoy played an excellent game at the nets.

Tennessee State has a well-balanced team with Betty Brown as a standout. She covered the court well and handled the ball efficiently. Her teammates gave her excellent support. 1-29-44

The Tennessee State College teams presented the charming Mrs. Willette Goodlette of the Savage School of Physical Education, Columbia University, New York City, as their coach. The fine floor work displayed by the women and the men on these teams shows that Mrs. Goodlette is doing an excellent job of coaching—another striking evidence of the splendid way women are taking over in the present emergency.

Tuskegee Fliers Bow to Hornets

Call 2-9-44

Kansas City, Missouri

Fliers Lose 47-36 On Alabama Floor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The red hot Alabama State Hornets ran their streak of wins to five tonight by defeating the strong Tuskegee Fliers, 47 to 36, before an overflow crowd here in Hornet gymnasium, last Friday night, January 28.

The Fliers put on a classy exhibition of basketball to play the Hornets on even terms for the first half and had a 19 to 18 advantage at the recess period. Returning to the floor, the Hornets lost no time running up a commanding lead and were never headed. The combination of Jefferson, Hollis, Spears, King, and Clayton put on a fancy exhibition of passing which had the fliers grabbing at air as they flipped the ball around at dazzling speed and set up shot after shot. Particularly outstanding was the guarding of Clayton who repeatedly tied the army shotsmiths up time and again. His floor work was matched by Phillips of the visiting five who drew warm applause from the crowd for his speed and accuracy in passing.

Hollis with 16 and King with 13 led the scoring for the Hornets and Mukes with 10 and Johnson with nine were high for the fliers. The game was sweet revenge to the Hornets for a win scored earlier this month by the fliers over in Tuskegee, and ran their streak of wins to five straight. The Hornets have an average of slightly over 50 points per game for the five and their ace pointers Hollis and Spears have a game average around 14 points each.

'Skegee Defeats Clark 55 to 30

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — Tuskegee's fast moving Golden Quint, which has given the fans several exciting basketball games this season, turned in another Southern Conference victory in Logan Hall Saturday night, defeating Clark College of Atlanta, 55 to 30. 2-19-44

Early in the first half Clark knotted the score wtice, but after then Tuskegee hopped ahead and continued to stretch the lead. At the half the Golden Tigers led, 31-15.

Thomas Hornburger, Tuskegee's talented cager, bagged six baskets and a free throw, accounting for 13 points. Charles Perry, playing his consistent good game deposited 8 field goals for a total of 16 points, topping the scoring honors for the evening.

LINE-UP AND SUMMARY

Tuskegee (55)	B	F	P
Jones, F	4	2	10
George, F	3	1	7
Hornburger, C	6	1	13
Bethel, G	2	3	7
Perry, G	8	1	16
Tabor, G	0	0	0
[illegible], F	0	0	0
Parker, F	1	0	2
Smith,	0	0	0
Crawford, G	0	0	0
TOTALS	55	7	55

2-19-44

Clark (30)	B	F	P
Haynes, F	4	0	8
Thomas, F	3	1	7
Owens, C	2	4	8
Morris, G	0	3	3
Colquitt, G	2	0	4
TOTALS	11	8	30

Athletics

Officials: Frazier (Alabama A. & M. Institute) referee; Medley (Virginia) U. S. Army, umpire; Smith (Tuskegee) scorer; Sawyer, Tuskegee) timekeeper.

Tuskegee to enter team in women's track meet

Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

6-19-44

TUSKEGEE—Ten young women members of Tuskegee Institute's famous women's track and field team will go to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to participate in the National Women's Track and Field Championships July 8, it was announced this week. Taking part in their first national meet at Providnece, R. I., in 1936, the team has since won six national outdoor championships and one indoor championship.

Among those who will make the trip are: Alice Coachman, Albany, Ga. freshman, member of the All-American Track and Field team, and national champion in the high jump and the 50 meter run; Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill, Ala. freshman, former national indoor and outdoor 80 meter hurdle champion; Hattie Turner, Glendale, Ohio, sophomore, winner of the javelin, discus and baseball throw at Tuskegee Institute; Rowena Harrison, a native of Tuskegee, U. S. Army Cadet Nurse, member of the All-American Track and Field team, broad jumper and anchor on the 400 meter relay team; Nellie Stafford, sophomore, high jumper and a member of the 400 meter relay team; Helen Norwood, junior, Pittsburgh novice, who will run the 200 meters and on relay team B. 6-19-44

The youngest member of the team this year is Nell Jackson, 14, who shows great promise as a sprinter. She is the daughter of Dr. Burnett L. Jackson, Tuskegee dentist. Leila Perry, sprinter, and national 80 meter hurdle champion, will be the veteran member of the team. Ada Sanders, sophomore, will run the 100 meter, take part in the high jump, and run on one of the relay teams.

Tuskegee Women To Compete

Whip — Miami, Fla.

7-1-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 21 (PPNS) — Ten of the young women of the Tuskegee Institute Women's Track and Field team will go to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to participate in the National Women's Track and Field Championships, which will be held there on July 8. Taking part in their first national meet at Providence Rhode Island, in 1936, the team since has won six outdoor championships and one indoor championship.

Among those who will make the trip are: Alice Coachman, Albany, Georgia, freshman, member of the All-American Track and Field team, and National champion in the high jump and the 50 meter run; Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill, Alabama, freshman, former national indoor and outdoor 80 meter hurdle champion; Hattie Turner, Glendale, Ohio, sophomore, winner of the javelin, discus and baseball throw, May 12, at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Rowena Harrison, a native of Tuskegee, Alabama, U. S. Army Cadet Nurse, member of the All-American Track and Field team, great broad jumper and anchor of the 400 meter relay team; Nellie Stafford, sophomore, high jumper and a member of the 400 meter relay team; Helen Norwood, junior, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a novice at track and field will run the 200 meters and on relay team B. 7-1-44

Tuskegee Wins Over Knoxville

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — The Tuskegee Institute cage team won again Monday night defeating the Knoxville college five, 67 to 25. At the half the Tuskegee Golden Quint led, 3[illegible] to 10. Coach Adams used 1[illegible] men with the reserves playing the greater part of the contest.

Charles Perry led the scoring for the home team and Purnell Ellis was Knoxville's high point player.

The Tigers left the campus early Tuesday morning for Tallahassee, Fla., for two games of basketball with the Florida A. and M. college team. Friday and Saturday Tuskegee's opponents will be the strong Wilberforce university team of Wilberforce, Ohio, which is coached by Gaston F. Lewis, former director of athletics and head coach at Alabama State Teachers college, at Montgomery.

TUSKEGEE WINS SIACB CROWN

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala, — March 4, 1944 — Tuskegee's colorful cage team won the championship of the Eleventh Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament in Logan Hall here tonigh, defeating Clark College of Atlanta, Ga., 58-51. The Golden Quintmen were crowned kings of the hardwood for the 1943-44 season at the coronation ceremony which followed the championship game in the presence of 3,000 wildly cheering spectators who rocked the rafters with rapturous applause. 3-11-44 Tuskegee, seeded No. 1, marched through Morris Brown, of Atlanta, 57-22, Thursday night, and Friday night, in the semifinals floored Florida, 57-31. Outstanding in the championship game was Charles Perry, Savannah, Ga. captain and Golden Quint guard, who deposited 15 baskets and 2 charity chances for a total of 32 points. Perry thrilled the onlookers with his side court pivot shots and won their admiration and praise with his poise and balance. Thomas Hornburger was also a standout and his performance was all the more significant because he rose from a sick bed to participate in the game. He collapsed in the arms of his teammates while going to his corner and was rushed to the hospital by Coach Adams. Tonight marks the first time that Tuskegee has won the top title since 1934 when the present coach, Edward H. Adams, was captain and stellar guard on the team.

Including the three games played during the tournament, Tuskegee has played a schedule of 28 games, winning 27 and losing one. 3-11-44

Fine fighting spirit carried the Clark College cagers through to the finals. They triumphed over Fisk, in the initial game of the tourney, 39-30, and dethroned Alabama State, seeded No. 2 in the pairing, 48-41. Clark's victory over State was considered an upset in view of the excellent record that the Hornets have made this season with players of the calibre of Spears, Hollis and [illegible]ing in the cast.

Among the players mentioned for excellent play during the tournament were Hawkins (Florida) Bethel (Tuskegee) George (Tuskegee) Howard (Florida) Morris (Clark) Spears (Alabama State) Hapgood (Morris Brown) and Parker (Tuskegee)

FINALS

Consolation Game

Alabama State (37)	B	F	PF	TP
Clayton, F	1	5	2	7
Evans, F	0	0	1	0
Hollis, F	5	0	1	10
King, G	2	1	2	5
Jefferson, C	0	0	1	2
Spears, C	6	1	1	13
Robinson, C	1	0	1	
TOTALS	15	7	11	37

Florida (33)	B	F	PF	TP
Hawkins, F	7	0	1	14
Irving, C	1	1	4	3
Howard, F	4	4	2	12
Lamar, G	0	2	2	2
Powell, G	1	0	1	2
Moore, G	0	0	0	0
Gant, G	0	0	0	0
Twine, C	0	0	0	0
Moffatt, F	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	13	7	11	33

Officials: B. T. Harvey, (Colgate) G. H. Lennon (Bluefield Institute); Joseph C. Smith (Tuskegee) Celestine Shannon (Tuskegee) Scorekeepers: John H. Brown (Virginia Union) Timekeeper. 3-11-44

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

Tuskegee (58)	B	F	PF	TP
George, F	0	0	0	0
Jones, F	3	1	2	7

rnburger, C --	6	1	1	13
Perry, G --------	15	2	1	32
Bethel, G ------	2	0	2	4
Parker, F --------	0	0	0	0
Tabor, G --------	0	0	1	0
Miller, F --------	0	0	0	0
Monroe, F ------	0	0	0	0
Smith, C --------	1	0	0	0
TOTALS ----	17	4	7	58

Clark (51)	B	F	PF	TP
Owens, C --------	4	1	4	9
James, F --------	2	0	0	4
Morris, G --------	3	1	1	7
Colquit, G --------	2	0	1	4
Thomas, F ------	3	1	0	7
Haynes, F ------	10	0	3	20
Crittendon, G ----	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ----	24	3	10	51

Officials: G. H. Lennon (Bluefield Institute) Ollie Dawson So. Calorina State) Referees; Joseph C Smith (Tuskegee) Celestine Shannon (Tuskegee) Scorekeepers; John H. Brown, (Virginia Union) Timekeeper.

ALL TOURNAMENT SELECTION

Player	Position
Reginald Haynes, Clark--	Forward
Calvin Jones, Tuskegee--	Forward
T. Hornburger, Tuskegee--	Center
Charles Perry, Tuskegee--	Guard
Henry Hollis, Ala. State----	Guard

Charles Perry of Tuskegee was named captain of the team.

Wilberforce '5'
Amsterdam-News
Is Tuskegeeans' 23rd Victim
New York N.Y.

Golden Tiger Quinet Snatches 56-41 Win

3-11-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Playing like the champions they are Tuskegee's basketball team won their twenty-third victory of the current season in Logan Hall here Friday night before two thousand wildly cheering spectators, defeating the Wilberforce University quintet of Wilberforce, Ohio, 56 to 41.

The game was close all the way, the score being tied several times, and it was not until the waning of the contest, when the Golden Quintmen had widened the lead sufficiently, that they began to feel fairly secure in view of the fact that there were only a few seconds to play.

Perry Scores 25 Points

Charles Perry, playing one of the best games of the season reached a high point of efficiency in handling the ball, scoring 10 field goals and 5 charity chances in six attempts. His long range side court shot which dropped through the basket without touching the rim was one of the outstanding features of the evening. Perry's ability to follow through after his mates had set up the play was also noteworthy in performance.

Calvin Jones, playing a brilliant brand of ball, chalked up 16 points. He covered the floor remarkably well and fed the ball to a mate when he found himself too closely covered to try for the basket.

George, Hornburger and Bethel, were in rare form, each turning in an excellent game. Bethel was the only one of the Golden Quintmen to foul out. He was relieved by Tabor.

3-11-44

Wilberforce presented in Ollie Milner, whose individual score for the evening was 13 points, and in William Shields and Orlando Baylor, hardwood performers of excellent ability. They were among the best ball-hawkers seen here in a long time and were also clever in taking the ball from the backboard.

Tuskegee	G	F	P
George f	1	2	4
Jones f	7	2	16
Horn'er c	3	1	7
Perry g	10	5	25
Bethel g	2	0	4
Tabor g	0	0	0
Parker f	0	0	0
Totals	23	10	56

Wilberforce	G	F	P
Milner f	5	3	13
Shields f	4	2	10
Baylor f	2	4	8
Way c	5	0	10
James g	0	0	0
Dabney g	0	0	0
Parker g	0	0	0
Grigley f	0	0	0
Totals	16	9	41

Officials: Willie Frazier, Alabama A. and M. Institute, referee; Sgt. Philip Medley, West Virginia State College, U. S. Army, umpire; Ross C. Owen, South Dakota State College; J. M. Reynolds, Alabama State Teachers College; scorers; Arthur Sawyer, Tuskegee Institute, timekeeper. Coaches: Edward H. Adams, Tuskegee Institute; Gaston F. Lewis, Wilberforce University.

TIGERS WIN AGAIN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — In the second of a two-game series Tuskegee defeated Wilberforce, 49 to 35, in Logan Hall here Saturday afternoon. Charles Perry led the Golden Quintmen in individual scoring with 13 points. 3-11-44

The Green Wave surged forward several times during the game with William Shields doing some remarkable shooting, but when the Tigers turned on the pressure the scoring efforts of the visitors were halted.

WON 24, LOST ONE

The Tigers have played a schedule of 25 games, winning 24, and losing 1 to Alabama State Teachers College of Montgomery in a close contest.

Tuskegee Wins AAU
Informer — Houston, Texas
Women's Track Meet

7-22-44

HARRISBURG, Pa. — (ANP)—At the 21st Annual Women's National Track and Field championships, held here at Fager field, William Penn High school, Saturday, the Tuskegee institute crack team won scoring honors. The members of this sensational group of feminine field and cinderpath stars were lead by the sparkling performance of Alice Coachman who equalled the world's record of 6.4 seconds in the 50 meter dash and annexed her sixth straight title in the the high jump.

She was nosed out of first place in the home stretch of the 100 meter run by Stella Walsh, losing by less than a foot. In the individual points scored, she was second only to Miss Walsh with 28 points.

Lillie Purifey of Tuskegee, won the 80 meter hurdles from the defending champion, Nancy Cowperthwaite, she tripped at the half-way mark.

The Tuskegee competitors ammassed 107½ points for five first, four seconds, three thirds and one fourth place, ranking in 11 events.

THE SUMMARIES

50 Meter Dash — Won by Alice Coachman, Tuskegee; Second, Lillian Young, Chicago; Third, Viola Myers, Laurel Ladies' Club; Fourth, Betty Dummeldinger, Philadelphia Moose; Fifth, Doris Wright, Laurel Ladies' Club; Sixth, Eleanor Milheiser, German-American, Time; 6.4 seconds. (Equals World's Record). 7-22-44

200 Meters — Won by Stella Walsh, Unattached; Second, Rowena Harrison, Tuskegee; Third, Mary Cummings, Laurel Ladies' Club; Fourth Jean Walraven, Cleveland; Fifth, Gwendolyn Taylor, Harrisburk Amateur Athletic Club; Sixth, Nell Jackson, Tuskegee. Time: 24.6 seconds.

80 Meter Hurdles — Won by Lillie Purifey, Tuskegee; Second, Jean Walraven, Cleveland; Third, Leila Perry, Tuskegee; Fourth, Dolores McElduff, Philadelphia Moose. Time: 12.8 seconds.

Shot Put — Won by Dorothy Dodson, Chicago, 36 feet, 1-4 inches; Carolyn Yetter, Philadelphia Moose, 32 feet, 3½ inches; Cleo Davis, Tuskegee, 32 feet, 2½ inches; Pauline Ruppledt, Philadelphia Moose, 29 feet, 7 3-4 inches; Eleanor Repinski, Cleveland, 26 feet. 7-22-44

100 Meters — Won by Stella Walsh, Unattached; Second, Alice Coachman, Tuskegee; Third, Jean Lowe, Laurel Ladies' Club; Fourth, Kay Geary, Philadelphia Turners; Fifth, Elizabeth Peel, Philadelphia Moose; Sixth, Lillian Young, Chicago. Time: 12 seconds.

Javelin Throw — Won by Dorothy Dodson, Chicago, 123 feet, 1½ inches; Second, Lillian Davis, Philadelphia Moose, 108 feet, 11½ inches; Third, Marie Sostar, Harrisburg Amater Athletic Club, 101 feet, 11 inches; Fourth, Hattie Turner, Tuskegee, 101 feet, 8 3-4 inches; Fifth, Betty Weaver, Bayonne, New Jersey, 36 feet, 8 inches; Sixth, Elizabeth Yetter, Philadelphia Moose, 85 feet, 35-100th inches. 7-22-44

400 Meter Relay — Won by Laurel Ladies' Club of Toronto, Canada. (Nancy Mackay, Viola Myers, Doris Wright, Jean Lowe); Second, Tuskegee A Team; Third, German-American; Fourth, Philadelphia Moose; Fifth, Tuskegee B Team; Sixth, Harrisburg, 198 feet, 7 inches; Fourth, Lillian Craig, Harrisburg, 194 feet, 7 inches; Fifth, Lillian Davis, Philadelphia Moose, 198 feet, 11 inches.

Discus Throw— Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee, 101 feet, 7 3-4 inches; Second, Betty Weaver, Bayonne, New Jersey, 93 feet, 5 inches; Third, Pauline Ruppledt, Philadelphi Moose, 92 feet, 7 inches; Fourth, Mildred Yetter, Philadelphia Moose, 88 feet, 45-100 inches; Fifth, Varis Sostar, Harrisburg, 88 feet, 35-100 inches; Sixth, Dorothy Dodson, Chicago, 87 feet, 4 inches.

High Jump — Won by Alice Coachman, Tuskegee, 5 feet, 1 5-8 inches; Second, Nancy Cowperthwaite, German-American Club, 4 feet, 6 inches; Tie for third between Nellie Stafford, Tuskegee, and Clara Schroth, Philadelphia Turners, 4 feet, 5 inches; Fifth, Tie between Leile Perry, Tuskegee, and Edith Barber, German-American, 4 feet, 3 inches.

7-22-44

Broad Jump — Won by Stella Walsh, Cleveland, 17 feet, 11 1-8 inches; Second, Rowena Harrison, Tuskegee, Third, Jean Kaplan, Chicago.

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4 Get 3 'T's
Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa
From Tuskegee

7-22-44

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — Hattie M. Turner, Clarence U. Smith, Charles Perry and Alva Tabor received three awards as Tuskegee rewarded their athletes with the coveted Varsity 'T' here last week.

Miss Turner, a sophomore from Glendale, Ohio, was a member of the basketball, track and tennis teams. Smith, Camden, Ala., senior, played football and basketball and was a member of the track team while Perry, Savannah senior, received his third letter for tennis, as did Tabor, a Fort Valley sophomore. 7-22-44

There were 41 letters awarded to men and 16 to women.

All Atlanta Elevens
World — Memphis, Tenn.
Will Play Them Abroad

9-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—A schedule of nine football games will be played by the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee during the current season it was announced here today by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletics at the Institute.

The Tigers will journey to Chicago for their annual game with Wilberforce University, which will be played at Comiskey Park on Friday night, October 13, and the following week the team will move on to Detroit for a second set-to with the Green Wave. The game is scheduled for October 21.

The 1944 football season is expected to open in the Alumni Bowl in September with a game with an Army team, and on September 30 Xavier University of New Orleans will furnish the opposition.

9-8-44

Clark College of Atlanta and Tuskegee will meet at Rickwood Field in Birmingham on October 6. The worthy opponents of the Methodist institution set the Tigers back, 7 to 0, in a spectacular game, before thousands of fans in the Magic City last year, but in the Vlucan Bowl game, played January 1, the Tigers went on to win by a score of 12 to 7.

On October 27 the Golden Tigers will meet the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College in a night game which will be played at Memorial Stadium in Columbus, Georgia. Servicemen stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, and other nearby Army posts and civilians in unprecedented numbers attend this game, and the indications are that the attendance this year will be larger than ever before.

9-8-44

In the Homcoming Game, which will be played in the Alumni Bowl on November 4, Tuskegee will face a well-balanced team from Morris Brown College of Atlanta, Georgia. Armistice Day, November 11, the Tigers will travel to Jacksonville, Florida, where they will meet the Rattlers of Florida A. and M. College. The annual game with Alabama State Teachers College of Montgomery, Tuskegee's perrenial opponent will be played at Cramton Bowl, in Montgomery, Ala., Thanksgiving Day, November 30.

The complete schedule follows:

Sept. 23—Tuskegee Institute Vs Army at Tuskegee.

Sept. 30—Tuskegee Institute Vs Xavier University at Tuskegee.

Oct. 6—Tuskegee Institute Vs Clark College, Rickwood Field, Birmingham (Night).

Oct. 13—Tuskegee Institute Vs Wilberforce University, Comiskey Park, Chicago, (Night).

Oct. 21—Tuskegee Institute Vs Wilberforce University, Detroit, Michigan(Night).

9-8-44

Oct. 27—Tuskegee Institute Vs Morehouse College, Memorial Stadium, Columbus, (Night.)

Nov. 4—Tuskegee Institute Vs Morris Brown at Tuskegee (Homecoming).

Nov. 11—Tuskegee Institute Vs Florida A. and M. College at Jacksonville.

Nov. 18—Open

Nov. 25—Open

Nov. 30—Tuskegee Institute Vs Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery.

18y-1944

Athletics

Tabor Stars As Tuskegee Wins in Bowl

Winston Salem N. C. Sentinel

Birmingham, Ala.—Alva Tabor, passing and kicking ace of the Tuskegee Tigers, shared honors with Sergeant Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion of the world, Saturday in the third annual Vulcan Bowl classic at Rickwood Park. Tabor, 18-year-old stellar quarterback for the Tigers, paced his teammates to a 12-to-7 victory over Clark College of Atlanta, after trailing, 7 to 6, at the half. January 9, 1944

Joe Louis, the Alabama boy who fought his way to the fistic pinnacle, was present with the exhibition party of colored army pugilists who have been touring the service camps of the South. Louis was given a rousing ovation from the 6,000 Vulcan Bowl fans.

Clark took a 7-0 lead over the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference champs early in the first quarter when Clark Fullback John Haynes recovered a blocked Tuskegee punt on the Tigers' 20-yard line. Sam Hatchett, left halfback for the Panthers of Atlanta, drove 12 yards for a first down on the Tigers' eight-yard line. David Harper, hard-charging quarterback, picked up four yards on a line buck and on the next play drove the remaining two yards for the initial tally of the game. Harper passed to Haynes for the conversion, making it Clark, 7-0.

Tuskegee's victory drive started midway the third when Hatchett fumbled and the Tigers recovered on the Clark 26. Griggs and Tabor hit the line in successive plays, going to the Panthers' 14. A lateral from Tabor to Griggs lost three yards on the next play. Tabor then stepped back and threw a long pass to Griggs who made a shoe-string catch and was downed within five yards of pay dirt. Otis Head moved it up to the two-yard line and on a line buck Griggs took it over again and ploughed across for the six points that avenged Tuskegee's early season 7-0 loss to Clark. Tabor tried to pass for the conversion, but it failed.

Tuskegee (12)—C. Smith, left end; Augustus, left tackle; Woods, left guard; Bowman, center; Mabrie, right guard; Mayberry, right tackle; Miller, right end; Tabor, quarterback; Griggs, left half; Head, right half; Burton, fullback.

Clark (7)—Barbee, left end; Williams, left tackle; Johnson, left guard; Refoe, center; Owens, right end; Hatchett, quarterback; Haynes, left half; Weathers, right half; Harper, fullback.

Substitutes: Tuskegee — Mabry, W. Smith, Blakely, Wade. Clark—McArver, Thomas, Colquit.

Score by periods:					T.
Tuskegee	0	6	6	0	—12
Clark	7	0	0	0	— 7

Scoring: Tuskegee touchdowns—Griggs, Tabor. Clark touchdown—Harper. Extra point — Haynes, pass.

Tuskegee Takes Two Victories In Week-End Of Play

Age-Herald-
Birmingham, Ala.
2-15-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 14—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers rushed to two victories in a week-end of play, halting a hitherto undefeated Ft. Beenning quint, 38-34, and thumping Clark College of Atlanta in a Southern Conference game, 55-30.

Hornburger, stellar Tiger center, spearhead both victories, garnering 14 points against the Servicers and 13 against Clark. Ft. Beenning's Blackburn took top scoring honors in his game, collecting 15 points. Perry, playing a forward position against Clark, tallied 16 points in the Tigers' victory over Clark.

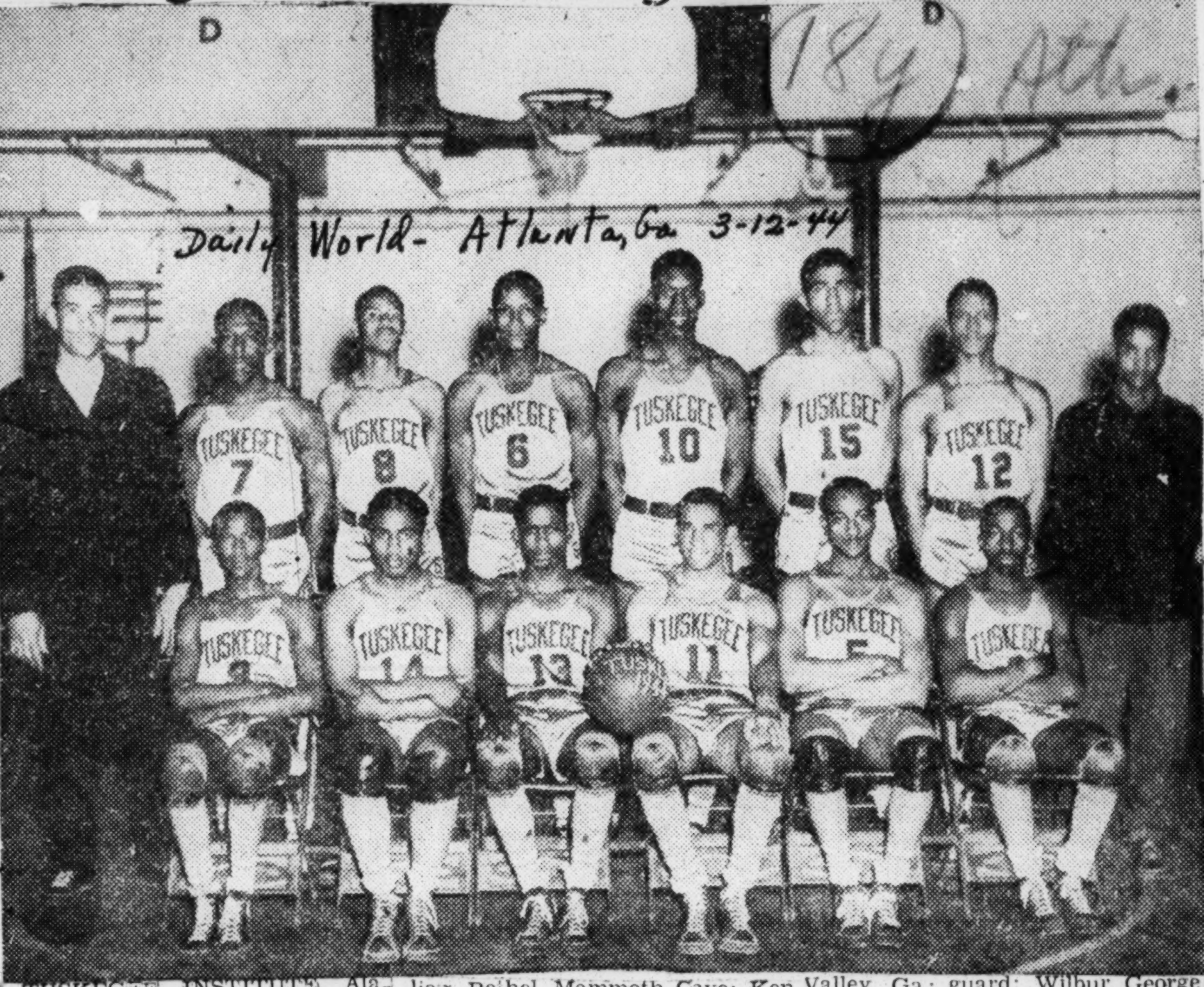
Tuskegee (38)—George (8) and Jones (3), forwards; Hornburger (14), ceenter; Perry (6) and Bethel (4), guards; Smith, Paarker (1), Miller, Tabor (2), subs.

Ft. Benning (34)—Miller (6) and Barnwell (5), forwards; Phillipson (2), center; Jones (6) and Stevens, guards; Blackburn (15), Grippin, subs.

Tuskegee (55)—Jones (10) and George (7), forwards; Hornburger (13), center; Bethel (7) and Perry (16), guards; Tabor, Miller, Parker (2), Smith, Crawford, subs.

Clark (30) — Haynes (8) and Thomas (7), forwards; Owens (8), center; Morris (3) and Colquitt (4), guards.

Tuskegee Southern Cage Champs For 1944



Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 3-12-44

(18y) Ath.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(SNS)—The Tuskegee Institute 1944 Championship Basketball Team. Reading from left to right, sitting: Calvin Jones, Atlanta, Ga., forward; William Dennison, Conway, S. C., guard; Pernell Miller; Anniston, Alabama, forward; William Bethel, Mammoth Cave; Kentucky, guard; Andrew McBride, Ripley, Tenn.; guard; John T. Parker, Bowling Green, Ky., forward. 3-12-44

Second row standing: Edward H. Adams, Coach; Alvin Tabor, Fort Valley, Ga.; guard; Wilbur George Atlanta, Ga. forward; Charles Perry Savannah, Ga.; guard; (Captain of the Team) Thomas Hornburger, Edwardsville, Ill., center; Charles U. Smith, Camden, Alabama; center; Albert Crawford Tuscumbia, Alabama, guard; Joseph C. Smith Vicksburg, Miss. Manager.

Tuskegee Beats Clark 12 To 7 Before 14,000

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga. 1-2-44 Ath. (18y)

Alabamans Come From Behind To Win Encounter

Ath. (18y)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Sgt. Joe Louis Barrow was among the estimated 14,000 fans who saw Tuskegee come from behind to defeat Clark, 12 to 7, for the third Vulcan Bowl championship at Rickwood Field here Saturday.

With Clark leading 7 to 6 in the third period, Sam Hatchett, back, fumbled Alva Tabor's punt on Clark's 20 yard line. Clark stiffened but Tabor completed a short pass which put Tuskegee in striking distance. Homer Griggs climaxed the drive by going over from the one-yard stripe. Tuskegee took the lead 12 to 7. 1-2-44

Clark failed to capitalize upon three right scoring chances in the fourth. The Panthers recovered a fumble on Tuskegee's 25 but were unable to penetrate the Tuskegee defense. A short punt gave them the ball again in Tuskegee territory and Clark traveled to within Golden Tiger's 20-yard mark. Then with four minutes left in the game. Zelma Barbee stole the ball from a Tuskegee back and seemed away with a blocker along with him but he was pulled down. Clark drove to Tuskegee' eight yard stripe where a desperate passing failed to click. Tuskegee covered Clark receivers like an umbrella.

The left side of the Clark line broke through to block Tabor's punt in the first period on the Tuskegee 25-yard line. On a series of plays, All-American Harper went over from the three. Harper pased to Reginald Haynes, halfback for the conversion. Clark was out in front, 7 to 0. 1-2-44

Tuskegee marched 47 yards behind. Tabor's passing and running to tally their first score. Tabor went over from the three yard line. Talmadge Owens blocked Tabor's place kick try for conversion, Clrak 7, Tuskegee 6. 1-2-44

Othello Renfroe, Clark center, seemed to have had the better of the duel with Carter Bowman, Tuskegee center, as the two competing pivot men turned in a brilliant account of themselves.

Otis Head and James Burton, Tuskegee backs, proved the running stars for the Albama Tigers. They ripped off timely gains.

This was the most exciting game

of the three played at Rickwood. It was thrilling to the last tackle David Harper lived up to his All-American rating. He did everything that a good back is supposed to do.

Vulcan fans gave Sgt. Joe Louis World's Heavyweight Champion, the greatest ovation ever accorded a sports figure in this city. Fans swarmed the field when the Brown Bomber left.. The Stadium seeking a close-up of the nation's number fighter and sports citizen.

SCORE BY PERIODS

	1	2	3	4
Clark	7	0	0	0
Tuskegee	0	6	6	0

Officials: Harvey (Colgate) Referee Lemmon (Bluefield) Umpire Moore (Talladega) Line Fay Young (Chicago) Field Judge.

Tuskegee Defeats Clark College, 12-7

advertiser - Montg., Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 1. —(AP)—With breaks figuring in most of the scoring, the Tuskegee Institute Tigers defeated the Clark College Panthers 12 to 7 today in the third annual Vulcan Bowl.

1844

David Harper, Clark back, plunged over from the two early in the first quarter after the Atlanta team blocked a Tuskegee punt and recovered on the 20. Harper's pass to John Haynes was good for the extra point.

Ath

The Tigers, Southern Negro Conference champions, scored on a two-yard dive by Alva Tabor in the second period in the culmination of a drive from midfield, and then put over the winning touchdown late in the third on a short plunge by Homer Griggs. A Clark fumble on its own 26 set up the second Tuskegee score. 1-2-44

Both of Tabor's attempts to convert failed.

Clark had defeated Tuskegee, 7-0, in an early season game.

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	0	6	6	0—12
Clark	7	0	0	0— 7

Scoring: Tuskegee, Touchdowns, Griggs, Tabor; Clark, Touchdown, Harper; extra point, Haynes (pass).

Claims Tuskegee Five Refuses To Play Air Field Team There

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

1-26-44

Tuskegee's Army Air Field basketball players are not so pleased They are upset because they cannot get games, and point out, in particular the refusal of the Tigers of Tuskegee, of which Ed Adams is coach, to play them. This is an appeal they are making for games. It comes from a member of the cage team. This is the letter sent the WORLD relative to the Tigers refusing to play the air field boys:

This is the setup: The Tuskegee Army Air Field varsity cage aggregation, composed of former college players, has been having difficulty in scheduling enough games to keep the team busy. All the Atlanta colleges have shown a willingness to cooperate with us, and so far we have games scheduled and confirmed with Morehouse, Morris Brown, Alabama State and Florida A & M, but we have been unable to schedule any games with Tuskegee Institute in spite of the fact that Coach Edward Adams told Lt. Ballard at the Conference meeting that due to the close proximity of the Institute and the Post that it was not necessary to schedule any games between the two teams in question at the meeting. He stated that games could be arranged at a later date. Now Coach Adams writes that his team has completed its schedule and finds it impossible to take on the Tuskegee Army Air Field five.

Ath

1-26-44

Do you think that quite fair when the Tuskegee Army Air Field is so close to Tuskegee Institute? We should be able to schedule a couple of games even if for no other reason than that to play Tuskegee Institute rather than some school farther removed would result in little or no expenditure of gasoline and rubber. 1-26-44

So I am appealing to you as a sports editor to give this matter of Tuskegee's refusal to play us the airing it deserves in view of the fact that Tuskegee Institute flatly refuses to give our athletes the type of break they deserve.

Cage Tourney Won By Tuskegee Five

Advertiser - Montgomery Ala.

Golden Tigers Defeat Clark College

3-7-44

TUSKEGEE, ALA., March 6.—Tuskegee's colorful cage team won the championship of the Eleventh Annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament in Logan Hall here Saturday night, defeating Clark College, of Atlanta, Ga., 58-51.

1844

The Golden Quintmen were crowned kings of the hardwood for the 1943-1944 season at the coronation ceremony which followed the championship game in the presence of 3,000 wildly cheering spectators who rocked the rafters with rapturous applause.

Ath

Tuskegee, seeded No. 1, marched through Morris Brown, of Atlanta, 57-22, Thursday night, and Friday night, in the semi-finals, floored Florida, 57-31.

Including the three games played during the tournament, Tuskegee has played a schedule of 28 games, winning 27 and losing one.

Fine fighting spirit carried the Clark College cagers through to the finals. They triumphed over Fisk, in the initial game of the tourney, 39-30, and dethroned Alabama State, seeded No. 2 in the pairings, 48-41. Clark's victory over State was considered an upset in view of the excellent record that the Hornets have made this season with players of the calibre of Spears, Hollis and King in the cast. 3-7-44

Among the players mentioned for excellent play during the tournament were Hawkins (Florida), Bethel (Tuskegee), George (Tuskegee), Howard (Florida), Morris (Clark), Spears (Alabama State), Hapgood (Morris Brown) and Parker (Tuskegee).

Tuskegee's Coach Working In 21st Year

News - Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Cleve L. Abbott began his 21st year as director of athletics and head football coach at Tuskegee Institute here this week, having arrived at O. D. Hall Terminal on the campus in September, 1923.

Two lettermen will be lost to the team by reason of graduation—Carter Bowman, 1944 captain, and Charles U. Smith. Six lettermen have been inducted into the Army or the Navy and will, of course, not be aavilable for duty with the squad. 9-19-44

Under normal conditions approximately 100 men would have aspired to become members of the football team, but there were only 44 men on the field, and some of these may find the assignments too tough to carry on and drop out. The coaches, however, hope the strength of the squad will increase and that the total number of aspirants will reach 60 or 75.

Joe Louis Present As Tigers Win, 12-7

Courier - Pittsburg, Pa.

1-8-44

By J. C. CHUNN

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Tuskegee came from behind in the third quarter to defeat a fighting Clark team which outplayed them throughout the greatest Vulcan Bowl classic in history, by the score of 12-7. before an estimated 14,000 fans, who gave Sgt. Joe Louis one of the greatest ovations ever accorded a soldier or any other celebrity, at Rickwood field here, Saturday afternoon.

Clark scored first. The entire left side of the Clark line broke through to block Tabor's punt, recovering the ball on the Tuskegee 25-yard line. A series of plays, with the greatest football player on the field in David T. Harper, going over from the three-yard line for the first score. Harper crossed up the Tuskegee defense and passed to Haynes for the point after, to lead in the ball game, 7-0.

Tuskegee jumped back into the ball game in the second quarter, taking the ball on the Clark 47-yard line, and with a sustained drive down the field with Tabor, the sensational Tuskegee back, went over for a touchdown on a three-yard plunge. His attempt to kick the point was blocked by Owens, Clark's brilliant end. The score at the half was Clark 7, Tuskegee 6.

The final score came in the third quarter, when Sam Hatchett, of Clark fumbled Tabor's punt on his 25 with four Tuskegee men falling on the ball, recovering on the Clark 20-yard line. A short pass from Tabor put Tuskegee in scoring position. Griggs drove over from the one-yard line.

Sgt. Joe Louis and his party touring Army camps, witnessed the great encounter. The champion left shortly after the first half ended. 1-8-44

The crowd applauded and cheered the distinguished soldier and literally went into a frenzy when the Louis party left the field.

Barbee, Owens and Haynes lived up to expectations, while Tuskegee's Tabor, Burton and Otis Head carried the load for the Crimson and Gold.

Score by periods:

Tuskegee Insti....	0	6	6	0—12
Clark College.....	7	0	0	0— 7

Officials: B. T. Harvey, Colgate, referee; G. H. Lennon, Bluefield, umpire; W. J. Moore, Talladega, head linesman; Frank A. Young, Chicago, field judge.

Alabama State Hornets Trip 'Kegee, 41-38

Bee - Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 26.—Alabama State's Hornets roared back in the closing minutes of a wild and wooly second half here tonight to defeat the previously undefeated Tuskegee Tigers 41-38 in the most thrilling game seen on the local floor this year. 2-6-44

The game started as a close-guarding contest and was nip and tuck for the entire first half which ended 19-17 with the Tigers in front. Off with the first whistle in the second half, the Tigers soon pulled away to a 9 point lead which narrowed to 6 points with less than five minutes to play.

Then Spears put the Hornets back in the game with 3 long shots that swished through the strings and brought the stands to their feet, and a foul shot by Jefferson knotted the count, 35-35. Tuskegee pulled away to a 38-35 lead with two minutes remaining and Spears went into action with a shot to put the count to 38-37 and Clayton dropped in two to put the Hornets in the lead. A one minute freeze by the Hornets cinched the game and broke the Tiger string of victories at 10. 2-6-44

The game was pretty much a team affair for both sides, with Spears the margin of difference with his 19 points. Perry of the Tigers had 13.

SUMMARY

ALA. STATE (41)

Player	**B.**	**F.**	**P.**
Hollis, f	1	1	0
King, f, g	2	0	1
Jefferson, f	2	3	1
Spears, c	9	1	3
Clayton, g	4	0	4
Rabinson, g	0	0	2
Totals	18	5	11

TUSKEGEE (38)

Player	**B.**	**F.**	**P.**
George, f	3	3	2
Jones, f	2	0	0
Hornburger, c	3	1	4
Bethel, g	2	1	2
Perry, g	6	1	2
Totals	16	6	10

2-6-44

Referees: F. Forbes (Morehouse); Lt. Ballard (Virginia State).

18y-1944

Athletic

Tuskegee Women Athletes Score In Alumni Bowl

Age—New York, N.Y.

5-27-44

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Tuskegee women athletes participating in the sixteenth annual Women's Track and field Championships in the Alumni Bowl here Friday amassed a total of 60 points, winning first place in each of the attractively arranged ten events program. Seven schools participated.

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, was second with a total of 20 points; Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, won third place, with 11 points; Tennessee State College at Nashville chalked up 5 points and Sanford High School at Seale, Alabama, 4. Madison School of Albany, Georgia, entered a fine group of young women who gave indications of careful coaching and promise of developing into strong contenders.

5-27-44

Tuskegee Record Impressive

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

3-18-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute basketball team won the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball championship and were also the victors in the 11th Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament which was held in Logan Hall at Tuskegee. The quint won 24 games and lost one, scoring 1,397 points to 936 for the opposition.

Tuskegee won the championship in 1934 at which time the present coach, Edward H. Adams, was captain of the team. He was highly rated as a guard and made an excellent scoring record.

TEAM ROSTER

Members of the team are: Wilbur George, Atlanta, Ga.; Calvin Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas Hornburger, Edwardsville, Ill.; Charles Perry, captain, Savannah, Ga.; William Bethel, Mammoth Cave, Ky.; John T. Parker, Bowling Green, Ky.; Alva Tabor, Fort Valley, Ga.; Pernell Miller, Anniston, Ala.; Charles U. Smith, Camden, Ala.; Fred Monroe, St. Louis, Mo.; and James C. Smith, student manager, Vicksburg, Miss.

SEASON RECORD 3-18-44

Tuskegee 49, Fisk 40
Tuskegee 32, Meharry ASTP 23
Tuskegee 33, Tennessee 18
Tuskegee 57, Student Tng. Regt. 22
Tuskegee 43, Alabama 34
Tuskegee 56, Morris Brown 38
Tuskegee 65, Tennessee 35
Tuskegee 45, Tennessee 30
Tuskegee 56, Clark 29
Tuskegee 41, Morehouse 37
Tuskegee 41, Fisk 32
Tuskegee 38, Alabama 41
Tuskegee 43, Florida A. & M. 38
Tuskegee 71, Morehouse 28
Tuskegee 38, 3rd Student Tr. Regt. 34
Tuskegee 55, Clark 30
Tuskegee 59, Morris Brown 31
Tuskegee 51, Fort McClellan 42
Tuskegee 67, Knoxville 25
Tuskegee 52, Florida A. & M. 40
Tuskegee 56, Wilberforce 41
Tuskegee 49, Wilberforce 35

TOURNAMENT GAMES

Tuskegee 57, Morris Brown 31
Tuskegee 40, Folira A. & M. 31
Tuskegee 58, Clark 51

Tuskegee Thumps Morris Brown, 19-6

Constitution—Atlanta, Ga.

11-6-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 5.—The Tuskegee Golden Tigers, celebrating their annual homecoming, unleashed a powerful attack behind Tom Hornburger, their ace backfield star, to thump a young Morris Brown eleven 19 to 6, here yesterday. The home team used straight football to down the Atlantans.

Hornburger raced 30 yards around right end for the first touchdown in the first quarter. A pass from Tabor to Mays added the extra point. The Tuskegee entry tallied again in the second period after recovering a fumble at the Wolverine 24. Tabor passed 19 yards to Perry for the tally and Tuskegee led 13 to 0, at halftime.

Morris Brown drove 63 yards for a touchdown in the third period. Duffiel bore the brunt of the attack and drove the last six yards into pay dirt. 11-6-44

Tuskegee's final score came in the first of the fourth quarter after taking over on a pass interception and marching 55 yards. Tabor rammed over for the score.

Wilberforce In Tie With Tuskegee, 13-13

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

10-28-44

Wilberforce (13)		Tuskegee (13)
James	LE	Perry
J. Miller	LT	Mayberry
Card	LG	Mitchell
Gates	C	W. Smith
Burke	RG	Dennison
Cornet	RT	Augustus
Rushin	RE	P. Miller
King	QB	Tabor
Hall	LH	Crawford
Milner	RH	Williams
McNeil	FB	Hornsburger

Scoring

Wilberforce	0	7	0	6—13
Tuskegee	0	6	7	0—13

Officials: Mel Whedbee (Louisville), referee; Al Dunmore (Pittsburgh), umpire; Robinson (Detroit), headlinesman; Fay Young (Chicago), field judge.

DETROIT — Wilberforce university's Green Wave rolled on in the fourth period here Friday night under the lights at the University of Detroit Stadium and tied Tuskegee institute, 13 to 13 before a crowd estimated at 9,500. Failure to make the extra point after one of their two touchdowns cost each team a possible victory. Tuskegee had rallied in the fourth quarter to take Wilberforce's measure, 19 to 14, in Chicago the week before.

Wilberforce was first to score when Tom Hornsburger from Carbondale, Ill., went over from the Wilberforce 4 in the second period after a scoreless first quarter. Alva Tabor from Fort Valley, Ga., in anxiety to boot the extra point from placement missed the ball altogether, his foot not coming near it and Tuskegee led 6 to 0.

In the same period, Wilberforce went into the lead when Karl Baylor of Washington, D. C., passed to the 194-pound Ernest McNeil of Morgantown, W. Va., and McNeil rammed his way from the Tuskegee 7 for the Green Wave's first score. Fred Hall of Washington, D. C., made good the try for the extra point via a placement.

Wilberforce led at halftime, 7 to 6. 10-28-44

A Wilberforce fumble proved costly at the start of the third period when the kickoff was bobbled and fell bouncing on the ground with Alva Tabor falling on it for Tuskegee on the Wilberforce 20.

Hornsburger and Homer Griggs, the latter from Tulsa, Okla., alternated in toting the ball through the Ohioans' line to the 4 from where Griggs went over and Tabor this time booted the extra point. Tuskegee was out in front at the end of the third quarter, 13 to 7.

McNeil bucked his way from the Tuskegee six for the last Wilberforce touchdown. Then McNeil tried a placement for the extra point which meant victory but the Tuskegee ends broke through to block the kick and the score stood 13 to 13 where it remained at the end of the game. 10-28-44

Both teams took to the air in the waning minutes. Tuskegee completed two long passes after a punt was downed on their own 17 and a 15-yard penalty put the Tigers back on their own two. However, while the Ohioans spread out for a kick and the Tuskegee offense drew up in punt formation, the southerners ran the ball out to the 14. On the next play Hornsburger made nine. Tabor flipped a 25-yard pass to Charley Perry of Savannah, Ga. Tabor shot another one to Pernell Miller of Anniston, Ala. This time the ball was on the Wilberforce 29 but the gun barked ending the contest.

Tuskegee made 12 first downs to Wilberforce's eight. Tuskegee hurled 18 passes, completed four and had two intercepted. Wilberforce took to the air 13 times, completed five passes. 10-28-44

Wilberforce fumbled five times, Tuskegee, three. Wilberforce was penalized 30 yards, Tuskegee, 20.

Streamlined Program For Tuskegee Relays

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

5-13-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The programs of the annual Tuskegee Women's Track and Field championships and the annual Tuskegee Relays, here this week end, have been streamlined again this year. The eighteenth annual Relay carnival will again be combined with the annual Southern Conference Track and Field championships. All events of the regular Conference Track and Field meet will be held over the high and low hurdles. All high schools and prep schools will run in the same class. The National Interscholastic 100-yard dash will be held as well as the football throw, a new event for high schools.

There will be only one class in the Women's championships, which will be held in the Alumni Bowl May 12. There will be no division of junior and senior women's championships as in other years.

The annual Southern Intercollegiate Tennis championships for men and women will be held Friday and Saturday, May 12 and 13.

The events for the Women's championships are as follows: 50 meter run, 100 meter run, 400 meter relay, running broad jump, 8 pound shut-put, discus throw, running high jump, javelin throw, baseball throw and the basketball throw, a new event.

Events listed in the eighteenth annual Tuskegee relays and the Southern Conference Track and Field meet: 100-yard dash, SIAC; 100-yard dash, open; 220-yard dash, SIAC; one-half mile, open; one mile sprint medley, two mile college relays, open; 440-yard, 880-yard, one mile, shot put, discus throw, javelin throw, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, 100-yard dash for high schools and football throw for high schools. 5-13-44

The annual Southern Intercollegiate Golf championships for men and women will not be held this year.

'Skegee Tigers Roar From Behind To Whip Force in Chi' 19-14

Tribune—Washington, D.C.

10-21-44

20,000 excited fans found wholesome release from the tension of a world at war when they poured into the vast stands of Comiskey Park Friday night to witness the 15th Annual football classic between the Tuskegee Tigers and the Wilberforce Bulldogs in Chicago.

The shrill whistle of the referee marked the opening kickoff, which was greeted by a wild cheer from the crowd that echoed far into the outer darkness of the night. With cleats pounding in the gridiron the two teams charged down the field and clashed when Wilberforce who received the kickoff from Tuskegee was brought down on the 35-yard line.

10-21-44

The ice was broken shortly afterwards when Capt. Dennison passed to King, who thundered around right end and over the goal line for the first Wilberforce touchdown. The kick was good making the score 7 to 0.

At this point Tuskegee unleashed its deadly aerial attack that paved the way to the Wilberforce goal line for a touchdown by Crawford. The kick was blocked.

At the beginning of the second half, Wilberforce quickly bolstered their score by 7 points after Balor on a line play hit Tuskegee's right end in a driving attack for the second and final touchdown for Wilferborce. Hall's kick was good. 10-21-44

One of the games' greatest thrills came when McClellan, who was a veritable powerhouse for Wilberforce, intercepted a pass by Tabor intended for Perry and zig zagged 80 yards to Tuskegee's 10-yard line. Taking to the air in a desperate attempt to stave off what seemed like inevitable defeat in the last quarter, Tabor led his men in a spirited charge that netted the Tigers two touchdowns and one successful goal kick, ending the game in a last minute thriller with a decisive victory of 19 to 14.

Hot Contest In Prospect Starting At 2

Advertiser—Montgomery, Ala

Game To Be Preceded By Parade Of Floats And Bands

11-23-44

Alabama State's rejuvenated Hornets meet their traditionally tough Tuskegee Tiger foe in the twenty-first annual Cramton Bowl game in what promises to be one of the most hotly contested battles of the long standing Hornet-Tiger grudge feud this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Cramton Bowl.

It is homecoming for Alabama State and the hustling bunch of youngsters are intent on upsetting the favored Tuskegee Tigers for the thousands of old grads who will be on hand for the event.

The game will be preceded by a parade of floats and marching units representing various departments of the college and State high and elementary schools, Booker Washington, Loveless and Carver schools, clubs, business, and citizen floats, led by the two Alabama State bands and the Tuskegee band. Beginning at 10 o'clock, the parade will move along Bainbridge to Dexter to Court Square, thence along to Tallapoosa Street where it will disband.

Reserved section tickets may be purchased at the college gymnasium and Dean Drug Store up until 1 o'clock, and from first two wire booths and center booths at Cramton Bowl all morning as well as game time. Only holders of reserved tickets are entitled to seats in the Hornet rooting section in the west stands and will enter gates at the west end of the bowl on Madison avenue. Holders of reserved seat tickets who wish to sit with the Tuskegee rooting section in the east stands will enter the gate at the east end of the bowl on Madison Avenue. General admission tickets for the seats in the north and behind the goal may be secured at the college gymnasium until 1:00 and the bowl all day at the wire cages on Madison Avenue, and will enter the bowl only through Gates 2 and 3 on Madison Avenue. Student tickets may be purchased upon suitable identification from the wire cages on Madison. Gates open at 1:00 o'clock.

At the half, competitive maneuvers will be staged by the two bands of Alabama State with their majors and majorettes, and the Tuskegee band and its majorettes and a contingent of Tuskegee Wacs. 11-23-44

Both Tigers and Hornets have been drilling seriously for the game. The Hornets have had a so-so season and have reached their peak in expectancy of defeating the Tigers. The Tigers, after a successful season, suffered a letdown in their last game which was played against Florida A. & M. at Tallahassee and have been working equally as hard, fearing an upset. When last reported, their coach, Maj. Abbott, was bemoaning the fact that his reliable plunger, Hornberger, and his best pass snagger, Perry, were still on the injured list, but his Hornet opponents are not allowing themselves to be deceived by this bit of strategy.

Alabama State's smashing 22-6 win over a strong Alabama A. & M. outfit up at Huntsville last weekend was a tonic to the Hornet camp but has not caused them to slacken their preparation for the Tiger game. The squad will be at full strength for the first time this season and in a fine frame of mind for the rugged test of strength. 11-23-44

Probable Starting Lineup

Hornets	Pos.	Tigers
Clayton	LE	Perry
Ingraham	LT	Mayberry
Kennedy (c)	LG	Wade
Taylor	C	Smith
Underwood	RG	Dennison
Bryant	RT	Augustus
Spears	RE	Miller
Evans	QB	Tabor (c)
Mitchell	LH	Griggs
Bell	RH	Herbert
Patterson	FB	Hornburger

Officials: Referee: B. T. Harvey (Colgate); umpire, W. M. Moore (Talladega); lineman: F. Forbes (Morehouse); field judge,

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Ray Young (Chicago Defender).

Majorettes To Delight Thanksgiving Audience

New York Age 11-25-44

New York Age, N.Y.

Gussie Mae Ware (left) senior in the School of Home Economics, Shreveport, La., is head majorette, and Nellie Stafford, senior in the Department of Physical Education, Columbus, Ga., is leader of the Tuskegee band.

been highly commended for the excellence of their performance, will be seen in action when the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee instituute and the Hornets of Alabama State Teachers College clash in their annual football game, which will be played at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Ala., Thanksgiving Day Thursday, November 23, beginning at 2:00 o'clock.

Alabama State-Tuskegee Is Grid Dish At Bowl Tomorrow

Advertiser—Montgomery, Ala.

11-22-44

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 21.—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers started preparations here Monday for their annual football game with Alabama's State Teachers College Hornets, to be played at Cramton Bowl, in Montgomery, Thanksgiving Day. The kick-off is scheduled for 2 p.m.

Gramton Bowl has been the scene of 23 previous gridiron battles between the two teams, many of which have been bitterly fought and closely contested. Last year the Tigers won, 19 to 13, after one of the most thrilling games of the series.

The "$64 question" on the Tuskegee campus is "Name the winner of the Alabama State-Tuskegee Institute football game on Thanksgiving Day." A few optimists have ventured the opinion that the Tigers will emerge victorious, but the thought among close observers of the series is that the Hornets will spring the surprise of the season. Even though the "Dixie Dazzlers" have had what is generally regarded as a successful season, the most ardent Tiger supporters seem hesitant to predict the outcome of Thursday's game. 11-22-44

The Tigers, still smarting under the 14-13 defeat handed them by the Battlers of Florida A. and M. College in Jacksonville, Nov. 11, are determined to bounce back into the victory column when they meet the Hornets.

The members of the Golden Avalanche will travel the air lanes in their quest for victory. Alva Taber, Tuskegee's sensational passer and punter, is being drilled in his specialty and should turn in one of the best performances of the season against State on Thursday. Tabor, and his receivers, Miller and Perry, are in the best of physical condition and those who crave action should see plenty of it when this trio begin their act. Most of the action will be in the air, but there should be some effective line play.

15,000 At Memorial Stadium See Tuskegee Beat Morehouse 40-19

New York Age, N.Y.

COLUMBUS Ga — Scoring in every period the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee overpowered a fighting Morehouse eleven here Friday night to score a 40-19 win before some 15,000 fans at the Memorial Stadium. Fullback Thomas Hornburger paced the Tuskegee attack as he tallied two touchdowns.

Tuskegee made 19 first downs as compared with 12 for Morehouse.

Tuskegee first scored in the closing minutes for the first period. After a 70-yard drive had previously failed on the one-yard line, Tuskegee again drove 6? yards, this time to score. Brown went over from the four. Tabor's placement was blocked and Tuskegee led 6-0 at the period.

Four plays in the second quarter resulted in a score. Hornburger went over from the two, ending a 40-yard march for Tuskegee. Later in the period Tuskegee drove 74 yards, with Tabor scoring from the one.

Late in the quarter Morehouse scored. A pass from Edwin Smith to Dunson good for 19 yards, resulted in a touchdown and Tuskegee led 19 to 6 at half time.

Only one score resulted in the 3rd quarter. Late in the period Tuskegee drove 30 yards with Hornburger scoring. It was also in this period that the big fullback broke loose for 34 yards in a drive that fell short. Tuskegee led 26-6 as Tabor added the conversion.

Four scores resulted in the 4th period, both teams getting two. Morehouse scored first. With the ball on the Tuskegee 40, Oscar Smith dropped back to pass for Morehouse found no one open, and proceeded to race 50 yards down the field to score.

A recovered fumble next gave Tuskege a touchdown. Taking the ball on the Morehouse 11, Tabor chashed over form the one after 4 running plays. A pass from Tabor to Bethel was good for the extra point. Tuskegee 40-12.

11-11-44

Again it was two plays later with Morehouse scoring. This time Otis Smith passed to Moore and the end did a beautiful piece of running to go no less than 69 yards for a touchdown. Otis Smith then passed to Dunson for the extra point.

LIGHT WEIGHT TEAMS TO CLASH IN ANN'L TUSKEGEE-WILBERFORCE CLASSIC

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Ill

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Despite the manpower situation, a cub-sized team of Tuskegee's once growling Golden Tigers will take the field against the light weight rush of the former ponderous Green Wave of Wilberfore at Comiskey Park the night of Oct. 13, and indications are that the result will be anything but a thunderous clash.

p. 19

Jun. 9-24-44

Announcement that a junior edition of the annual gridiron classic would be played this year came with the release this week of the Tiger schedule. After the Chicago tilt the two teams will move to Detroit for a game the following week on Oct. 31.

Tuskegee's complete schedule calls for nine games with most of the teams usually booked. The complete schedule is as follows:

Sept. 23—Tuskegee Institute vs. Army at Tuskegee
Sept. 30—Tuskegee Institute vs. Xavier University at Tuskegee
Oct. 6—Tuskegee Institute vs. Clark College, Rickwood Field, Birmingham (Night)
Oct. 13—Tuskegee Institute vs. Wilberfore University, Comiskey Park, Chicago (Night)
Oct. 21—Tuskegee Institute vs. Wilberforce University, Detroit, Michigan (Night)
Oct. 27—Tuskegee Institute vs. Morehouse College, Memorial Stadium, Columbus (Night)
Nov. 4—Tuskegee Institute vs. Morris Brown College at Tuskegee (Homecoming)
Nov. 11—Tuskegee Institute vs. Florida A. and M. College at Jacksonville
Nov. 18—Open
Nov. 25—Open
Nov. 30—Tuskegee Institute vs. Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery

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Bricker Invited To Golden Tigers' Game

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 30.—C. S. Darnaby of Tuskegee Institute, who is in Chicago arranging for the annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game, said that Governor John W. Bricker, of Ohio, nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States, had been invited to attend the classic, which will be played a' Comiskey Park at 8 p.m. Frid October 13.

p. 9

Sun. 10-1-44

15,000 THRILL TO SCORE FEST UNFOLDED HERE

Columbus Enquirer

Columbus, Ga.

Hornsburger Is Responsible For Two Of Tuskegee's Touchdowns

p. 3

By ELLWOOD MOYER

Scoring in every period, the Golden Tigers from Tuskegee overpowered a fighting Morehouse eleven here Friday night to score a 40-19 win before some 15,000 fans at Memorial Stadium. Fullback Thomas Hornsburger paced the Tuskegee attack as he tallied two touchdowns.

Tuskegee made 19 first downs as compared with 12 for Morehouse.

Sat. 10-28-44

First Period

Tuskegee first scored in the closing minutes of the first period. After a 70-yard drive had previously failed on the one-yard line, Tuskegee again drove 69 yards, this time to score. Brown went over from the four. Tabor's placement was blocked and Tuskegee led 6-0 at the period.

Second Period

Four plays in this quarter resulted in a score. Hornsburger went over from the two,ending a 40-yard march for Tuskegee. Later in the period Tuskegee drove 74 yards, with Tabor scoring from the one.

Late in the quarter Morehouse scored. A pass from Edwin Smith to Dunson, good for 19 yards, resulted in the touchdown and Tuskegee led 19-6 at half time.

Third Period

Only one score resulted in this quarter. Late in the period Tuskegee drove 30 yards, with Hornsburger scoring. It was also in this period that the big fullback broke loose for 34 yards in a drive that fell short. Tukegee led 26-6 as Tabor added the conversion.

Fourth Period

Four scores resulted here, both teams getting two. Morehouse scored first. With the ball on the Tuskegee 40, Oscar Smith dropped back to pass for Morehouse, found no one open, and proceeded to race some 50 yards down the field to score.

A recovered fumble next gave Tuskegee a touchdown. Taking the ball on the Morehouse 11, Tabor crashed over from the one after four running plays. A pass from Tabor to Miller was good for a 33-12 lead.

Two plays later Fuller intercepted a Morehouse pass on his own 39 and raced 61 yards to score. A pass from Tabor to Bethle was good for the extra point. Tuskegee 40-12.

Again it was two plays later, with Morehouse scoring. This time Otis Smith passed to Moore and the end did a beautiful piece of running to go no less than 69 yards for a touchdown. Otis Smith then passed to Dunson for the extra point.

Lineups and summary:

TUSKEGEE (40)	POS.	MOREHOUSE (19)
Mays	LE	Robinson
Mitchell	LT	Davis
Dennison	LG	Mitchell
Smith	C	Odom
Robinson	RG	Lewis
Wade	RT	Johnson
Miller	RE	Hyler
Tabor	QB	E. Smith
Griggs	LH	Dunson
Brown	RH	O. Smith
Hornsburger	FB	McQuater

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	6	13	7	14—40
Morehouse	0	6	0	13—19

TUSKEGEE VS. TENN. ON JAN. 1

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Tennessee State has accepted the bid of the Vulcan bowl committee and the Southern conference to play Tuskegee Institute here at Rickwood park in the annual Vulcan bowl game here on Monday afternoon, Jan. 1.

p. 9

The Southern conference picked Tuskegee, second place winners in the conference, losing to Florida by one lone point in the game which finally gave Florida the championship.

Sat. 12-23-44

Tennessee State has defeated Florida twice. The Henry Arthur Keans coached eleven has lost two games this season, one to Clark college when Bass missed the extra point to lose, 7 to 6, in Chattanooga, and one to Wilberforce in Wilberforce. However, Clark was beaten by Tennessee in Nashville as was Wilberforce. In the two games against Wilberforce Coach Kean was not allowed, because of a Mid-western conference ruling, to use Bill Bass, his ace backfield player.

Kean, while at Kentucky State, coached the Thorobreds to a 6 to 3 win over Tuskegee in Cincinnati in 1933 and took a 19 to 14 hectic game from the Abbottmen in Tuskegee in 1934, spoiling the Tigers' homecoming. The third game of the series was played in Frankfort, Ky., with the Kentuckians emerging victor, 13 to 9.

First Year at State

This will be Kean's first year to face Major Cleve Abbott, the shrewd coach of the Tuskegee eleven. Kean, according to notices drifting in from Nashville, is drilling his men to stop Tabor's passing. The little Fort Valley, Ga., artist has been a threat to all of Tuskegee's opponents for the past two years.

Birmingham fans are all keyed up for the game. Part of the strong interest develops from the fact that Robert Drummond, guard, for Tennessee is a local boy and has been in the Bulldog starting lineup. He graduated from Fairfield High here with an "A-average" and for two consecutive years was chosen on the all-prep conference pick. Wiley Leonard, who was Drummond's teammate, alternates at end for Tennessee.

The Vulcan bowl committee met here Saturday, Dec. 16, and completed plans for the game on New Year's Day. Players of Westfield High and Parker High, who participated in the game for the benefit of the Birmingham Negro Tuberculosis Association, have been invited as special Vulcan bowl committees.

Attending the meeting were Tuskegee's Coach Abbott and Capt. R. S. Darnaby; C. Johnson Dunn and President Trenholm of State Teachers' college, Montgomery, Ala.; B. T. Harvey, of Morehouse college, Atlanta, representing the SIAC, and W. J. Moore, C. W. Askew, YMCA secretary; L. H. Britt, Robert (Bob) Williams and Emory O. Jackson, representing the Birmingham YMCA committee.

Inspired to activity, former students of Tennessee State in Birmingham organized on Dec. 14 with Damon Lee Jr., progressive young business man, as president. The Tuskegee club met Dec. 17. Both groups plan joint entertainment for the grid visitors.

Tuskegee Favored In Vulcan Bowl

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 31.—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute Tigers, Southern Negro Conference champions, were a slight favorite tonight in their New Year's Day Vulcan Bowl game with Clark College of Atlanta.

Attendance of about 4,000 was predicted.

p. 6

Clark defeated Tuskegee, 7 to 0, in an early season game but the Tigers went on from there to roll up an impressive record in winning the conference title.

Sat. 1-1-44

The probable lineups:

Clark—Barbee, left end; Williams, left tackle; Johnson, left guard; Renfroe, center; Bolton, right guard; Smith, right tackle; Owens, right end; Hatchett, quarterback; Haynes, left half; Weathers, right half, and Harper, fullback.

Tuskegee—Smith, left end; Augustus, left tackle; Woods, left guard; Bowman, center; Mabrie, right guard; Mayberry, right tackle; Miller, right end; Tabor, quarterback; Griggs, left half; Head, right half, and Burton, fullback.

Wilberforce, Tuskegee to Clash Tonight

Chi. Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

Fri. 10-13-44

Tuskegee institute's Tigers hope to repeat their triumph of last year against Wilberforce university's Green Waves of Ohio tonight in Comiskey park in the only Negro college game schedule for Chicago this season. Tuskegee won a 27 to 0 victory last year.

p. 26

Each eleven has lost several letter men to the army and navy. Tuskegee will have Charles Perry of Savannah, Ga., and Pernell Miller of Anniston, Ala., veteran ends, on the receiving ends for Capt. Alva Tabor's passes. Tom Hornsburger of Carbondale will start at full back. Frank Wade, Tuskegee tackle from Du Sable High school, is the only Chicago boy on either squad.

Tonight's game, which starts at 8 o'clock, will be the 15th meeting of the two teams. The series started in 1928 in Tuskegee and was moved here in 1929. There were no games in 1932 and 1937. Both have won six and two games ended in ties. A crowd of 20,000 is expected. The lineups:

Wilberforce.		Tuskegee.
Rushin	L. E.	Perry
Milner	L. T.	Mayberry
White	L. G.	Wade
Gates	C	W. Smith
Burke	R. G.	Dennison
Cornet	R. T.	Augustus
James	R. E.	Miller
King	Q. B.	Tabor
Baylor	L. H.	Griggs
Qualls	R. H.	C. Williams
McNeil	F. B.	Hornsburger

Referee—Mel Whedbe [Louisville]. Umpire—Frank Stanley [Louisville]. Field judge—Fay Young [Chicago]. Head linesman—Virgil Blueitt [Chicago].

Tuskegee-Wilberforce Chicago Classic Oct. 13

Defender Sat. 10-7-44

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago will again be the scene on Friday night, Oct. 13, of Negro football's most famous gridiron classic, the annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce game. The contest, which has been played every year since 1928, with the exception of 1932 and 1938, and which has become a national event, will get under way at 8 p.m., in Comiskey Park, 35th street and Shields avenue.

Coach Abbott

This year's game will be the fifteenth in the series. Out of the 14 meetings of the two schools, Wilberforce holds the edge with eight victories while Tuskegee has only five to its credit. Two of the contests, the first in 1928 and the third in 1930, resulted in ties.

Both Confident

The Tuskegee eleven, Southern intercollegiate and national champions last season, rolled over Wilberforce's Green Wave in the 1943 classic by a score of 27 to 6. Tuskegee Coach Maj. Cleve L. Abbott, U.S. Army, retired, believes that with 14 lettermen back from last year's squad, his crew can again stem the Green tide; however. "Country" Lewis, Wilberforce mentor, is equally confident that his lads will avenge the 1943 defeat in pride-satisfying style.

The Gold and Crimson team from Alabama is captained by Alva Tabor, of Fort Valley, Ga., who was All-American quarterback last season. One Chicagoan, Frank Wade, sophomore tackle who was out of action during most of the 1943 schedule due to injuries, will accompany the Tuskegee squad to the annual classic.

Ticket Sales Up

R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee publicity director, and I. S. Lane, graduate manager of athletics at Wilberforce, announced this week that advance sales of tickets at 11 locations in Chicago and vicinity point to a capacity crowd for the big game.

Golden Tigers Will Play Florida Rattlers Friday

Jacksonville Journal

Jacksonville, Fla.

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will meet the mighty Florida Rattlers here Friday night, Nov. 10, at the Jacksonville ball park, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Coach Cleve Abbott of Tuskegee is bringing his undefeated team here with high hopes of taking back the victory.

Up until Saturday Famcee was undefeated, but lost to Tennessee 19-7. This defeat, however, will not stop the Rattlers Friday night. They will be out for. the "kill." Their record this season is excellent. The Rattlers have met Hampton, Alabama State, Morris Brown and MacDill Field, an army team.

Members of the Tuskegee team are as follows:

Dodson Blakly, halfback; Austin Brazille, tackle; William Bryant, halfback; Herbert Crawford, halfback; Thomas Hornburger, fullback; John Rice, center; Robert B. Robinson, malfback; William Smith, center; Charley Williams, fullback; William Flak, tackle; Roland Queen, end; Dorsey Walker, guard; Crawford Wells, halfback; and Williams Bethel, end.

Championships won by the Golden Tigers since 1923 are as follows:

Tues. 11-7-44

1923, tied for Southern Intercollegiate championship.

1924, Southern Intercollegiate championship.

P. 1

1925, Southern Intercollegiate championship.

1926, National champions.

1927, Southern Intercollegiate championship.

1928, Southern Intercollegiate championship.

1929, National champions.

1930, National champions.

1931, National champions.

1932, Southern Intercollegiate champions.

1933, Southern Intercollegiate champions.

1936, Southern Intercollegiate champions.

1944, Southern Intercollegiate championship and National championship.

Indications are that a record breaking crowd will be on hand to witness this game Friday night.

Tuskegee, Tenn. State Await Whistle In Vulcan Bowl Classic On January 1

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-30-44

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The air will be filled with passes on New Year's afternoon in Rickwood park when Tuskegee institute's Golden Tigers clash with Tennessee State college of Nashville in the annual Vulcan bowl classic. Due to travel restrictions and gas shortage, the crowd will be around 8,000, the estimation being made from the advance sale of tickets. p. 7

Tuskegee represents the Southern Colored Intercollegiate conference. The Tigers finished second to Florida A. and M. college, the champions, losing a tough game to the Men in Orange by a lone point when Alva Tabor of Fort Valley, Ga., missed a try for the extra point.

The Tuskegee team is coached by the veteran Major Cleve Abbott who for nearly a quarter of a century has guided the destinies of Tuskegee athletes.

Tennessee State college is coached this year by Henry Arthur Kean who is serving his first year at the institution. He was formerly with Kentucky State college where his teams became nationally known. Tennessee has lost but two games this season.

The Midwestern conference representatives have defeated Florida twice, split with Wilberforce in a home and home series, divided a home and home series with Clark (losing the second game 7 to 6 when failure to make good the try for extra point after touchdown) defeated Arkansas State, Lincoln university of Missouri, tied and defeated Langston.

Defender

Tuskegee has defeated Morris Brown, Xavier, tied and defeated Wilberforce, won over Alabama State and defeated Clark. The Tigers have lost two games, the one to Florida and a 24 to 0 post-season intersectional clash with Wiley college at Marshall, Texas, on December 9.

The Southern conference, working with the Vulcan bowl committee in Birmingham, staged the first annual Vulcan Bowl game here in Rickwood park on Jan. 1, 1942 when Morris Brown college of Atlanta went down to defeat before the fast, scrappy eleven from Langston university in Oklahoma, 0 to 13. The Oklahoma team scored in the first minute and 50 seconds on a surprise pass play, Herschel King firing one from his own 20 to Jesse Stewart, who stood in the end zone.

Coach Gayles sent Raymond Johnson in for Barrett and he kicked the extra point. The Langston team added six more points in the second half when Milligan went over from the Morris Brown two.

Conference Takes Over

From then on the Gaylesmen played safe, kicking on the third down. The crowd of 7,000 which braved the drizzle saw a great game and history was written. It proved that the conference could promote its own college game. The year previous, Morris Brown had defeated Wilberforce in a post-season tilt on Legion field, the game having been promoted by a white man. Then the conference stepped in with a ruling none of its membership colleges could compete in any game without the conference sanction.

On Jan. 1, 1943, Tuskegee bowed to Texas college and last year Tuskegee defeated Clark college of Atlanta, 12 to 7, as Sgt. Joe Louis looked on.

On Monday, Jan. 1, there will be two Georgia boys in there battling against each other. There will be little Alva Tabor from Fort Valley, captain and quarterback of the Tuskegee team and the team's ace passer, against Co-Captain James Gilmore of Valdosta, Ga., and one of the mainstays in Tennessee State's backfield. He will be at fullback.

There will be a northerner in the backfield of each eleven. Thomas Hornsburger of Tuskegee comes from Carbondale, Ill., while big William Bass, of Tennessee State, hails from New York City. Bass can pass, run and tackle.

Kean has drilled his men to stop Tabor's passing—if that can be done by Tennessee as well as Wiley was able to do it. But Tabor heaves 'em to Charlie Perry of Savannah, Ga., or to Pernell Miller of Anniston, Ala., two crack ends. There will be Homer Griggs of Tulsa and Charley Williams of Shreveport in the Tiger backfield and when they get tired, Coach Abbott can trot out another set of backfield men.

Coach Kean has backfield substitutes, in Roscoe Brown of Brick Haven, Miss.; Raymond Whitman, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Marshall Clay, co-captain and a freshman from Central high in Louisville, Ky., and Henry Holbert of Fo[illegible] Miss.

Defender

Coach Abbott has built a defense to halt Bass and Gilmore.

It ought to be a whale of a game next Monday. The Parker High school band will, as usual, lead the parade at 11 o'clock in the morning and will along with other school bands, be present at the game.

Capt. Drye and the Tuskegee Army Air Field band has been invited to be the guest of the Vulcan bowl committee.

Tuskegee, Stat Set For Battle

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Annual Grid Tilt Will Be Thriller

Mon. 11-20-44

Homecoming is in the air at the State Teachers College and every organization on the campus is planning to contribute to the success of the many activities of the week which will climax in the twenty-first annual State-Tuskegee Cramton Bowl football game at the bowl Thursday afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock. Numerous inquiries have poured into the offices of the college during the past week and indications point to one of the biggest celebrations in the history of the event. p. 8

There will be the usual parade Thanksgiving morning with the game in the afternoon and the alumni dance as an affair of Thursday night. As a sequel to the gay events of Thursday there will follow on Friday morning conferences of principals of county and city schools of the State and Jeanes Teachers, and the annual contract bridge tournament of the Southeastern Bridge Association. The conference will begin around 9 a.m. and the bridge tourney will open at 11 a.m.

"Miss Birmingham Alumni" and "Miss Bessemer Alumni" and their attendants who won their positions by contributing in a large way to the success of the game in Birmingham on Nov. 9 will be on hand for half time activities. When the bands and twirlers of the Tigers and Hornets put on their show, they will be presented officially along with "Miss Montgomery Alumni" and "Miss Alabama State" and their attendants. Miss Josephine Gordan of the senior class is "Miss Alabama State" for 1944 and her attendants are Miss Ruth Rhodes of Elba and the junior class, and Miss Hazel Dunmars of New Orleans and the sophomore class.

The annual older boys conference, formerly an event of the homecoming week, was held this weekend in order to alleviate the crowding which attends the annual homecoming events.

Iva Kitchell, dance humorist, delighted a large audience on Tuesday night with an entertaining and artistic presentation of dance parodies as the second evening presentation on the 1944-45 lyceum schedule. F. Nathaniel Gatlin, clarinetist, and Geraldine Patterson, soprano, of the faculty of Bennett College, will be the next lyceum feature when they are presented in joint recital on the night of Dec. 4.

Other events of the past week were the chapel program in observance of Book Week Friday morning, a series of skits offered by the classes in Art 234 Friday night, the Swift Family Party Thursday night, the visit of G. Murray Branch of the Student Division of the Y. M. C. A. Monday, and the initial meeting of the local alumni on Monday night.

TIGERS FAVORED OVER MOREHOUSE TONIGHT

Columbus Ledger

P.T Fri., 10-27-44

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers, Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and National champs, last year, and undefeated in three collegiate starts this season—meet the always tough Morehouse machine from Atlanta here tonight in Memorial Stadium in their annual game which is expected to draw a capacity crowd of 20,000. Kick-off time is 8 o'clock.

The Tuskegee team will outweigh Morehouse about seven pounds to the man. The Golden Tigers average 177, while Morehouse comes in at 170.

The Tuskegee machine of veteran Coach Cleve L. Abbott rates as the pre-game favorite. However, most anything can happen in this grid series and it usually does.

Last year Tuskegee defeated Morehouse 12 to 6.

Alva Tabor, 19-year-old passing, punting and running sensation in the Golden Tiger backfield, will captain Tuskegee tonight. Tabor, a native of Fort Valley, Ga., is fresh from pitching Tuskegee to a 19-14 triumph over Wilberforce University before 20,000 fans in Comiskey Park in Chicago.

With Tabor and the converted basketball center, Tom Hornburger, who is known as the Carbondale Clipper (Hornburger's home is in Carbondale, Ill.) at fullback, Tuskegee is able to mix its running and passing attack into an invincible combination.

Charles Mitchell, left guard, captains the Morehouse club from Atlanta. Mitchell, who hails from Gary, Ind., is a junior, weighing but 155.

The Morehouse backfield for the tilt will be made up of Edwin Smith at quarter, Samuel Dunsen and Otis Smith at the two halfback posts, and Matthew McQuarter at fullback.

Morehouse has the only Columbus boy on the two teams. He is Edward Jackson, a center, who formerly played at Spencer High.

One of the features of the game is the annual street parade, led by the combined bands of the two schools. The bands will form in front of the Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A. and move promptly at 4 o'clock.

The route of the march will be north on Sixth Avenue to Twelfth street, then west on Twelfth street to the Ledger-Enquirer buiding, where each band will play selections.

From that point it will move south on Broad to Eighth strett, east on Eighth street to Sixth avenue, then back to the starting point.

MAJORETTES A SHOW

During the parade the Tuskegee bands will be placed by the famous Tuskegee high-stepping drum majorettes. These girls will also put on a thrilling demonstration at half time.

Tickets for the game may be purchased at Bentley's Sport Shop on Broadway and at the Fifth avenue U. S. O.

The entire south half of the west stands will be reserved for white fans, who may enter through a gate back of that section.

All students and soldiers may purchase special reduced tickets.

The opening lineups:

MOREHOUSE

Pos.	Player	Wt.	No.
LE	Earl Robinson	172	13
LT	Francis Davis	190	34
LG	C. Mtchell	155	2
C	Raymond Odom	172	4
RG	Richard Lewis	155	6
RT	U. Johnson	172	1
RE	John Hyler	170	17
QB	Edwin Smith	149	2
LHB	Samuel Denson	160	11
RHB	Otis Smith	180	21
FB	M. McQuarter	187	15
	TUSKEGEE		
LE	C. Perry	170	66
LT	C. Mayberry	178	17
LG	Frank Wade	179	32
C	Willie Smith	172	23
RG	W. Dennison	173	29
RT	A. Thomas	202	33
RE	Pernell Miller	170	13
QB	Alva Tabor	177	36
LHB	Homer Griggs	161	11
RHB	C. Williams	173	27
FB	T. Hornburger	197	22

18y 1944

ATHLETICS -TRACK

Tuskegee Team Points IN A. A. U.

Call + Post
Sat 7-22-44
Cleveland, Ohio
P. 7

HARRISBURG, PA.—Tuskegee's Zebra-striped A. A. U. girl track team won top honors at the recent Track and Field Meet, outclassing numerous club entries by more than 50 points.

TEAM TOTALS

Tuskegee Institute, 107½ points; Philadelphia Moose, 50; Cleveland Polish-American, 44; Laurel Ladies Club (Toronto, Canada), 30; Harrisburg AAA, 29; Brookly German-American, 16½; Forrestville Park of Chicago, 12; Philadelphia Turners, 9; Ries Park, Chicago, 6.

INDIVIDUAL HONORS

Stella Walsh, Polish-American Club, Cleveland, 30; Alice Coachman, Tuskegee Institute, 28; Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Institute, 24; Dorothy Dodson, Chicago Recreations, 21; Marie Sostar, Harrisburg AAA, 14.

HATTIE TURNER, GLENDALE, OHIO

Call Post.
Sat 7-22-44
Cleveland, Ohio
P 7

HATTIE TURNER, Tuskegee runner, who tossed the discus 101 feet, 7¾ inches at the National AAU meet at Harrisburg, Pa. The little femme star also finished fourth in the javelin throw with a toss of 101 feet, 8-¾ inches and won the baseball throw by flinging the pellet 214 feet, 6 inches. She resides at Glendale, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati.

ALICE COACHMAN, 50-METER CHAMP

ALICE COACHMAN, Tuskegee, who tied the world record for the 50-meter run at Harrisburg, Pa. The winged-foot star of Cleve Abbott's cinder team also was second to Stella Walsh, Cleveland, in the 100-meter dash. Time for the 50-meter sprint was 6.4s.

'Kegee Women Athletes Win 1st Place in Track Tourney

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.
P. 19
Jun. 6-11-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee women athletes participating in the Sixteenth Annual Women's Track and Field Championships in the Alumni Bowl here recently amassed a total of 69 points, winning first place in each of the attractively arranged 10 events program. Seven schools participated.

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, was second with a total of 20 points; Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, won third place, with 11 points; Tennessee State College at Nashville chalked up 5 points and Sanford High School at Seale, Alabama, 4. Madison School of Albany, Georgia, entered a fine group of young women who gave indications of careful coaching and promise of developing into strong contenders.

Tuskegee's two members of the All-American A. A. U., Track and Field team turned in sparkling performances. Alice Coachman won the 50 meter run in 6.6 seconds, the high jump and ran anchor on the relay team.

Rowena Harrison won the hundred meter run, the broad jump and ran the third leg on the relay team.

Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Sophomore, of Glendale, Ohio, was the high point winner with a first place in the javelin, baseball throw and the discus.

Tennessee State College, making their first try at women's track and field, showed great promise. The team is coached by Jessie Abbott, one of Tuskegee's all time track stars. Jessie Abbott received her Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute and her Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. For a year or more she was connected with the public school system at Evansville, Indiana. Recently she joined the faculty of Tennessee State College at Nashville.

Certificates were awarded the winners by Neal McFadden (Miss Tuskegee) who personally congratulated the successful contestants.

TUSKEGEE RUNNER LOSES 100; HATTIE TURNER, OHIO GIRL, WINS DISCUS AND BASEBALL TOSS

Cal & Post
Sat. 7-15-38
Cleveland, Ohio P. 7

EAGER FIELD, WILLIAM PENN HIGH SCHOOL, HARRISBURG, PA.—Alice Coachman, the smiling girl sprinter from Cleve Abbott's champion Tuskegee track team, although beaten a bare 12 inches by Stella Walsh in the finals of the 100-meter run at the National Women's Track and Field meet, held here Saturday, finished second to Cleveland's unattached winner only because Miss Coachman had just previous-tied the world record for the 50-meter dash set by Miss Walsh in Poland eleven years ago. The bronzed lady's time for negotiating the 50-meters was 0:6.4

Leading her team to team points for the National trophy, Alice Coachman won her sixth consecutive high jump title by leaving the boards 5 feet, 1-5-8th inches behind her spike marks.

Ohio's lone representative, Hattie Turner, Glendale, Ohio, successfully defended her title in both the discuss event and the baseball throw. In the discus Miss Turner received credit for a championship toss of 101 feet, 7-¾ inches and in the baseball throw Miss Turner won top honors with a fling of 214 feet, 6 inches.

Miss Walsh, beside winning three events, set a new national record for the 200-meter run by finishing in 0:24.6s. Rowena Harrison, Tuskegee, was second. Miss Walsh also finished first in front of Rowena Harrison in the broad jump, getting a leap of 17 feet, 11-⅛

Summaries

50-METER DASH—Alice Coachman (Tuskegee), won; Lillian Young (Chicago), 2; Viola Myers (Laurel Ladies' Club), 3; Betty Dummeldinger (Philadelphia Moose, 4; Doris Wright (Laurel Ladies' Club, 5; Eleanor Milheiser (German-American), 6; Time—6.4s (Equals world's record.)

100-METER DASH—Stella Walsh (unattached), won; Alice Coachman (Tuskegee), 2; Jean Lowe (Laurel Ladies Club), 3; Kay Geary (Philadelphia Turners), 4; Elizabeth Peel (Philadelphia Moose), 5; Lillian Young (Chicago), 6. Time—12s.

200-METERS—Stella Walsh (unattached), won; Rowena Harrison (Tuskegee), 2; Mary Cummins (Laurel Ladies' Club), 3; Jean Walraven (Cleveland), 4; Gwendolyn Taylor (Harrisburg), 5; Nell Jackson (Tuskegee), 6. Time—24.6s (A. A. U. Record).

80-METER HURDLES—Lilly Purifoy (Tuskegee), won; Jean Walraven (Cleveland), 2; Leila Perry (Tuskegee), 3; Dolores McElduff (Philadlphia Moose), 4. Time—12.8s.

400-METER RELAY—Toronto Laurel Ladies' Club, (Nancy Mackay, Viola Meyers, Doris Wright, Jean Lowe), won; Tuskegee A., 2; German-American, 3; Philadelphia Moose, 4; Tuskegee B, 5; Harrisburg A. A. A., 6. Time—52.8s.

BASEBALL THROW—Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), 214 ft., 6 in., won; Harriet Mitchell (Harrisburg), 206 ft., 6 in. 2; Marie Sostar (Harrisburg), 198 ft., 4 in., 3; Lillian Carrig (Harrisburg), 194 ft., 7 in., 4; Lillian Davis (Philadelphia Moose), 189 ft., 11 in., 5.

BROAD JUMP—Stella Walsh (unattached), 17 ft., 11-⅛ in., won; Rowena Harrison (Tuskegee), 17 ft., 7 in., 2; Jean Kaplan (Chicago), 16 ft., 2-⅜ in., 3; Betty Dummeldinger (Philadelphia Moose) and Lillian Young (Chicago), tied for fifth, at 15 ft., 11 in.; Lillian Purifoy (Tuskegee), 15 ft., 8-⅞ in., 6.

HIGH JUMP—Alice Coachman (Tuskegee), 5 feet, 1-⅝ in., won; Nancy Cowperthwaite (German-American Club), 4 feet, 6 inches, 2; Nellie Stafford (Tuskegee) and Clar Scherth (Philadelphia Turners), 4 feet, 5 inches, tied for third; Leila Perry (Tuskegee) and Edith Barber (German-American), 4 feet, 3 inches, tied for fifth.

DISCUSS—Hattie Turner (Tuskegee), 101 feet, 7-¾ inches, won; Betty Weaver (Bayonne, N. J.), 93 feet, 5 inches, 2; Pauline Ruppeldt (Philadelphia Moose), 92 feet, 7 inches, 3; Mildred Yetter (Philadelphia Moose), 88 feet, 45/100 inches, 4; Marie Sostar (Harrisburg), 88 feet, 35/100 inches, 5; Dorothy Dodson (Chicago), 87 feet, 4 inches, 6.

JAVELIN THROW — Dorothy Dodson (Chicago), 123 feet, 1-½ in., won; Lillian Davis (Philadelphia Moose), 103 feet, 11-½ inches, 2; Marie Sostar (Harrisburg), 101 feet, 11 inches, 3; Hattie Turner, (Tuskegee), 101 feet, 8-¾ inches, 4; Betty Weaver (Bayonne, N. J.), 86 feet, 8 inches, 5; Elizabeth Yetter (Philadelphia Moose), 85 feet, 35/100 inches, 6.

Moose), 32 feet, 3-½ inich, 2; Cleo Davis (Tuskegee), 32 feet, 2-½ inches, 3; Pauline Ruppeldt (Philadelphia Moose), 29 feet, 7-¾ inches, 2; Eleanor Repinski (Cleveland), 26 fet, 5.

SHOT PUT—Dorothy Dodson (Chicago), 36 feet, ¼ inch, won; Carolyn Yetters (Philadelphia

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TIES RECORD

ALICE COACHMAN

18y-1944

Commencement

Tuskegee Graduates Told Democracy Must Be Reborn

Advertiser – Montgomery, Ala. 5-23-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 22. — "The crisis through which the world is now passing is the gravest and most stupendous known to history," Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, president of Hampton (Va.) Institute, told more than 100 members of the graduating classes of Tuskegee in the institute chapel here today. "Never before have so many given up so much, to serve in the armed forces for victory. Never before such prolonged calculated, Herculean effort on the part of groups of nations, each to impose itself on the enemy.

"Beneath and behind this crisis lies the crisis of democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. For so long had it been profits first and smug content with things as they are, for so long had we been blind to that glaring gap between idealistic professions of selfish behavior that we didn't realize how much democracy was. "Too little and too late" almost became our undoing." 5-23-44

Speaking on the task ahead Dr. Bridgman stated: "It is an inescapable lesson of history that something is born of the agony of crisis. Out of this crisis of the world new leaders are emerging. The United Nations will impose their will on the enemy. Fortunately for the rest of the world, the aspirations of these nations are democratic; so largely also are their laws and their intentions; not yet largely their customs and their practices.

"The winning of the war, the resolution of the world crisis, will not solve the crisis of democracy. This must await the creation of new moods and new followers, and of new goals and new methods of leadership among the leaders."

Following the address candidates were presented by the heads of their respective departments and the degrees were conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. 5-23-44

Part one of the commencement program, held in Logan Hall at 10 o'clock Monday morning, was a dramatization of the activities of the American Red Cross to the man with the armed forces and to his family at home. 5-23-44

Rector From Miami Addresses Graduates Of Tuskegee Institute

News Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala.—The baccalaureate sermon was delivered here Sunday to the more than 100 members of the graduating classes of Tuskegee Institute by the Rev. John E. Culmer, rector of St. Agnes' Episcopal Church, Miami, who spoke on "How Shall We Live?" 5-22-44

Faith, character and resolute determination were described as the "keys" with which Booker T. Washington "unlocked the doors of the hearts of the simple and the great" and enabled him to found one of "America's ideal institutions of learning and to propound a new philosophy of education." 5-22-44

Sunday evening, students, faculty, townspeople and visitors assembled in the chapel to hear Lemuel A. Locklair, class of 1934, deliver the alumni address. Speaking from the experiences of one who spent 11 years at the institute the 1934 class representatives recalled that he worked his way through the Institute and that the lessons learned here during this period of preparation for life have been of great value.

TUSKEGEE GIVES DEGREES TO 100

Age-Herald – Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 22—Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., addressed the graduating classes of Tuskegee Institute Monday, when more than 100 candidates received diplomas at commencement exercises held in the chapel.

"The crisis through which the world now is passing is the gravest and most stupendous known to history," Dr. Bridgman asserted. "Beneath and behind this crisis lies the crisis of democracy as a form of government and as a way of life." 5-23-44

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"The winning of the war and the resolution of the world crisis will not solve the crisis of democracy. This must await the creation of new moods and new followers, and of new goals and new methods of leadership among the leaders. It is here that every college graduate of our time will find his opportunity."

Following the address, candidates were introduced by the heads of their respective departments and the degrees were conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president. 5-23-44 During the morning a feature of the commencement program was a dramatization of Red Cross activities participated in by students from three public schools and singing contests by community choirs.

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News – Birmingham, Ala.

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Seventy Receive Degrees At Summer Session Of Tuskegee; Dr. W. H. Gray Guest Speaker

Age – New York, N.Y.

8-26-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Seventy persons were candidates for degrees at the close of the summer session here Friday, according to an announcment made here Monday. The commencement exercises were held in the Institute Chapel, beginning at 7:30 o'clock immediately following the academic procession in which the summer school faculty and the candidates for graduation, in cap and gown, participated. The class president was Roberta Russa Perce, principal, Gee's Bend School, at Rehoboth, Alabama. J. Julius Flood, chairman of the Committee on summer school activities serve as marshal. He was assisted by Mrs. Ruth West Adams. 8-26-44

The directors of the departments of Education, Commercial Dietetics, Home Economics, Institutional Management, Physical Education, Commercial Industries and Nurse Training, were presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, who presented the candidates for graduation. The diplomas were awarded and the degrees conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Following the commencement address, which was delivered by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., President-Elect of the Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee. Captain Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, presided at the impressive induction exercises. 8-26-44

Alumnus Honored

John L. Webb, widely known fraternal leader and business man, Hot Springs, Arkansas, received the Tuskegee Alumni Citation for Meritorious Achievement. The Alumni Award is given annually for outstanding service in some chosen field and in the public service. Samuel W. Boynton, Selma, Alabama, was the recipient in 1943.

Special music for the graduating exercises was rendered by the Tuskegee Institute summer choir, Mrs. Alberta L. Simms directing.

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70 GET DEGREES FROM TUSKEGEE SUMMER SCHOOL

8-19-44 Afro American – Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Seventy persons received degrees at the close of summer school at Tuskegee Institute, Friday, and John L. Webb, fraternal leader and business man, received the Tuskegee alumni citation for meritorious achievement. 8-19-44

Tuskegee Class of 1924 in Reunion

Call – Kansas City, Mo.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — Members of the Tuskegee Institute class of 1934, residing at the institute, are making preparations for the observance of the tenth anniversary reunion to be held here May 21 and 22 in connection with the annual commencement exercises.

Lemuel A. Locklair, Lincoln school, Marion, Ala., will represent the class and deliver the alumni address.

Dr. Ralph Bridgman Speaks At Tuskegee's Graduation Program

Age – New York, N.Y.

5-27-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Commencement exercises for more than one hundred seniors began here Sunday, when they heard Rev. John E. Culmer, rector of St. Agnes' Episcopal, Miami, Florida, deliver the baccalaureate address in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 in the afternoon.

Sunday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, Lemuel A. Locklair, Lincoln School, Marion, Alabama, of the Class of 1934, delivered the alumni address. Members of the Class of 1934 were assembled for their tenth anniversary reunion. President F. D. Patterson also spoke at the Sunday evening service.

The commencement address was delivered by President Ralph P. Bridgman of Hampton Institute. On Monday afternoon, following President Bridgman's address, degrees were conferred by President Patterson on the members of the graduating classes from the departments of Agriculture, Home Economics, Mechanical Industries, Commercial Dietetics, Education, and Physical Education. Diplomas were awarded to the young women completing the course in Nurse Training. 5-27-44

Members of the ROTC will give an exhibition in the Alumni Bowl, Friday afternoon at 1:00 o'clock and at 4:00 o'clock Friday afternoon, the young women of the Physical Education Department will give a demonstration in the Quadrangle.

Class Night exercises will be held in Logan Hall at 7:00 o'clock Friday evening. At 7:00 o'clock Saturday evening in Logan Hall, members of the Junior and Senior Class will complete in an essay contest for the President Prize. At the conclusion of the contest the annual awards will be made.

Hampton's President To Make Tuskegee's Graduation Address

Age – New York, N.Y.

5-6-44

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Plans for the annual commencement exercises which occur here Sunday and Monday, May 21 and 22 were announced Monday by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

President Ralph E. Bridgman, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, the alma mater of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, will deliver the commencement address. President Bridgman will speak in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 22.

Following his address the degree of Bachelor of Science will be conferred by President Patterson upon members of the graduating classes in Agriculture, Home Economics, Commercial Dietetics, Rural Education, Mechanical Industries and Physical Education. Diplomas in Nurse Training will also be awarded.

The first part of the program commencement day, Monday morning May 22, will take place in Logan Hall at 10:00 o'clock and will be conducted by the School of Education. Music by rural schools and churches will be featured. President Patterson, members of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Council, the faculty and staff members of the 1934 Reunion Class, alumni, students visitors will participate in the academic procession which will march from the Carnegie Music Hall to the Chapel immediately proceeding the afternoon service. 5-6-44

Rev. John E. Culmer, rector, St. Agnes' Episcopal Church, Miami, Florida, will deliver the baccalaureate address in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 o'clock Sunday afternoon, May 21.

J. J. Flood will serve as marshal. He will be assisted by Louis A. Rabb and Mrs. Ruth West Adams.

Tuskegee Graduates Told Democracy Must Be Reborn

Advertiser

Tues. 7-23-44

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 22. — "The crisis through which the world is now passing is the gravest and most stupendous known to history," Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, president of Hampton (Va.) Institute, told more than 100 members of the graduating classes of Tuskegee in the institute chapel here today. "Never before have so many given up so much, to serve in the armed forces for victory. Never before such prolonged calculated, Herculean effort on the part of groups of nations, each to impose itself on the enemy.

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18y-1944

.Commercial Dietetics

Girl Graduates Of Tuskegee To Qualify As Expert Chefs

Mobile, Ala Register January 18, 1944

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (AP) — Girl graduates of Tuskegee Institute soon may be working as chefs for some of the nation's fast trains and larger hotels." That is a prediction of R. A. Spicely, who teaches a practical course in commercial dietetics, "the only one of its kind in the world," at this 60-year-old negro college.

When the war took away most of his male students, who were given special military ratings for the knowledge gained here. Spicely opened his course to coeds.

They learn how to do everything in a restaurant kitchen, he says, from butchery to baking, always with one eye to pleasing the customer and the other to keeping down expenses.

Explains Every Technique

Spicely, who knows the kitchen business from the back door of the Waldorf to the scientific textbook, teaches by demonstrating and patiently explaining every technique.

His students, in crisply starched white uniforms, watch his every motion, take notes on his methods and must be ready to answer endless questions.

They study with him for three months, then are "interned" to restaurants for three more before returning to his classes. Many pay their own way through school by interning.

"The first day, our students must learn something, and every day thereafter they must learn something else, for their education is not based on a certificate, but on actual knowledge," he asserted.

From the beginning, he added, his students must learn to be practical. The meat they butcher and the bread they bake are served on the tables of the college dining hall.

$1,000 Donation Made

"We try to teach our students, besides a professional interest in their work, to become honest, clean, sober, dependable and useful citizens," Spicely continued, adding:

"Those are the things that were taught us, who were students here under George Washington Carver and others who helped build this school, brick by brick."

Already the American Hotel Association and several railroads have expressed interest in Spicely's graduates, and a cafeteria chain recently donated $1,000 to development of his course.

New Field Opened For Tuskegee Girls

Advertiser- Montgomery, Ala.
1-16-44

By HOYT WARE

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 15.—(P)—Girl graduates of Tuskegee Institute soon may be working as chefs for some of the nation's crack trains and larger hotels.

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Restaurateur Gives $1,000 To Tuskegee

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa
1-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Frank O. Sherrill, president of the S and W. Cafeterias, made a contribution of $1000 to the Commercial Dietetics program of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here recently.

Sherrill, who is a past president of the American Restaurant Association, and regarded as one of the leading figures in the restaurant field in America, highly endorsed Tuskegee's application to the American Restaurant Association when the Institute sought more avenues of placement for students trained in the field of foods and services.

ed Cross Plans Leaders School

Advertiser-Montg.
5-15-44 Ala.

JSKEGEE INSTITUTE, May 1 -The Southeastern Area A rican Red Cross will conduct a gro leadership training school th season at Tuskegee Institute. T kegee Institute, Ala., June 19 th ugh 29. Dr. F. D. Patterson, p ident, announced today.

is school will provide Red s chapters with an opportunity of securing trained negro structors in first aid, water safety and accident prevention. Candidates should be carefully selected. The selection should be based on the interest and availability to give volunteer assistance to the chapter by conducting regular Red Cross courses of instruction for colored groups.

No fee will be charged for the instruction, but students will be required to pay approximately $15 to the host institution for board and lodging for the 10-day period. Chapters are authorized to provide scholarships for students representing the chapter. Since registration must be limited, it is important that representatives be selected as soon as possible.

5/15/44

THE SCHOOL FOR MINISTERS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Star of Zion—Charlotte, N.C.

By REV. W. M. SMITH

3-23-44

The sun was about its midday height, and its rays sparkling and illumining our so much perplexed and confused work when the Rev. D. L. Motley, a prominent minister of the Capital City and ye scribe pulled out for Tuskegee Institute. Being over anxious to get there made me drive a little beyond the speed limit of 35 miles per hour, because having attended this school before I was conscious of the fact that there was something good ahead.

When we arrived at the campus, as usual we found the air pregnant with welcome, culture, and good will. Tuskegee Institute should be one of the wonders of the world. When one observes the movements, those gigantic buildings, the lovely museum of the late Dr. G. W. Carver, who turned the eye of the world toward Tuskegee, and the magnificent chapel that is complete in every respect makes a fellow feel that "all is well with the world."

To see the scholarly Rev. R. D. Crockett, who is acting chairman in the absence of Rev. H. V. Richardson, and that master minded faculty and hundreds of young ladies, and men as they move into the chapel with poise and dignity, all of the young ladies dressed alike, the young men in uniform, and all choir members dressed alike, you get a kind of a new vision, and a feeling that it is simply great, grand, and glorious.

3-23-44

After leaving chapel we went to the office and got our room assignment in Phelps Hall. This place is not new to some ministers, because several years ago, I am told, it was the ministers building. From here we rushed to our class rooms, for it was class time and we find ourselves face to face with the following members of the faculty: **Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; R. D. Crockett, Director of Religious Extension, Tuskegee Institute, and representative of the Home Missions Council; Mrs. L. R. Daly, Home Demonstration Agent, Macon County; J. Max Bond, Director of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute; Paul Doron, Sparta, Tenn., and Dan F. Pielstick, Representative of the Home Missions Council, Chicago, Illinois.**

3-23-44

The courses taught were: "The Preparation and Delivery of Sermons," Dr. Don F. Pielstick. "The Church and the Community," Dr. Paul E. Doran; "The Rural Home," Mrs. L. R. Daly; "Working With Youth," The Rev. R. D. Crockett; "Rural Community Organization," Mr. J. Max Bond.

Each night during the week a "Workshop" was conducted by Dr. Don F. Pielstick. This was a very interesting and helpful period. There were three classes before dinner, two after dinner, and one at night. Each class period was one hour and thirty minutes long. Other instructors were brought in from time to time to make their contributions to the class which was rich, as you see.

We soon found that we were not there to play, that we put in a full day's work. And when we returned to our fields of labor we were better prepared to do a more effective job. It is something out of the ordinary. It is so informative, and you get something from that school and Tuskegee Institute that you can realize to a great advantage.

The purpose of this article is to call attention to the ministers in this section of the advantages received from this school and that they should get in touch immediately with the Rev. R. D. Crockett, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., concerning these courses. I think that there will be another course in June.

3-23-44

Friday was graduation day for the two weeks course, and those who qualified received their certificates. Ye scribe was fortunate enough to receive his second one.

It was our privilege and pleasure to visit Chaplain D. Robinson at the great Negro flying field just a few miles from the campus and this is something worth seeing. We also had the pleasure of seeing some famous stars, Richard Maxwell and his co-worker, and that queen, Lena Horne, and we also saw Tuskegee Institute triumph over A. and M. College in a red hot basketball game. This was all educational.

Dr. Lovell, the people in Tuskegee are still talking about you, Mr. Martin L. Harvey, and our own Bishop E. L. Madison. They want you folk to hurry back and give them some more of those helpful sermons.

Tuskegee, Alabama.

Progressive Homemakers Of Ala. To Hold Fourth Annual Conference At Tuskegee

Age—New York, N.Y.

6-17-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—More than one hundred young women are expected here June 14 and 15 to attend the fourth annual meeting of the Progressive Homemakers of Alabama, the President's office announced Thursday. Jenetta Jordan, Conecuh County Training School, state president, will preside. Harriett Hutchinson, president of the Tuskegee Institute High School PHA will welcome the delegates to the Institute.

Important problems confronting young women in high school are listed for discussion during the two-day session, "but the program is varied," said Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, field director, "so that opportunity will be given for the display of talent in various fields. Among the features will be a playlet, "Grandma's Cough," which will be presented by the PHA girls from the Talladega County Training School; the PHA girls from the Tuscaloosa County Training School will appear in a demonstration in soap making and the quintet will sing; LaVerge Eaton, Fairfield High School, will render an instrumental selection, and there will be a spelling contest which will be open to all delegates. Also there will be a talent contest and delegates with special talent in any field will be given ample opportunity to display their ability. A personality contest, a button hole contest and a table-setting contest are lsted on the program as well as many other interesting features.

6-17-44

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will be one of the speakers. He is expected to address the young women during the afternoon session on Wednesday, June 15. Others to address the young women while they are in session here, are Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration; Mrs. O. W. Pearson, director of the School of Home Economics; Arthur Floyed, State Adviser, NFA; Mrs. Bennie Mae Ware Rankin, resident teacher trainer, Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Elnora G. King, assistant supervisor, Homemaking Education, for the State of Alabama. She will speak on the subject "Leadership Training Period for Vocational Home Economics Teachers."

6-17-44

Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, director, PHA, who is responsible for the activities of the various clubs throughout the state, will speak at the general meeting and at several of the small conferences.

18y-1944

TUSKEGEE DROPS CARVER PROTEGE

Age-Herald—Birmingham, Ala.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 21—(AP)—Prof. Austin W. Curtis, Jr., the young Negro scientist Dr. George W. Carver designated to carry on his research in the realm of peanuts and garden plants, has been dismissed by Tuskegee Institute, Curtis disclosed here Sunday.

The 32-year-old protege of the late Dr. Carver said his dismissal resulted from a dispute over the disposition of royalties he was receiving from the sale of the great Negro scientist's biography.

Curtis came here for a brief visit with his parents at nearby Institute, where his father, Prof. Austin Curtis, Sr., is head of the agricultural division of West Virginia State College and a member of the faculty for 43 years. 5-22-44

Young Curtis, who attended West Virginia State College and was graduated at Cornell University, joined Dr. Carver as an assistant in 1935.

He became director of the George Washington Carver Foundation and director of Tukegee's research and experiment station upon the scientist's death Jan. 5, 1943.

Patterson Confirms Dismissal Of Curtis

TUSKEGEE, May 21—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute President F. D. Patterson Sunday night confirmed the dismissal of Austin W. Curtis, Jr., as a faculty member of the institute and charged that the young Negro scientist had engaged in "unethical practices."

Patterson asserted that Curtis, in entering into a contract whereby he would share in the royalties from a biography of Dr. Carver, had "executed the contract secretly, and to our knowledge had rendered no service to justify his receipt of this equity."

Patterson said he recommended Curtis' dismissal and that his recommendation was ratified by the board of trustees late in March.

Curtis, in announcing Sunday in Charleston, W. Va., that he had been dismissed from Tuskegee, declared that a contract was drawn up in 1939 under which the publishers of the Carver biography were to pay the author, Mrs. Rackham Holt, 50 per cent of all royalties, 25 per cent to Carver and 25 per cent to Curtis. 5-22-44

Patterson said Curtis' share under the contract had already amounted to $7,000, adding that "he stands to realize substantially larger sums if the movie rights should be sold."

"I don't claim that Dr. Carver had no knowledge of Curtis' action," Patterson asserted. "Dr. Carver was not particularly interested in legal documents, and likely didn't consider the import of Curtis' action.

"I resented the 'commercialism' involved, and felt that public confidence in the George Washington Carver Foundation was at stake.

"Curtis kept the terms of the contract secret from me for four years. I found out about them only in connection with my function as executor of the Carver estate.

"Curtis was not given the alternative of relinquishing the book royalties or resigining. He was dismissed outright." 5-22-44

The institute head added that Curtis' successor was Dr. Russell W. Brown, a Ph.D. from Ohio State College and a member of the Tuskegee faculty several years.

SEX EDUCATION INCREASE URGED

Age-Herald 5-3-44

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 2—(AP)—In urging that sex education be increased in the schools State Health Officer Dr. B. F. Austin declared Tuesday before a meeting of Negro teachers and public health workers that "it is impracticable for this teaching to be done in the home." Birmingham, Ala.

The group gathered at State Teachers' College to study the sex education program, sponsored jointly by the State Departments of Education and Health.

Dr. Austin said that home instruction on such a delicate matter isn't possible except in a "utopian social order" and that since no such order exists in the world the problem should be left to the schools. 8-3-44

"I am not quite convinced that it is any more the function of the parent to teach the scientifically and psychologically difficult facts regarding sex than it is that (they) teach their children higher mathematics or supervise their professional training," he added.

Among other speakers were Dr. E. B. Norton, state education superintendent; Dr. Morris A. Bigelow, American Hygiene Association consultant; Dr. Lester A. Kirkendall, U. S. education consultant; Mrs. J. B. Guzman, Tuskegee Institute women's dean; Dr. H. Council Trenholm, State Teachers' College president; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, and Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, state venereal disease control director.

Faculty

Seeks Ph.D. Degree

Advertiser Mont'gmry, Ala.

MRS. PARTRIDGE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. — Mrs. Deborrah Cannon Partridge is on leave from the school of education faculty at Tuskegee Institute for study at Columbia University in New York City, where she is seeking her Ph.D. 8/1/44

Mrs. Partridge who was awarded her M. A. degree from Columbia University in 1938, is a specialist in her field—rural education. Her work with adults and children in the rural areas attracted wide attention and considerable comment from school officials interested in phases of rural education.

WORKING ON HER PHD.

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Deborrah Cannon Partridge is on leave from the faculty of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute for study at Columbia university in New York City, where she is seeking her Ph.D. 8-26-44

Mrs. Partridge who was awarded her M.A. degree from Columbia university in 1938, is a specialist in her field, rural education.

Department Head At Tuskegee Institute Dies

Advertiser—Montgomery, Ala.

9-4-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept. 3.—Arthur P. Mack, head of the plumbing and heating department of Tuskegee Institute since his graduation in 1910, died at his home early today, following a brief illness. He was known in Negro circles throughout the nation as a civic and fraternal leader.

He was a member of several Negro fraternal orders, attaining the 33rd degree in Masonry. He was a member of the Shrine Temple, Phi Lata Sigma, Booker T. Washington Lodge I. B. P. O. E. of W., and others. 9-4-44

Funeral services will be held from the Institute chapel at 4 p.m. Monday, Revs. T. R. Newman and Charles W. Kelly officiating. His widow, Kate Mickens Mack, and other relatives, survive.

Austin W. Curtis Jr. Is Ousted

Call—Kansas City, Mo.

Discharged for Getting Royalty From Biography

4-14-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. — When the late Dr. George Washington Carver and Mrs. Rackham Holt, his biographer, signed a contract in 1939 little did they know that the agreement made then would result in the dismissal of Dr. Carver's assistant from Tuskegee institute five years later.

Austin W. Curtis Jr., the young man trained by Dr. Carver to be his successor in his experiments with the peanut, sweet potato and other plants, was discharged from Tuskegee, effective April 1, by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute and executor of the estate of Dr. Carver who died in January, 1942. Curtis became the director of the George Washing Carver Foundation, located at Tuskegee, upon the famous scientist's death. He is the only person alive prepared to carry on the work of Dr. Carver with whom he worked for seven years.

Says Curtis Unethical

In dismissing Curtis in the middle of the school term, Dr. Patterson said that the young scientist was unethical in accepting royalties from the Holt biography of Dr. Carver. The biography was published in 1943, a year after Carver's death. 4-14-44

In the contract drawn up in 1939 and signed by Dr. Carver, Mrs. Holt, the Doubleday, Doran and company and Curtis, it was stipulated that the royalties from the book should be divided as follows: 50 per cent to the author, Mrs. Holt; 25 per cent to Dr. V. Carver and 25 per cent to Curtis.

This division was agreed to by Dr. Carver and the biographer but Dr. Patterson feels, according to a letter he wrote Curtis in January, that Curtis' acceptance "of an amount as generous as 25 per cent of the earnings from the book, equal in amount to what Dr. Carver was to receive, is completely in violation of the unselfish attitude which characterized Dr. Carver's life."

Patterson also states in his letter to Curtis that "It becomes difficult for me as president of Tuskegee institute and as the executor of the Carver estate to understand how you as an employe of the institute become entitled to receive a share equal to that of Dr. Carver in the proceeds coming from the sale of his biography."

The story of Curtis' dismissal is told in two letters written to him by Dr. Patterson. The letters made public by Patterson, follows:

First Letter 4-14-44

January 4, 1944

Mr. A. W. Curtis
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

My dear Mr. Curtis:

The purpose of this communication is to repeat substantially my statement to you on Friday, December 31, in my office. After a careful reading of the contract which has been made between Doubleday, Doran and Company, Mrs. Rackham Holt, the late George Washington Carver and Austin W. Curtis, I note that there is provided for you to receive from royalties 25 per cent of the payments made by Doubleday, Doran and Company to the contracting parties, and that Dr. Carver's estate is to receive 25 per cent, while the author, Mrs. Rackham Holt, is to receive 50 per cent. 4-14-44

At the time this contract was drawn you were Dr. Carver's assistant on the payroll of Tuskegee Institute. You had been in the employ of the Institute for eight years or less, receiving salary to do whatever Dr. Carver as the Director of the Research and Experiment Station designated as your responsibilities. Dr. Carver turned over most of his life's savings to the Carver Foundation which he wished to perpetuate his work and in his will left the remainder of a substantial portion of it to the Foundation. It is, therefore, clear that his interests were in the perpetuation of the work to which he gave his life and which brought him national and international recognition. It becomes difficult for me as President of Tuskegee Institute and as the Executor of the Carver Estate to understand how you as an employee of the Institute become entitled to receive a share equal to that of Dr. Carver in the proceeds coming from the sale of his biography. 4-14-44

Your statement that he wished you to have this I do not challenge. I have not had the contract examined and I do not know if it is legally binding. I am definitely, however, of the opinion that you are not morally entitled to receive one penny of the income from the sale of Dr. Carver's biography, and that the acceptance of an amount as generous as 25 per cent of the earnings from his book, equal in amount to what Dr. Carver was to receive, is completely in violation of the unselfish attitude which characterized Dr. Carver's life. The fact that your signature is affixed to the contract shows that you knew at the time it was drawn in 1939 what the division would be, and that you have had ample time to discuss this matter since then with me as President of Tuskegee Institute. 4-14-44

This not only was not done, but only by continuous insistence have I been allowed to see the contract within the last two weeks. I regret that your action appears so contrary in spirit to the relationship which you have borne to Dr. Carver. I am further disappointed that after my having made my position clear to you, you have made no further effort to discuss this matter as evidence of sincerity and forthrightness on your part. I feel obliged, therefore, under the circumstances to bring this matter to the attention of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Very truly yours,
F. D. Patterson
President.

February 25, 1944

Mr. Austin W. Curtis
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

My dear Mr. Curtis:

Since I first discussed with you the matter of the royalty on Dr. Carver's biography, I have given a great deal of thought to it and have discussed the matter with a number of people, including our Trustees. In no instance do I find the opinion favoring your acceptance of the royalty and in most instances I find strongly the feeling that your position is one difficult to explain and to be viewed as entirely unethical.

In view of this I find that I am unable to cooperate further with you as director of the George Washington Carver Foundation and as an employee of Tuskegee Institute. I feel that only a half-hearted cooperation could be given by me in connection with the programs and policies of the Foundation should you continue in your present employ. I am, therefore, advising that your services will be terminated as of April 1, 1944. 4-14-44

I am appointing Dr. Russell W. Brown chairman of a committee to receive from you the official records and all matters belonging to Tuskegee Institute in connection with the George Washington Carver Foundation.

I deeply regret that this action on my part is necessary. Under the circumstances I do not feel it can be otherwise.

Very truly yours,
F. D. Patterson
President.

Curtis, a native of Institute, W. Va., is a graduate of the West Virginia State college and of Cornell university. He became Dr. Carver's assistant in creative research and experimentation in September, 1935, and worked with the famous scientist until his death. Dr. Carver regarded young Curtis as his own son and desired him to remain at Tuskegee institute throughout his life-time to carry on his work. 4-14-44

Curtis is married to the former Oreta Adams of Lawrence, Kas., a graduate of the University of Kansas and for several years an art instructor at Tuskegee.

'Kegee Sends English Head To Nat'l Council

Tribune – Philadelphia Pa.
11-25-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Saunders E. Walker, Chairman, Department of English, School of Education, will represent Tuskegee Institute at the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, which will be held in Columbus, Ohio, November 23, 24 and 25.

Call — Kansas City, Mo.
4-14-44

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4-14-44

TUSKEGEE LOSES BOTH OF THEM.— For seven years before he died, Dr. George Washington Carver, the famous "peanut" scientist, trained Austin W. Curtis Jr., right, to carry on his work at Tuskegee institute. He said that Curtis Was the one person he had found capable of continuing his experiments. Dr. Carver died in 1942. On April 1, 1944, Curtis was dismissed from Tuskegee for accepting a book royalty that Dr. Carver indicated by signed contract that he should have. Here Dr. Carver and his pupil, Curtis, are shown at work in the George Washington Carver Foundation at Tuskegee where they spent so much time together working and planning for a future in scientific research that has been cut short by Dr. F. D. Patterson's dismissal of Dr. Carver's young successor.

Carver Prophesied 'Difficult Time' For His Assistant, Austin W. Curtis

Call — Kansas City, Mo.
4-21-44

"I am happy to do this for you, because you will have a difficult time after I am gone"—thus spoke George Washington Carver in truly prophetic words as he signed the agreement sharing half of his royalty from his biography with his assistant, Austin W. Curtis Jr.

Curtis recalled these words this week in discussing his dismissal from Tuskegee institute by President F. D. Patterson.

Commenting on the president's action, Curtis said, "His position as president of Tuskegee institute, or his responsibility as executor of Dr. Carver's estate did not empower him to attempt to alter Dr. Carver's wishes, or dictate the course to follow in matters that are personal."

The Tuskegee institute trustees, after hearing the report of circumstances surrounding the chemist's dismissal and learning that Dr. Patterson had lost confidence in Curtis, voted to sustain President Patterson in his action. The trustees met at the institute on April 1 and while here considered a letter of appeal from Curtis.

No contention has been made that the contract entered into for publication of Dr. Carver's biography is not a legal one. Royalties on the book this year are reported to have been $14,000 to Mrs. Rackham Holt, the author; $7,000 to Curtis and $7,000 to the Carver Foundation. 4-21-44

Curtis states that his plans for the future are indefinite. His deferment from armed service was up April 13.

"I hope to continue the traditions of my great teacher," he said.

Journal + Guide

189

Norfolk, Va.
11-18-44

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is shown presenting an inscribed scroll to Dr. John A. Kenney, who retired this month as medical director and director of the school of nursing at Tuskegee after 27 years of service at the institute. The scroll which was signed by members of the executive council, recorded the distinguished service Dr. Kenney has rendered both Tuskegee and the nation.

Kenny Retires From Tuskegee, Presented Scroll

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, on Sunday presented an inscribed scroll to Dr. John A. Kenney, who retired this month as medical director and director of the school of nursing at Tuskegee after completing 27 years of service at the institute.

11-18-44

The scroll, which was signed by members of the executive council, recorded the distinguished service Dr. Kenney had rendered the institute and the nation in the field of medicine.

Eugene H. Dibble Jr., manager of the Veterans Facility here who was associated with Dr. Kenney, prior to his appointment as manager of the Veterans' Facility, reviewed the life of the distinguished surgeon. He called attention to the high regard in which he is held by his friends, many of whom he has never met, and the esteem in which he is held by members of the medical profession and to the numerous honors which have come to Dr. Kenney by reason of his professional attainments.

CONSPICUOUS SERVICE

President Patterson had previously stated that Dr. Kenney had rendered conspicuous and noble service to Tuskegee Institute and to humanity, and that Tuskegee Institute and the institute community would always be grateful to him for the health programs which he inaugurated and for the numerous other services which he had rendered since he joined the faculty 27 years ago.

11-18-44

Following the tributes by Col. Dibble and President Patterson Dr. Kenney responded with a prepared address which was illuminating as to the strides which have been made in the health program at Tuskegee Institute since 1902, the year Dr. Kenney came to Tuskegee as resident physician. The title was later changed to medical director.

Cadet Nurse Opal G. Anderson on behalf of the student nurses, presented a token to Dr. Kenney "as an expression of appreciation for the valuable service, kindly interest, painstaking care and the thoughtfulness which you have given to our welfare," at the special exercises which were held in the institute chapel.

18y-1944

Faculty

Former Associate Models Carver Bust

Afro American – Baltimore, md.

RY

7-8-44

7-8-44

Hathaway, head of the art and ceramics department at Tuskegee stitute, with bust of the late Dr. George W. Carver, his former associate and friend.

Tuskegee Medical Director Retires

The Guardian Boston Mass.

TUSKEGEE. ALA. — The faculty and student body of kegee Institute filled the school auditorium to pay high tribute retiring Medical Director John A. Kenney. The photographer ught these three notable characters shortly after Dr. F. D. Pat- school President, ad presented Dr. Kenney wit a scroll his commendable work at the Institute. Dr. Patterson to the left of Dr. Kenney while he is flanked on the right Col. Eugene H. Dibble, Manager Veterans Adminisra- ulity Tuskegee.

11-18-44

Tuskegee Medical Director Retires

WEEKLY REVIEW - Birmingham, Ala.

11-25-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (PPNS) — The faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute filled the school auditorium to pay high tribute to retiring Medical Director, John A. Kenny, who during his many years of faithful service has won many friends and became a beloved figure to students on the campus, who always looked to him as the "student's friend." The photographer caught these three notable characters shortly after Dr. F. D. Patterson, school President has presented Dr. Kenny with a scroll lauding his commendable work at the Institute. Dr. Patterson stands to the left of Dr. Kenny while he is flanked on the right by Col. Eugene H. Dibble, Manager Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Represents Tuskegee

New York Age

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Saunders E. Walker, chairman, Department of English, School of Education, represented Tuskegee Institute at the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, which was held in Columbus, Ohio, last week.

N.Y. N.Y.
12-2-44

Mr. Walker, who has become widely recognized for the organization and development of the Little theatre at the Institute, was asked to appear on several programs and also participated in a series of conferences which were held during the three-day session of the Association.

Carver Foundation Selects Dr. Mason

Afro American – Baltimore
7-8-44 md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Clarence T. Mason has been named research assistant in the laboratories of the George Washington Carver Foundation here to study the utilization of peanut hulls and other agricultural wastes for making paper and cardboard.

Dr. Mason's appointment for three months is understood to be an experiment in making use of the services of trained research workers who are available for a definite period. R. W. Brown is director of the foundation.

Dr. Mason, who received the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees at McGill University in chemistry, is chairman of the division of sciences at Dillard University in New Orleans.

Rates Recognition

11-11-44
Kansas City, mo.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics and head football coach at Tuskegee Institute, rated recognition in "In the Wake of the News," in Arch Ward's column, Sports Editor of the Chicago Tribune, issue of Monday, October 13, 1944.

AFRO-AMERICAN

Curtis, Carver's Aide, Reported on Ford Staff

Balt. Md.
5-27-44

DETROIT—Austin W. Curtis, assistant to the late Dr. George W. Carver, who was ousted from his Tuskegee Institute position recently in a dispute with President F. D. Patterson, is reported to have assumed duties of a scientific nature on the Ford Motor Co. staff.

New York Age

Tuskegee Workers Return From Half-Month Study

N.Y.
12-30-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Zenobia Smith Bias and Miss Gwendolyn Jordan, Catalogers in the Hallie Burke Frissell Library, have just returned to the Institute after a half-month study of cataloging methods in the library of the United States Department of Agriculture. During their inspection trip, Mrs. Bias and Miss Jordan were able to observe at first hand the technical processes employed by the greatest agricultural library in the world.

12-30-44

This experience was one phase of Tuskegee's program of library improvement which has been embarked upon because of the newly instituted graduate program. Strenuous efforts are being made at Tuskegee Institute to equip the library completely and to make it one of the finest in the country. Earlier in the year the librarian, M. D. Sprague, had worked on the library staff of the famous Iowa State Library as assistant to the librarian, Dr. Charles H. Brown.

Carver Aide Loses Post At Tuskegee

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
4-15-44

Special to Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A contract drawn in 1939 which he signed with Doubleday, Doran and Company, publishers of a biography of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, under the terms of which he was to receive 25 per cent of the royalties on the book, was revealed this week as the reason behind the dismissal of Austin W. Curtis Jr., as director of the George Washington Carver Foundation.

Mr. Curtis was relieved of his post as of April 1 by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, with the approval of the board of trustees.

The book in question was written by Mrs. Rackham Holt, who, under the contract, received 50 per cent of the royalties, with the remaining 25 per cent going to Dr. Carver's estate.

TEXT OF LETTER

In a letter to Mr. Curtis under date of January 4, 1944, which Dr. Patterson made public this week, he wrote: "At the time this contract was drawn you were Dr. Carver's assistant on the payroll of Tuskegee Institute. You had been in the employ of the Institute for eight years or less, receiving salary to do whatever Dr Carver as the director of the Research and Experiment Station designated as your responsibilities. 4-15-44

"Dr. Carver turned over most of his life's savings to the Carver Foundation which he wished to perpetuate his work and in his will left the remainder of a substantial portion of it to the Foundation. It is therefore, clear that his interests were in the perpetuation of the work to which he gave his life and which brought him national and international recognition. 4-15-44

"It becomes difficult for me as president of Tuskegee Institute and as executor of the Carver estate to understand how you as an employee of the Institute becomes entitled to receive a share equal to that of Dr. Carver in the proceeds coming from the sale of his biography.

STATEMENT UNCHALLENGED

"Your statement that he wished you to have this I do not challenge. I have not had the contract examined and I do not know if it is legally binding. I am definitely, however of the opinion that you are not morally entitled to receive one penny of the income from the sale of Dr. Carver's biography, and that the acceptance of an amount as generous as 25 per cent of the earnings from his book, equal in amount to what Dr. Carver was to receive, is completely in violation of the unselfish attitude which characterized Dr. Carver's life. . . .

"I regret that your action appears so contrary in spirit to the relation which you have borne to Dr. Carver. I am further disappointed that after having made my position clear to you, you have made no further effort to discuss this matter as evidence of sincerity and forthrightness on your part. . . 4-15-44

Under date of February 25, Dr. Patterson wrote Mr. Curtis:" . . . I find that I am unable to cooperate further with you as director of the George Washington Carver Foundation and as an employee of Tuskegee Institute. I feel that only a half-hearted cooperation could be given by me in connection with the program and policies of the Foundation should you continue in your present employ. I am, therefore, advising that your services will be terminated as of April 1, 1944.

"I deeply regret that this action on my part is necessary. Under the circumstances I do not feel it can be otherwise."

Carver Laboratory Assistant Named

Weekly Review 7-8-44
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Clarence T. Mason has come to Tuskegee to serve as Research Assistant in the Laboratories of the George Washington Carver Foundation. He will work on a research project relating to the utilization of peanut hulls and other agricultural wastes for the making of paper and cardboard.

Dr. Mason's appointment to the research staff of the Carver Foundation is for a period of three months. It is understood to be an experiment in making use of the services of trained research workers, who are available for a definite period, in connection with the program of research of the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute. He will be associated with Dr. R. W. Brown, Director of the George Washington Carver Foundation. 7-8-44

Dr. Mason has had extensive research training and experience. He received the Bachelor of Science degree at Northwestern University in 1931; the Master of Science degree at McGill Unviersity in 1933, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree at McGill in 1935, with a major in Chemistry. He is permanent employed as Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Division of Science at Dillard University in New Orleans.

Carver Award Pondered In Kentucky

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.
7-15-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Isaac Hathaway's masterpiece of sculpture is his most recent work, the heroic-size bust o fthe late Dr George Washington Carver, completed this week. The life-like appearance and fine modeling have attracted favorable comments from all observers.

Mrs. Betsy Graves Reyneau, whose painting of Dr. Carver was recently presented to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., has this to say: 7-15-44

"I was impressed by the heroc-size bust of Dr. George Washington Carver which has just been modeled by Mr. Isaac Hathaway, who is in charge of the Division of Ceramics and Art at Tuskegee Institute. To me it gives more of the dignity and force of Dr. Carver's personality than any plaque or bust that I have seen. Mr. Hathaway, having associated with Dr. Carver for many years in their common interest in art, had a rare opportunity to feel the essential quality of his friend and the skill to reproduce it in his modeling.

The bust is a very important addition to the collection of George Washington Carver Memorials which is being built in this nation." 7-15-44

Mr. Hathaway was called this week to Louisville, Ky., for a conference with representatives of one of that city's leading business establishments. Officials of this concern are considering the matter of having Mr. Hathaway model a heroic size of the late and lamented Tuskegee scientist to be awarded to a citizen of Louisville for outstanding public service.

Tuskegee President's Assistant Joins Staff Of Natl. Foundation Of Infantile Paralysis

Age — New York, N.Y.
10-28-44

Basil O'Connor, president of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Tuesday announced that Charles H. Bynum, assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, will join the staff of the National Foundation on November 1, as director of Negro Activities.

"The National Foundation is constantly seeking to widen the fronts against this disease," said Mr. O'Connor. "One of these fronts is an increased knowledge of polio by the public generally, which has become an important weapon in the fight against infantile paralysis. As part of this program, Mr. Bynum will be responsible for disseminating information of the disease itself and the work of the National Foundation to an important segment of our people." 10-28-44

Mr. Bynum has had broad experience in the fields of education and public relations. Born in North Carolina, he attended public school in that state, his undergraduate degree was taken at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, and he earned his Master's degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He did additional study at the Universiies of Minnesota and Southern California.

Mr. Bynum taught in the public schools of North Carolina and Texas. After serving as Dean of Texas College, Tyler, Texas, for three years, he served the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia as Field Secretary. He became assistant to Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute in January, 1943.

Commenting on his new duties with the National Foundation, Bynum said: "People of the Negro race have given considerable support to the annual Fund-Raising Appeals, and they have also received important assistance from the National Foundation and its state and county chapters. but the general program and field activities of the National Foundation should be more fully understood and utilized." 10-28-44

Mr. Bynum's headquarters will be the National Foundation's offices 120 Broadway.

Tuskegee Educator Off For New Post In Haiti

Defender — Chicago, Ill.
7-8-44

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Dr. J. Max Bond, distinguished educational specialist from Tuskegee institute, left Washington this weekend for Haiti, where he becomes the official representative in that country of the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.

In Port-au-Prince, Dr. Bond will report to Dr. Maurice Dartigue, the minister of education in Haiti, in whose department he will head the new-established Commission Cooperative Haitiano-Americaine d' Education.

Named Polio Aide

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

10-29-44

CHARLES H. BYNUM

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Dr. Patterson Names New Tuskegee Staff Promotion

Age — New York, N.Y.
10-14-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Miss Queen E. Shootes will serve as acting director of the School of Home Economics for the Academic Year, 1944-1945, in the absence of Mrs. Aphelia W. Pearson, director of the Department, who is on leave, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee Institute, announced here Friday. Mrs. Pearson is on leave working toward a Ph. D. Degree at Columbia University in New York City.

Additions to the Home Economics faculty include Miss Evelyn James, M. A., Columbia University, New York, Foods and Nutrition; Miss Mayme Powell, M. A., Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, Clothing; Mrs. Irma Handy Dawkins, M. A., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Graduate Education; Miss Cozetta Z. Wilson, B. S., University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, Art; Mrs. Cordelia H. Freeman, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, Homecrafts; Mrs. Fannie B. Romm, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, Art and Costume Designing. Mrs. Zelia Coleman, M. A., University of Kansas, Lawrence, home management supervisor. Mrs. Fannie J. McEnge of the Home Economics Department, is on leave working toward a Master's Degree at New York University, New York City. 10-14-44

The Laborer Is Worthy of His Hire

The Call — Kansas City

The dismissal of Austin W. Curtis Jr., from Tuskegee institute is a shock from which the nation, especially those interested in the perpetuation of the work of the late George Washington Carver will not soon recover. Curtis, a scientist, was chosen and prepared by the famous scientist to carry on his experiments with the peanut and other plants at the George Washington Carver Foundation, located at Tuskegee.

From the facts made public so far, it seems that the president of Tuskegee acted hastily and without the good judgement expected of a man in his position when he ousted Curtis from the position Dr. Carter wanted him to have and believed him the one man qualified to hold.

The only reason President Patterson gives for ousting Curtis is that the young assistant to Dr. Carver signed a contract under which he was to receive 25 per cent of the royalties from the biography of Dr. Carver written by Rackham Holt.

Patterson says that Curtis' acceptance "of an amount as generous as 25 per cent of the earnings from the book, equal in amount to what Dr. Carver was to receive, is completely in violation of the unselfish attitude which characterized Dr. Carver's life." He adds that it was unethical for Curtis to receive any royalties whatsoever.

It seems to us that the President of Tuskegee is "straining at a gnat" in this situation and is taking upon himself a very big camel which he will find hard to swallow if the dismissal of Curtis is permitted to stand.

The contract in question was drawn in 1939, three years before Dr. Carver's death with the scientist's full knowledge, consent and probably with insistence that his young assistant share in the profits from the book in the writing of which Curtis as well as Dr. Carver gave assistance to the author.

Dr. Carver looked upon and treated Curtis as his own son. He was deeply attached to the youth and it is common knowledge among faculty members and alumni of Tuskegee that Curtis was the only person Dr. Carver ever found who pleased him in every way as an assistant, co-worker and successor. As are many geniuses, Dr. Carver was not easily understood by the average man. It took someone of unusual adaptability, patience and understanding interest to work with him. Curtis and Carver for seven years worked together as a team—as father and son, as teacher and pupil. Nobody had greater interest in Dr. Carver's experiments and his discoveries than did young Curtis. When the scientist died, nobody but Curtis was in a position to carry on.

Should the wishes of Dr. Carver be ignored and the years that Curtis has put in learning to follow in the scientist's footsteps be put aside because the youth accepted royalties that Dr. Carver himself wanted him to have?

Dr. Patterson says that Curtis had ample time from 1939 until the present to discuss the matter of royalties with him as the president of Tuskegee institute. Why should Curtis have discussed it with Dr. Patterson? Apparently, Dr. Carver did not consider it necessary to discuss the contract with Dr. Patterson or he would have done so. If the contract had been signed without Dr. Carver's knowledge or after his death, then Patterson might have been justified in challenging Curtis' actions. But such was not the case.

Academic freedom is in jeopardy at Tuskegee institute if a faculty member cannot enter into a personal contract without making a report to the school's president. . . . Is a man no longed free to act as an individual when he joins Tuskegee's faculty?

Teachers at Georgia's university for whites had occasion a year or so ago to fight for academic freedom. Other schools have been faced with similar problems. If Negro teachers, too, are to be called upon to be puppets instead of personalities, then the time has come for them, too, to fight for academic freedom.

We cannot agree that the acceptance of a royalty is unethical. If participation in the sale of a book violates some regulation or policy of Tuskegee institute, Dr. Carver, and likewise Curtis, must have been unaware of the limitation. It should by all means be removed. Such a rule belongs to the Dark Ages.

It is true that Dr. Carver turned all of his life savings over to Tuskegee institute and the Carver Foundation. Such an act was an indication of complete unselfishness and devotion to a cause. But it was a personal act. His discoveries and his experiments were no more or less great by his giving his personal fortune to the school which he along with Booker T. Washington helped make famous.

There is no logic in Dr. Patterson's argument that because Dr. Carver gave his savings to Tuskegee, Curtis should be censured, nay fired, for not doing likewise. The fact that he accepts royalties is not proof that Curtis has no interest in the Carver Foundation cr that he is selfish and unfit to carry on the work to which he has devoted nine years of his life. Dr. Carver was an old man without relatives. Curtis is young with a family to provide for.

President Patterson has erred if the acceptance of royalties is the only reason for Curtis' dismissal. If there is another reason behind his action, it should be brought to light. The board of trustees should look into the action of Dr. Patterson in depriving the George Washington Carver Foundation of the only man capable of carrying on the work of the famous scientist. Tuskegee can only lose by the unwise action of President Patterson.

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Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

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An Unfortunate Incident

Star Of Zion — Charlotte, N.C.

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The facts in the case are not revealed in press reports, but it is easily apparent that somebody is showing very poor judgment in a matter that should never have come to this point. Knowing, as we do, that Dr. Carver never tried to make money, and gave away forty-odd thousand dollars that he accumulated in spite of his efforts to remain poor, we know that he would look with much disfavor upon a squabble about money. Especially distasteful to him would have been such a dispute, if, as in this case, his name should be involved.

6-8-44

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Admitting it is very probable the school needs money badly, it cannot need money more than it needs competent men to carry on the important work. But, endeavoring to be neutral in the matter, we cannot conceive of one steeped in the philosophy of Dr. Carver, a true scientist, contending for money which someone else wanted.

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Weekly Review 11/11/44 B'ham, Ala.

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WEEKLY REVIEW
11/11/44
B'ham, Ala.

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18y-1944

Faculty & Staff Workers

Mrs. Watkins Is Honored

Winston Salem N. C. Sentinel

79

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—More than three hundred Tuskegee Alumni and friends of Mrs. Celia E. Watkins joined in honoring her at a surprise birthday party which was given at the alumni hut recently. January 9, 1944

The entire affair had been carefully planned by Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey, Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, Miss Doris Scott and Lieutenant John T. Bracken, and caught the honoree completely by surprise, as it was intended. When Nathaniel R. McCray, president of the local alumni chapter, invited those who had come, ostensibly for the regular monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the General Alumni Association, to join in singing "Happy Birthday to You," it was sometime before Mrs. Watkins "caught on" that this song was being sung in compliment to her on her birthday anniversary.

President F. D. Patterson, in warm and felicitous remarks, spoke in praise of the excellent service that Mrs. Watkins had rendered and is still rendering Tuskegee Institute, stating that the members of the alumni and friends had so appropriately arranged this party in her honor. Thomasine Flood and Robert Dibble, godchildren of Mrs. Watkins, presented to Captain Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, a large studio portrait of herself which is to hang on the wall in the alumni headuqarters. Miss Neal M. McFadden (Miss Tuskegee) presented a lovely bouquet of Old Gold and Crimson Carver roses to the honoree, and Carter Bowman, captain of the 1943 Golden Tiger football team, presented her with a football upon which every member of the squad had inscribed his name. Mrs. Juanita Conyers Jones cut the huge birthday cake. Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey handed the honoree a handsome purse to which scores of friends on the campus, in the community and in the town of Tuskegee had subscribed.

McCray, who presided, invited attention to the fact that Mrs Watkins and her two children are graduates of Tuskegee Institute—Isaiah, class of 1917, and Miss Maude L. Watkins, class of 1918.

The Tuskegee Quartet, whose members are Captain Alvin J. Neely, William Wiley, Nathaniel R. McCray and Leroy Brown, sang. Fireside chatting and Christmas music preceded the Tuskegee Song, the final number on the delightful program of an evening in tribute.

Clinging to traditional secrecy the honoree did not disclose her age.

Gains Laurels

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
1-31-44

REV. HARRY V. RICHARDSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 30.—Rev. Harry V. Richardson Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, on leave for a year of study at Drew University, Madison, N. J., contributed the article, "The Need for Prayer," which was published in a recent issue of the Tuskegee Institute Chapel Bulletin. 1-31-44

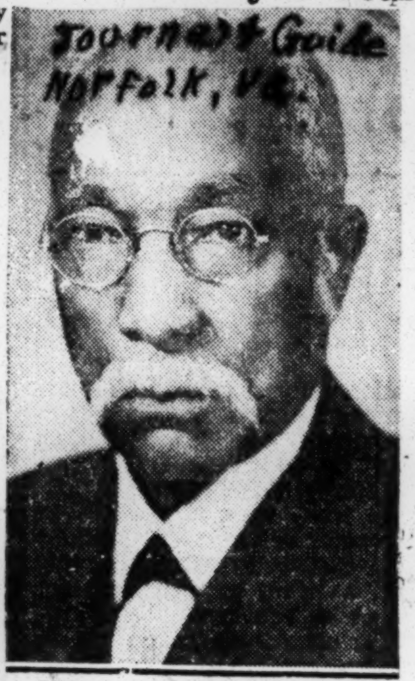
Rev. Richardson is studying "The Life and Work of the Rural Church" at Drew. For a number of years Chaplain Richardson has been deeply interested in the problems of the rural church and hopes the rural church will become a leading factor in producing a more wholesome life for Negroes in rural sections.

During Rev. Richardson's absence Rev. R. David Crocket is acting chaplain in addition to his duties as director of religious extension work in Alabama, which is sponsored jointly by Tuskegee Institute and the Home Missions Council of North America.

Institute's Physical Director Off To Meet

Advertiser- Montgomery, Ala. 4-26-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 25.—Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, director of physical education for women, left the campus today to attend the National War and Peace Fitness Conference of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation meeting with the 4-26-44 Eastern and Southern districts at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, April 24-27. Mrs. Roberts has been Tuskegee's representative at the last ten meetings of this association.


Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

SERVED LONG—In recognition of 50 years of service which John H. Palmer, retired registrar, has given Tuskegee Institute, President F. D. Patterson visited the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and personally paid tribute to the veteran faculty member who lay there ill. Mr. Palmer came to Tuskegee Institute from Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., December 14, 1893 at the request of the late Booker T. Washington to serve as registrar. 1-1-44

Mr. Palmer was presented following the address by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard at the 53rd Annual Session of the Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference, held in the Institute Chapel, December 15, and was personally congratulated by the Secretary and Mrs. Wickard.

Band Leader Is Promoted To Captain

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 1-1-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—For twenty-eight years while heading the Tuskegee Institute Band and Orchestra, the commanding officer of the 313th Army Air Forces Band and Post Band Director of TAAF was known as "Captain."

Recently 1st Lt. Frank L. Drye was promoted to the rank of captain in the Army of the United States.

The brilliant success of the tuneful Tuskegee Army Air Field Band, which has been rated by the Atlanta Journal as one of the greatest marching bands since John Phillip Sousa, is due largely to this veteran Army musician's leadership.

The chromatic development of this full 60 piece Army band from only 21 GI wind-jammers is a story of patience and hard work. But it didn't take long for the "Captain" to change these former swing cats from Harlem, Cleveland and Alabama State College into soldiers who were to salute as well as "toot."

BOND SALESMEN

After only seven months, beside doubling in the role of swingsters in the post orchestra they were ready to tour in the rst Bond Sales Campaign. They ided in selling over one million ollars in War Bonds and Stamps, throughout Alabama and Georgia.

Captain Drye has many reasons to be proud of his newly added silver bar. But his greatest elation was visualized when asked about his two sons now in the armed forces. 1-1-44

"My children are musicians—every one," he said. "I've got one son, Robert who plays in the band here with me and another, Frank Jr., who is in the Navy in California. They both play clarinets," he continued. His oldest daughter, Frances, is a recent graduate of Howard University, and, yes, she, too majored in music. He lives at Tuskegee with his wife and two small children.

In 1912, the winner of the Purple Heart and Silver Star enlisted in the Army as a private and was assigned to the 9th Cavalry band. After three years, progressing to the grade of corporal, he received his honorable discharge.

SPOTTED BY HANDY

It wasn't long before he was spotted by W. C. Handy. He was readily taken in by the young Beale street orchestra leader, who was to later become internationally famous as the "Father of the Blues."

At the end of three years with Handy's band, he was invited by Booker T. Washington to come to Tuskegee Institute. He was to take charge of the band and orchestra at this expanding industrial college.

In 1915, war clouds hovered over the quite scenic beauty of Tuskegee Institute Captain Drye was not hesitant in laying aside his sheet music for Infantry manuals at the Officers' Training School, at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. It was his second time to volunteer for service in the U. S. Armed Forces. In 1917 he had been commissioned a 1st Lt., and was on his way overseas with the Fighting 365th Infantry.

On November 10, 1918 our fighting "Captain" had been in active duty for eight months in some of the war's toughest spots and still unscathed from enemy fire.

It was on the eve of Armistice Day, in 1918 at Port-a-Mousson in France, during the Muesse-Argonne offensive, that he received the wounds that merited him the Purple Heart. His gallantry in this climaxing battle also wrought him the Silver Star for bravery. 1-1-44

In 1919 he returned to Tuskegee Institute to polish up his tuning fork instead of Army brass. Little did he realize that the greatest of all wars was soon to wrench him again from his peaceful musical environs.

Belle-Crockett Nuptials Held In Montgomery

Defender-Chicago, Ill. 1-15-44

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The marriage of Miss Effie L. Belle to R. David Crockett, acting chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, was solemnized Wednesday, December 15, at the residence of the president of Alabama State Teachers college, with the Rev. Charles W. Kelly of Tuskegee institute and the Rev. Ralph W. Riley of Montgomery officiating.

The decorations which centered around the fireplace consisted of smilax and branched candelabra holding slender waxen tapers with large floor baskets of white gladioli flanking either side.

Mrs. Mildred Greenwood Hall played the nuptial music. The soloists were Miss P. Sallier and Miss Isabella Pollar.

The wedding party entered to the strains of the "Wedding March" by Mendelssohn, played by Edwina Trenholm who was gowned in rose taffeta.

The matron of honor, Mrs. H. Councill Trenholm, wore salon chiffon. Miss Sylvester Belle, the bride's sister and maid of honor, was lovely in light blue chiffon. Both attendants carried bouquets of talisman roses. James O. Dixon of Tuskegee Institute served as best man.

The bride entered with her cousin, President H. Council Trenholm, by whom she was given in marriage. Her gown was fashioned of cream satin trimmed with lace, with shirred basque and long train. Her veil was finger-tip; and she carried a bridal bouquet of white roses with split carnations surrounding a lovely white orchid. She wore a string of pearls, the gift of the groom.

Little Miss Yvonne Trenholm gowned in aqua taffeta served as train bearer.

A reception followed the ceremony. Assisting in the serving were Mesdames C. A. Johnson, N. N. Hurst, M. L. Goldsmith, Ruth M. Vines and G. H. Griffen. Mrs. C. Johnson Dunn presided at the bride's book.

Out-of-town guests included Mesdames E. O. L. Lindsey and C. Cook of Selma; Miss L. C. Hanna, Miss R. C. Coleman, Mrs. L. R. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kollock, Mrs. R. T. White, Miss Versa L. Townsend and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bell of Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. I. B. Jones and Mrs. D. Lightfoot, J. Ellis of Camp Hill; Miss E. M. Benjamin of Talladega; Miss L. M. Austin of Dothan; Miss S. L. Wright of Marion; Messrs. D. D. Crawford and U. S. Williams of Daveville, and C. F. Oliver and Dr. W. E. Belton of Tuskegee Institute.

The bride is the older daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Belle, her mother being a sister of the late George W. Trenholm. She received her elementary training in Montgomery. She is a graduate of A. and M. Institute, Normal, Alabama, having done subsequent study in home economics at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute. For the past seven years she has served as home demonstration agent in Tallapoosa county, Alabama. 1-15-44

The groom, an outstanding young minister, is the fourth son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Willie Crockett of Forrest City, Ala. He received his elementary and high school training at Lincoln high school of Forrest City and secured his B.A. degree with honors from Philander Smith college of Little Rock, Ark. He took his B.D. degree from Drew University of Madison, New Jersey, where he has served as president of the student council, the only student of his race who has ever held that position at Drew. While studying at Drew, he was pastor of

Thurkield Methodist church of Jersey City, New Jersey.

In June, 1942, the groom went to Tuskegee Institute to become director of religious extension work in Alabama, a program which is sponsored jointly by Tuskegee Institute and the Home Missions Council of North America. Since June, 1943, he has served as acting chaplain of Tuskegee Institute while at the same time carrying on the program of religious extension work in Alabama.

Following a wedding trip to New Orleans, the couple will return to Tuskegee Institute where they will reside.

Miss Effie L. Belle Marries Chaplain

Courier- Pittsburg, Pa.

1-15-44

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The marriage of Miss Effie L. Belle, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Belle, to R. David Crockett, acting chaplain of Tuskegee institute and son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Willie Crocket of Forest City, Ark., was solemnized in December at the residence of the president of Alabama State Teachers' college, with the Rev. Charles W. Kelly of Tuskegee institute and the Rev. Ralph W. Riley of Montgomery, officiating.

Mrs. Mildred Greenwood Hall played the nuptial music. Soloists were Miss P. Sallier and Miss Isabella Pollar.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Miss Sylvester Belle, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, while Mrs. H. Councill Trenholm was matron of honor. James O. Dixon was best man.

The bride entered with her cousin, President H. Council Trenholm, by whom she was given in marriage. Her gown was fashioned of cream satin trimmed with lace, with shirred basque and long train. Her veil was finger-tip; and she carried a bridal bouquet of white roses. She wore a string of pearls, the gift of the groom.

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TUSKEGEE DROPS CARVER PROTEGE

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 21—(AP)—Prof. Austin W. Curtis, Jr., the young Negro scientist Dr. George W. Carver designated to carry on his research in the realm of peanuts and garden plants, has been dismissed by Tuskegee Institute, Curtis disclosed here Sunday.

The 32-year-old protege of the late Dr. Carver said his dismissal resulted from a dispute over the disposition of royalties he was receiving from the sale of the great Negro scientist's biography.

Curtis came here for a brief visit with his parents at nearby Institute, where his father, Prof. Austin Curtis, Sr., is head of the agricultural division of West Virginia State College and a member of the faculty for 43 years. 5-23-44

Young Curtis, who attended West Virginia State College and was graduated at Cornell University, joined Dr. Carver as an assistant in 1935.

He became director of the George Washington Carver Foundation and director of Tukegee's research and experiment station upon the scientist's death Jan. 5, 1943.

Patterson Confirms Dismissal Of Curtis

TUSKEGEE, May 21—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute President F. D. Patterson Sunday night confirmed the dismissal of Austin W. Curtis, Jr., as a faculty member of the institute and charged that the young Negro scientist had engaged in "unethical practices." 5-23-44

Patterson asserted that Curtis, in entering into a contract whereby he would share in the royalties from a biography of Dr. Carver, had "executed the contract secretly, and to our knowledge had rendered no service to justify his receipt of this equity."

Patterson said he recommended Curtis' dismissal and that his recommendation was ratified by the board of trustees late in March.

Curtis, in announcing Sunday in Charleston, W. Va., that he had been dismissed from Tuskegee, declared that a contract was drawn up in 1939 under which the publishers of the Carver biography were to pay the author, Mrs. Rackham Holt, 50 per cent of all royalties, 25 per cent to Carver and 25 per cent to Curtis.

Patterson said Curtis' share under the contract had already amounted to $7,000, adding that "he stands to realize substantially larger sums if the movie rights should be sold."

"I don't claim that Dr. Carver had no knowledge of Curtis' action," Patterson asserted. "Dr. Carver was not particularly interested in legal documents, and likely didn't consider the import of Curtis' action.

"I resented the 'commercialism' involved, and felt that public confidence in the George Washington Carver Foundation was at stake.

"Curtis kept the terms of the contract secret from me for four years. I found out about them only in connection with my function as executor of the Carver estate.

"Curtis was not given the alternative of relinquishing the book royalties or resigining. He was dismissed outright." 5-23-44

The institute head added that Curtis' successor was Dr. Russell W. Brown, a Ph.D. from Ohio State College and a member of the Tuskegee faculty several years.

Former Tuskegee Professor Made Detachment Commander

Informer

Houston, Texas

2-26-44

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—(ANP)—Capt. John D. Patton, special service officer at Service Club No. 2, has been transferred to new assignment here as commanding officer of headquarters detachment, Section Two, ASF Service Command headquarters reported.

Capt. Patton was an assistant professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute for two years prior to coming to Stewart on Aug. 17.

He joined the regular army in 1927 when he completed Pearl High school, Nashville, serving with the infantry at Ft. Benning, Ga., until 1937, when he was assigned to Tuskegee as a sergeant in military science and tactics. He was appointed to infantry officer candidate school at Benning and was commissioned on Nov. 7, 1941, being reassigned to Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Change Teachers In Ritt

5-23-44

Mobile, Ala, Register

Iowa Negro Chemist Gets Carver's Job

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(UP)—The position once occupied by the late [illegible] George Washington Carver at Tuskegee Institute Monday was fill[illegible] a young negro chemist, Dr. Ru[illegible] W. Brown, former part-ti[illegible] member of the University of [illegible]emistry department.

[illegible] replaced Austin W. Curtis [illegible] was removed from the [illegible] faculty after it [illegible] that he was collect- [illegible] of the royalties from [illegible]gro scientist's biog- [illegible]dent F. D. Patterson [illegible] the dismissal Sun- [illegible] the contract giving hi[illegible] amount was "secretly negotiated." 5-23-44

Dr. Patterson also said his action was taken because he resented the "commercialism" being attached to the humble, Spartan negro whose life work was given freely to science.

Dr. Patterson said the school has "washed its hands" of Curtis, who was chosen by Dr. Carver to carry on his research in native Southern farm products.

TUSKEGEE HEAD SAYS HE HAS BEEN DISMISSED

Times-Enterprise

Thomasville, Ga.

5-22-44

Austin W. Curtis, Jr. Center of Controversy About Royalties of Carver Biography

Tuskegee, Ala., May 22 (AP)—A controversy continued today over the dismissal of Austin W. Curtis Jr. as successor at Tuskegee Institute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, with the principals agreeing that the dispute centered around royalties being received by Curtis from the sale of a book on the life of the famed negro scientist.

Curtis, 32-year-old negro and protege of Dr. Carver, declared in Charleston, W. V. yesterday that he had been dismissed. He claimed he had been given the alternative of relinquishing the book royalties or resigning, had done neither, and was then dismissed.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, asserted that he recommended Curtis' dismissal for "unethical practices," charging that he "executed the contract secretly, and to our knowledge had rendered no service to justify his receipt of this equity."

Curtis, designated by Dr. Carver to carry on his research in horticultural and other fields, was graduated from the West Virginia State College near Charleston and also from Cornell University. He joined the Tuskegee Institute faculty in 1935 as Dr. Carver's assistant.

Both Curtis and Patterson said the contract in question was drawn up in 1939 and that under its terms the publishers of a biography on Dr. Carver were to pay the authoress (Mrs. Rackham Holt) 50 per cent of all royalties, 25 per cent to Dr. Carver and 25 per cent to Curtiss. 5-22-44

Curtis said Dr. Carver insisted that he share in the proceeds and that he (Curtis) considered it wholly legitimate and ethical because of his close association with Dr. Carver. He added that he regarded it as a personal matter.

Asserting that Curtis' share under the contract already amounted to $7,000, and adding that "he stands to realize substantially larger sums if the movie rights should be sold," Patterson said he did not mean to imply that he believed Curtis' name had been entered on the contract without the knowledge of Dr. Carver.

"Dr. Carver was not particularly interested in legal documents, and likely didn't consider the import of Curtis' action," Patterson declared.

"I resented the 'commercialism' involved, and felt that public confidence in the George Washington Carver Foundation was at stake.

"Curtis kept the terms of the contract secret from me for four years. I found out about them only in connection with my function as executor of Dr. Carver's estate."

In a letter from Patterson which Curtis made public, the institute head said he did not challenge Curtis' statement that Dr. Carver wished him to have the share, but that acceptance of it was "completely in violation of the unselfish attitude which characterized Dr. Carver's life." 5-22-44

Patterson said his recommendation that Curtis be dismissed was accepted late in March by the board of trustees, and he denied Curtis' assertion that the dismissal followed Curtis' refusal to either resign or give up the royalties.

"He was given no alternative," said the president. "He was dismissed outright."

R. A. Munday Attends Race Relations Institute

Age-New York, N.Y

8-26-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — R. A. Munday, acting directr of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, attended the three-week race relations Institute, which was held on the campus of Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn.

The Institute was sponsored by the American Missionary Association. Representatives who were present from 18 states, received college credits for their attendance.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University presided during the various sessions of the Institute. Outstanding ahthropologists, sociologists and scientists from the nation's higher institutions of learning and the Rosenwald Foundation delivered a series of lectures.

Former Tuskegee Faculty Member Made Commander

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

2-22-44

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—(ANP)—Capt. John D. Patton, special service officer at Service Club No. 2 has been transferred to a new assignment here as commanding officer of headquarters detachment, Section Two, ASF Service Command headquarters eported.

Capt. Patton was an assistant professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute for two years prior to coming to Stewart on Aug. 17.

He joined the regular army in 1927 when he completed Pearl High school, Nashville, serving with the infantry at Ft. Benning, Ga., until 1937, when he was assigned to Tuskegee as a sergeant in military science and tactics. He was appointed to infantry officer candidate school at Benning and was commissioned on Nov. 7, 1941, being reassigned to Tuskegee.

18y-1944

Cooperation Held Answer To Differences Of Creed, Color

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 3, 1944

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 2.—"The American answer to differences in color and creed is not a concentration camp, but cooperation," Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and member of the National War Labor Board said in the Founders Day address delivered at Tuskegee Institute Sunday afternoon.

"America," continued the speaker, "in the days of its infant weakness, was the haven of heretics and the oppressed of all races, must not in the days of its power, become the stronghold of bigots." In a plea for understanding of problems peculiar to the South, Dr. Graham reminded his hearers that "Southern people, despite all their faults and failures have heroically risen from the ruins of war and reconstruction."

In discussing the South's economic difficulties he called attention to the tariff structure "by which the Southern people have to buy their manufactured products in a highly protected national market and sell their agricultural products in the once comparatively open markets of the world, which lifts wealth out of the South. The freight structure, with its high differential against Southern farmers, manufacturers and merchants, draws wealth from the South."

The South's rich heritage in contribution to the making of America a great nation was revealed by the speaker when he said: "In the South was organized the first representative assembly of the western hemisphere. The first legally established haven of religious tolerance, the first colonial resolution for American independence and the first three state universities founded in the United States. In the South was born George Washington, father of our country; Patrick Henry, eloquent voice of liberty and revolution; Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; James Madison, chief framer of the Constitution; John Marshall, its basic interpreter; James Monroe, promulgator of the American doctrine of the two hemispheres; Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, chief founders of Democracy and freedom in America; Lee, pre-eminent soldier and stainless example of American reunion; Booker T. Washington, American Moses of a modern Israel.

In concluding the address which filled the large audience assembled in the Institute chapel, Dr. Graham emphasized American opportunity and responsibility in the present war. "America," he said, "is in the geographic, economic, historic and spiritual midst of it all, east and west, past and present, and yet to be."

Therefore, "we cannot be isolated from the sufferings and hopes of the oppressed and persecuted peoples across the earth. We cannot be isolated from democracy, for democracy hurt anywhere in the world is democracy hurt everywhere in the world. We cannot, with all the hatred of war, be isolated from a war endangering the very freedom which gave us birth and by which we hope to live and struggle for justice and peace in the world. America will not retreat from that responsibility. We are in to stay through the war and, pray God this time, through the peace."

Dr. Graham was introduced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees. At the close of the program the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club placed a wreath on the grave of Booker T. Washington at which time J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs, recently named a trustee by the governor, spoke.

During the week the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held with physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country in attendance.

NEGRO'S PROGRESS LAUDED

Times-New York, N.Y.

It Surpasses That of Any Other Race, Says Dr. F. P. Graham

4-3-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 2 (AP)—The Negro in the United States has "compressed the most progress in the shortest time of any race in human history," Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, declared today.

Dr. Graham, speaking to a founder's day gathering at Tuskegee Institute, cited this statistical record in discussing Negro advancement:

"The life span of the Negro has increased in ten years from 49 to 55 years.

"Illiteracy among Negroes has declined from 70 per cent in 1880 to 10 per cent in 1940."

The educator, although declaring that "much more remains to be gradually achieved," asserted that the American Negro in recent years had won more opportunities in industry, the professions and the military services than in any part of the earth or in any other period of history. 4-3-44

"In the last decade," Dr. Graham declared, "more Negroes graduated from American colleges and universities than in all the previous history of the race."

Founder's Day

Tuskegee Institute's Work Held Vital Factor If Applied

Advertiser-Montgomery, Ala.

4-2-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 1—Robert P. Morgan, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1924, delivering the alumni address on the 20th anniversary reunion of his class in the Institute chapel here today said: "The valuable teachings of Tuskegee Institute can become more influential when the fine work being done by individual Tuskegee men and women lends itself to the wakening of a powerful organization, an organization working for good; toiling to inspire and striving to lead the negro into unbelievable heights." and organization of the newer programs at Tuskegee Institute, and referred especially to the study program. He presented John Bell Motley and Phil Rowell, 93 and 82 years of age, respectively, who aided Dr. Washington in the early days of Tuskegee Institute. The 15 members of the class of 1924, here for the 20th anniversary reunion, were also presented by President Patterson, who had previously received from the alumni speaker a handsome cash class gift.

The ~~annual spring~~ meeting of the trustees was held Saturday morning. The board reassembled at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and following adjournment, attended exercises by the young women of the department of physical education. 4-2-44

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the ~~Founder's~~ Day address in the Institute chapel at o'clock Sunday afternoon. Trustees, the faculty, and staff, reunion class, alumni and visitors are invited to participate in the procession which leaves Carnegie Hall at 1:30, with J. J. Flood as marshal.

Sunday night at 6:30 o'clock, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board, President Patterson, and physicians and surgeons attending the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, will be heard in informal addresses. Music will be furnished by the Tuskegee choir, William L. Dawson, conducting.

Dr. Frank Graham Tuskegee Speaker

Advertiser-Montgomery.

2-29-44 Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 28—Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, will deliver the annual Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute, speaking in the chapel at 2:00 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, April 2, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced here today.

Since 1917 distinguished Americans have come to Tuskegee Institute to deliver the eulogy on Booker T. Washington who came from Hampton Institute, Virginia, in 1881 to found an institution which would give instruction of "the head, the heart and the hand," and it was here that he devoted more than a quarter of a century in developing the industrial idea of education, bringing national and international recognition to the Institute.

Among the nation's leading citizens who have come to Tuskegee to deliver the Founder's Day address have been Hon. William G. Willcox, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Hon. William Howard Taft, Hon. John Temple Graves, Dr. Kelly Miller, Hon. Emmett O'Neal, Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Hon. Josephus Daniel, Dr. Emmett J. Scott and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes. 2-29-44

Dr. Patterson also announced that Robert P. Morgan, class of 1924, would deliver the alumni address, in connection with the celebration of the 20th anniversary reunion of this class, and that Mr. Morgan will speak in the institute chapel at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening, April 1.

RACES

Progress Report

The U.S. Negro has made the greatest progress in the shortest time of any race in history. So said the University of North Carolina's famed liberal President Frank P. Graham last week, addressing students of all-Negro Tuskegee Institute on Founder's Day. His documentation: TIME

¶ Negro illiteracy is down from 70% in 1880 to 10% in 1940. Chicago, Ill.

¶ The Negro's life span in ten years has increased from 49 to 55 years. 4-10-44

¶ Lynchings declined from 57 in 1920 to five in 1941, are rarer still today.

¶ More Negroes graduated from colleges in the past decade than in all the previous history of the race.

Prominent Speakers Will Be At Tuskegee To Honor Its Founder

News
Birmingham, Ala.
3-27-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Scores of prominent citizens will gather here April 2 at a commemorative service in the institute chapel honoring Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

This will mark the 27th Founders Day exercise since the death of the "apostle of industrial education." Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically. Throughout the years of its existence Tuskegee's contribution to education has been the program of practical industrial training.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the Founders Day address. He will speak in the institute chapel at 2 p.m. Sunday, April 2. The chapel seats 3,000 people.

The two-day program will begin Saturday morning with a meeting of the executive committee of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, J. R. Wingfield, chairman, Mt. Meigs, Ala., ~~presiding~~.

The annual Spring meeting of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees will be held in the Peabody Room in Dorothy Hall at 10 a.m., reassembling in an adjourned session at 2 o'clock. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York City, chairman, will preside. Members of the board expected to be present: Winthrop W. Aldrich, Basil O'Connor, Henry S. Bowers, Dr. Walter Gray Crump, William Rosenwold, George E. Warren, New York City; A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Algernon Blair, Montgomery; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Cleveland; Jesse Jones, Washington, D. C.; John H. Pinson, Geiger; Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; H. C. Stockham, Birmingham; C. E. Thomas, Prattville; Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta, and J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs. 3-27-44

At 7 p.m. Saturday, Robert P. Morgan, '24, electrical contractor of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver the alumni address. Appearing on the program will be Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who will speak briefly on Tuskegee's new educational programs.

Members of the class of 1924 will assemble at the institute for the 20th anniversary celebration. On this occasion reports of the activities of the members of the class will be heard and the class gift to the institute will be made. Among those who will be present for the anniversary reunion: Thomas E. Burrell, Mrs. Emma Pollard Holliday, Tuskegee Institute; Joseph V. Battle, New York City; Robert P. Morgan, Cleveland; Naomi Green, Camden; Mrs. Annie Hollis Paige, Columbus, Miss.; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Sterling, Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Verlie Brooks Jackson, Montgomery.

Trustees Will Gather Today

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

Tuskegee Unit Meets On Occasion Of Founders Day Fete

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 31—Trustees of Tuskegee Institute began arriving here today for the annual Spring meeting of the board, convening Saturday morning at 10:00 o'clock. Dr. William Jay Scheffelin, chairman, New York City, will pre-

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be in session from Sunday, April 2, through Saturday, April 8, with more than 200 physicians and surgeons in attendance, Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director at the institute, announced.

side. A full attendance of the board is expected.

Saturday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock the young women of the Department of Physical Education will give a demonstration in Logan Hall.

Robert P. Morgan, who was graduated from Tuskegee in 1924, will represent his class upon the occasion of the 20th anniversary reunion and deliver the alumni address in the Institute Chapel at 7:00 o'clock Saturday evening. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will preside.

Following the alumni address Dr. Patterson will present John Bell Motley, now 93 years of age, who purchased the two-cent stamp and placed it on the letter which was sent to General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., asking him to recommend a teacher for the normal school which had been established here. Booker T. Washington was the teacher recommended and sent here by General Armstrong. 4-1-44

It was Motley's father, Gus Motley, who loaned Booker Washington $100.00 railroad fare, to go into the North to raise money for the institution which has become famous the world over. The money was repaid promptly, Motley stated. Dr. Patterson will also present Phil Rowell, who took Booker Washington to Gus Motley's home where the loan of the $100.00 was made. Rowell is 82 years old.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the Founder's Day address in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 o'clock Sunday, April 2.

Sunday evening at 6:30 at Vesper Services in the Institute Chapel informal addresses will be made by Dr. Schieffelin, President Patterson and by visiting physicians attending the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will continue in session through April 8.

Cooperation Held Answer To Differences Of Creed, Color

Advertiser—Montgomery, Ala

4-3-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 2.—"The American answer to differences in color and creed is not a concentration camp, but cooperation," Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and member of the National War Labor Board said in the Founders Day address delivered at Tuskegee Institute Sunday afternoon.

"America," continued the speaker, "in the days of its infant weakness, was the haven of heretics and the oppressed of all races, must not in the days of its power, become the stronghold of bigots." In a plea for understanding of problems peculiar to the South, Dr. Graham reminded his hearers that "Southern people, despite all their faults and failures have heroically risen from the ruins of war and reconstruction."

In discussing the South's economic difficulties he called attention to the tariff structure "by which the Southern people have to buy their manufactured products in a highly protected national market and sell their agricultural products in the once comparatively open markets of the world, which lifts wealth out of the South. The freight structure, with its high differential against Southern farmers, manufacturers and merchants, draws wealth from the South."

The South's rich heritage in contribution to the making of America a great nation was revealed by the speaker when he said: "In the South was organized the first representative assembly of the western hemisphere. The first legally established haven of religious tolerance, the first colonial resolution for American independence and the first three state universities founded in the United States. In the South was born George Washington, father of our country; Patrick Henry, eloquent voice of liberty and revolution; Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; James Madison, chief framer of the Constitution; John Marshall, its basic interpreter; James Monroe, promulgator of the American doctrine of the two hemispheres; Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, chief founders of Democracy and freedom in America; Lee, pre-eminent soldier and stainless example of American reunion; Booker T. Washington, American Moses of a modern Israel. 4-3-44

In concluding the address which thrilled the large audience assembled in the Institute chapel, Dr. Graham emphasized American opportunity and responsibility in the present war. "America," he said, "is in the geographic, economic, historic and spiritual midst of it all, east and west, past and present, and yet to be."

Therefore, "we cannot be isolated from the sufferings and hopes of the oppressed and persecuted peoples across the earth. We cannot be isolated from democracy, for democracy hurt anywhere in the world is democracy hurt everywhere in the world. We cannot, with all the hatred of war, be isolated from a war endangering the very freedom which gave us birth and by which we hope to live and struggle for justice and peace in the world. America will not retreat from that responsibility. We are in to stay through the war and, pray God this time, through the peace."

Dr. Graham was introduced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees. At the close of the program the Montgomery-Tuskegee Club placed a wreath on the grave of Booker T. Washington at which time J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs, recently named a trustee by the governor, spoke. 4-3-44

During the week the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held with physicians and surgeons from all sections of the country in attendance.

Whip Miami, Fla. June 24-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ola., June 14 (PPNS) — A reunion marking the 20th anniversary of their graduation from Tuskegee Institute will be held here in April, 1945, by the Spartans, the name by which the members of the class of 1925 are known. Capt. R. S. Darnaby of the Alumni Office is assembling information on the individual members of the class, many of whom have already indicated that the play to return to the campus for this celebration. A member of the class is invited to return and deliver the Alumni address, and a Class Gift, made up of individual contributions from mebers, is presented to the President for the Alumni Loyalty Fund, established by the alumni and to be used in developing various phases of the Institute's expansion program. The members of the class return upon special invitation from the President who "sits in" on many of their conferences, speaks at the luncheon and joins them on their campus tours. The reunion occasions are among the many delightful features of the school year.

Tuskegee to Mark Founder's Day

Afro-American 4-1-44

Baltimore, Md.—April 1, 1944

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the address April 2 at the twenty-seventh Founder's Day exercise since the death of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

The two-day program will begin April 1 at 9 a.m. with a meeting of the alumni executive committee. The annual spring meeting of the board of trustees will be held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the same day.

At 7 p.m., Robert P. Morgan, '24, an electrical contractor of Cleveland, will deliver the alumni address. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, will speak briefly on Tuskegee's new educational programs.

'Record Gains By Negroes,' White Educator States

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, in a Founder's Day address here Sunday afternoon, said American Negroes have "compressed the most progress in the shortest time of any race in human history."

Dr. Graham pointed out that lynchings of Negroes have declined from 57 in 1920 to only five in 1941 and still fewer today, and stated that the life span of Negroes has increased from 49 to 55 years, with illiteracy in the race decreasing from 70 per cent in 180 to a mere 10 per cent in 1940.

More Negroes were graduated from American colleges and universities in the past 10 years than in all the previous history of the race, Dr. Graham reported. He admitted that much racial gain remains to be made, but countered with the observation that, in recent years, the American Negro has won more opportunities in industry, the professions and the military services than in any part of the earth or in any previous period of history.

Tuskegee Founders' Day Fete Is Called Greatest

Defender—Chicago, Ill.

4-15-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute celebrated the most successful Founders Day occasion in its history. The annual meeting of the board of trustees held at the same time found the school in remarkably good financial position having carried on all of its programs and ended the year in excellent condition.

President Patterson reported that the plans for graduate instruction were being rapidly completed and that the first classes graduate work in home economics would begin this summer. Work in agriculture and education on the same level will start next fall. Patterson disclosed plans for the development of schools of veterinary science and engineering at a later date, indicating that the state of Alabama would make a substantial appropriation toward the support of these new features. 4-15-44

Tuskegee's enrollment during the past year has been near normal, the large increase in the number of girls having offset the loss of young men to the armed forces. The aviation programs are going along with increasing numbers in the regular army program.

The announcement last week that the indoctrination phase of the air crew training program would be abandoned by the government will make no material difference in Tuskegee.

Expectations are that the quota of pilots which has increased twice in the last year is due for another boost before the spring is out. The class of 1924 held its 20th anniversary reunion with Robert P. Morgan, successful electrical contractor of Cleveland, Ohio, as speaker. Presidents of Tuskegee local clubs from a dozen cities were in attendance at a special meeting. They plan to cooperate with the United Negro college drive which had its origin with President Patterson.

A Red Cross benefit dance was the principal social feature of the week. Roland Hayes is scheduled to sing in a concert at Logan Hall on the campus Saturday night.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and member of the national War Labor Board, delivered the annual Founder's Day address in the Tuskegee Institute chapel here Sunday afternoon giving a ringing declaration of the rights of the Negro in America which thrilled the capacity audience. 4-15-44

So opposite in character and liberality was the pronouncement of the distinguished North Carolina educator and liberal that in contrast to the reactionary declaration for segregation which Governor Sparks of Alabama delivered last year, it was hailed by the scores of Negro leaders in attendance from every section of the country as proof that there was sharp cleavage in thought among Southern whites on the matter of Negro progress and equality.

18y-1944

Football

Tuskegee Tigers Lash Clark Panthers, 19-0

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

10-8-44

By SPIKE WASHINGTON
(World Sports Editor)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(S N S)—Tuskegee' stouchdown triplets, Tabor Perry and Hornburger, combined their gridiron cunning with their brilliance, and machinelike play Friday night under the lights of Rickwood field here to lead their mates to a decisive 19 to 0 victory over the Clark College Panthers of Atlanta, while 5,589 rabid fans sat in amazement at the beautifully executed famous Golden Tiger "T" formation.

The Alabamians struck early in the fray, scoring a touchdown in the first two and a half minutes of the game, on the sixth play. The score was earned on a twenty-five yard forward pass from Tabor to left end Perry. The extra point by place kick from Tabor's right foot was good and Tuskegee was out in front by the score of 7 to 0, and never to be headed. The Tiger gridders took the ball on the opening kickoff and never relinquished the oval until the tallies were made.

Once Clark got the ball they made desperate attempts to score but were thrown back on each occasion, and near the end of the second period the men of Cleve Abbott crossed the double stripe for the second time on a series of forward passes from Williams and Tabor to the waiting arms of Hornburger and Perry. With the ball resting on the Clark three, Hornburger crashed center to score standing up and when a pass attempt for the extra point went wide, Tuskegee was out in front by the count of 13 to 0. 10-8-44

Each time Clark placed hands on the ball the Golden Tigers would bolster their defense and take over either on punts from danger zones, either on punts from danger zones, on interceptions or on grund play. Harper, star Clark Back: Captain Haynes, and others of the Atlanta aggregation played headsup ball in their effort to overtake the Tigers but it was easily seen that the "T" formation was baffling to the McPherson clan. The score does not indicate the closeness of the play of the skirmish because at least four times during the melee Clark made serious threats to score only to suffer bad breaks in losing the ball to their old and bitter rivals.

After battling on practically even terms during the third period, and following the usual colorful Tuskegee Band festivities, the Tigers, still using their "T" to perfection added another touchdown for good measure and for insurance against a probable last minute Clark rally. They scored the final score of the game in the fourth period on a play which turned to be the game's best and most sensation as well as spectacular play of the hard fought game.

10-8-44

Clark was marching towards the Tiger goal line, as the result of a series of completed passes, Harper to Haynes and Slocum, and several fine ground gaining plays by these three stellar backs, but like a bolt from a clear sky and to the sur- from a clear sky and to the surprise of thousands in the stands, Tabor snatched a Harper pass, intended for Haynes, from the air and raced 90 yards across the goal line standing up. He was given the most beautiful and coordinated blocking of the game and threw the park into a frenzy. That spelled finish for Clark, and once the Tigers got the ball they held it until the gun fired ending hostilities. After the third and last touchdown was scored the Tigers failed to convert, the kick being wide, and Tuskegee was the winner 19 to 0.

TUSKEGEE AND CLARK MEET IN FRIDAY TILT

Age Herald — Birmingham Ala.

10-6-44

Tuskegee's coach, Cleve Abbott, serving his 20th year at the helm of the Tigers' gridiron fortunes, will toss eight lettermen at Clrak University Friday night at Rickwood as these two giants of Negro college football clash in an important Southern Conference game.

Monogram wearers will be at starting jobs at both ends, both tackles, both guards, quarterback and fullback when the referee's whistle sounds at 8 o'clock.

Coach Abbott announced the following starting lineup for the Tigers: ends, Charles Perry and Pernell Miller; tackles, Thomas Augustus and Clarence Mayberry; guards, Millard Mitchell and William Dennison; center, Charles Mays; quarter, Alva Tabor; halves, Charles Williams and Homer Griggs; full, Thomas Hornburger.

Mays, Williams and Hornburger are the only newcomers to the starting Tiger eleven.

Clark's mentor, Charles McPherson has not announced his starting lineup but the Tigers are well aware of the players they have to watch. First on their list is the passing combination of Harper to Owen.

10-6-44

Owen, a six-foot-four giant, is as deadly a pass receiver as can be found in Negro collegiate circles and his teammate, Harper, is just as deadly when it comes to tossing them. That is why Coach Abbott has been drilling his team all week with the stopping of this duo uppermost in the Tigers' minds.

Alva Tabor Sparks Tuskegee 19-0 Win Over Clark College

News — Birmingham, Ala.

10-7-44

Tuskegee University, sparked by their All-American back, Alva Tabor, marched over Clark University of Atlanta, 19-0, Friday night before 5,000 fans at Rickwood Field. Coach Cleve Abbott's Golden Tigers displayed plenty of class and will have to be reckoned with in Southern Conference circles.

After receiving the opening kickoff, Tuskegee started on their 39 and marched straight down the field for their first score. Two passes, Tabor to End Charles Perry, carried the majority of the way, the last one resulting in the score, Perry taking the ball on the goal and stepping over. Tabor converted for the seventh point.

A minute before the end of the half, Tuskegee scored their second marker. Crawford got 25 yards on a quick opening play and Hornburger bulled to the 14 before being forced out of bounds. After two line plunges, Tabor passed to Crawford on the three and on the first play, Hornburger smashed through tackle for the score. A pass for the extra point was batted down to leave the score 13-0 at halftime.

10-7-44

Clark made a battle of it through the third quarter, led by David Harper, a real old-time plunging back.

In the final quarter the Panthers began a march that carried deep into Tuskegee's territory, two fine passes, Harper to Owen and Harper to Jennings, eating up about 60 yards of the distance. Witht the ball on the 10-yard line, Harper passed once again and Tabor took the ball out of the air on the five-yard line, selling out down the sideline for payoff land, covering 95 yards. Splendid blocking cleared the way for the All-American. The conversion was low and that ended the scoring.

SURVEYING THE SPORTS FRONT

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

By Joel W. Smith

10-11-44

SIAC GRID STANDING

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	O.P.	Pct.
Tuskegee Institute	2	0	0	45	7	1.000
Clark College	0	1	0	0	19	.000
Xavier University	0	1	0	7	26	.000
Alabama State	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Florida A. and M. College	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Knoxville College	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Morehouse College	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Morris Brown College	0	0	0	0	0	.000

TUSKEGEE'S GOLDEN TIGERS MOVE OUT IN FRONT IN 1944 SIAC GRID RACE

With the 1944 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference grid race well underway, the Tuskegee Golden Tigers have taken up where they left off last year, and appear to be headed toward another SIAC championship. After dropping a thrilling opener to the Fort Benning Reception Center Tigers by a 19-15 margin the Abbottmen have come thru with clear-cut victories over the Xavier "Gold Rush," and Clark College Panthers. The Golden Tigers will have no push-over, however, for before the season ends, they must face the Morehouse Maroon Tigers, Morris Brown Wolverines, Florida Rattlers, and 'Bama State Hornets. From reports of the Clark-Tuskegee game, played last weekend, at Birmingham, it is clear that the Golden Tigers are again tanalizing their opponents with their deceptive passing attack, from the baffling "T" formation. The Tuskegee pay-off combination of Alva Tabor, passer deluxe; Charles Perry, lanky flankman and clever pass-receiver; and Thomas Hornburger, another six-footer, seem destined to write another chapter in Tuskegee's athletic history. In "opening up" against Clark, the Tuskegee Tigers have eliminated the element of surprise in their offensive attack, and the one big question now, is will their opponents be able to stop this "aerial circus"? In non-conference tilts played last weekend, Morris Brown's Purple Wolverines won a hard-earned 15-12 verdict over Allen University; Florida's "Men In Orange" crushed the powerful MacDill Field eleven, 13-6, and the 'Bama State Hornets dropped their opener to the Tuskegee Army Air Field Cadets by a 21-0 score.

10-11-44

Tuskegee Tigers Resume Practice For Vulcan Bowl

Coach Cleve Abbott and his Tuskegee Golden Tigers will resume gridiron work next week in preparation for their New Year's Day engagement with Tennessee State in the fourth annual Vulcan Bowl game at Rickwood Field.

Up at Nashville Coach H. A. Keene will also have his Tigers at work shaping them for the outstanding Negro game that has grown to be quite an event in collegiate circles.

Gridiron filberts are really up in

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the air trying to figure out the team which the Abbottmen handled are recognized as among the best
angles to this game and the more without too much trouble. Negro college mentors in the
they figure the more confused they So from an early viewpoint the country and both are men capable
become. New Year's Day game shapes up of getting everything out of their
Tuskegee lost one game, that to as one of the most evenly matched teams.
the Florida State outfit which tilts that has been scheduled in the
copped the Southern Conference series.
title. On the other hand State was Coach Abbott and Coach Keene
dropped by the Clark University

Famcee-Tuskegee Tilt Big Attraction Today; Kickoff Slated 3 P. M.

Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.
Sat. 11-11-44 P. 15

Championship of Southern Conference to Be Decided; Victory Ball After the Game.

C. RICHARD DAVIS.

Mighty Tuskegee's "Touchdown Twins," All-American Quarterback Captain Alva Tabor, hip-twisting, bullet-passing sensation, and his side-kick, Thomas Hornsburger, 197-pound bone crushing fullback, face their toughest assignment this afternoon—the mean and vicious Famcee forward wall—smarting from a surprise upset at the hands of Tennessee State. It's Tabor and Hornsburger, dynamite and double-trouble, facing seven rocks of granite from the seven hills of Tallahassee. Tabor hails from Fort Valley, Ga., and tips the scales at 177 pounds. Hornsburger is a native of Carbondale, Ill. They'll be marked men out there today. But then, too, they have been marked all season.

Famcee's loss to Tennessee State does not mar Famcee's record, since the Tennessee fray was an intersectional contest. Neither Florida nor Tuskegee has been defeatd in SIAC circles, so the big game today will virtually decide the Southern Conference championship.

Mighty Tuskegee, devout exponent of the inimitable "T" formation, has humbled all comers except a hair-raising 13-13 tie with powerful Wilberforce. Previously the Golden Tigers downed the 'Force Green Wave, and also registered wins of Clark, Xavier, Morehouse and Morris Brown.

The Famcee "board of strategy"—Head coach, H. W. Neilson; Assistant Coach A. S. "Jake" Gaither, Assistants Jessie Ramsey and [illegible] "Pete" Griffin, have been busy cooking up something special for the Abbottmen, and gridiron fans will see some mighty fancy pigskinning this afternoon before the dust finally settles and one or the other waltz away with the SIAC championship.

The Tuskegee "brain-trust": Head Coach Cleve Abbott, with his assistants, Edward H. Adams, Ross C. Owen, Guy R. Trammell, Reuben Munday, Ernest T. Bailey and Henry C. Harrison, have been planning the "Skegee" squad for this one, since Famcee shellacked a powerful McDill Field team, which boasted of the services of many outstanding stars.

Tuskegee is noted for its powerful passing attack, and the man tossing that pigskin around will be one of the best to perform here, Quarterback Captain Alva Tabor. It was his timely tossing last year which spelled doom for the Rattler horde, and this year he has a flock of sure, steady-handed ends to pull in his "strikes," including the shifty and fleet-footed Charles Perry, and another superb pass catcher, Pernell Miller. Willie Smith, 172-pound pivotman for the Golden Tigers, is one of the best "pass thiefs" in the business, and may cause plenty of trouble. But Famcee will be ready to meet every form of strategy and aggressiveness offered by the opposition.

Probable Lineup.

Florida: Moore, left end; Twine, left tackle; Bailey, left guard; McKennie, center; Johnson, right guard; Smith, center; Dennison, right end; Howard, quarterback; Wilkins, left halfback; Cromartie, right halfback; Ingraham, fullback.

Tuskegee: Perry, left end; Mayberry, left tackle; Mitchell, left guard; Smith, center; Dannison, right guard; Augustus, right tackle; Miller, right end; Tabor, quarterback; Crawford, left halfback; Williams, right halfback; Hornsburger, fullback.

Following the big game today, a big victory ball will be presented at the beautiful Moncrief Springs ballroom, starting at 9 o'clock. Music for the occasion will be furnished by Alonza Ross and his popular bandmen, exponents of torrid swing, and sophisticated rhythm. Tuskegee and Famcee fans will join with local persons to enjoy this evening of merriment, honoring the two teams. Whether it be Tuskegee or Famcee who wins the Southern Conference championship. All will make their way to the Springs to have fun at the Victory Ball.

Tuskegee Tigers Wins Thriller, 19-6

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 5. — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers cleared anotner hurdle by defeating Morris Brown College, of Atlanta, 19-6, before a colorful home-coming crowd of 3,000 wildly cheering spectators in the Alumni bowl here Saturday afternoon.

Mon. 11-6-44

Tom Hornburger, fullback, of Carbondale, Ill., turned on the power and was the threat that kept the Wolverines guessing and the Tigers constantly on their toes. He ran 40 yards to score Tuskegee's initial touchdown and his brilliant and effective work in bulling his way through the visitors line' was among the features of a game that was marked with interest and uncertainty. Following Hornburger's score Tabor passed to Mays for the extra point.

A8

Alma Tabor, captain and quarterback, turned in his usual excellent performance. He passed to Perry for 25 yards to the Morris Brown 5, and it was from this point that Perry raced across the goal for the score. Miller missed Tabor's heave for the extra point.

Tabor scored for Tuskegee from the 1-yard line in the fourth quarter which was the final Tuskegee tally. His attempted kick for the extra point was wide.

Morris Brown's lone touchdown was earned in the third quarter and came as the result of a 63-yard drive. Green, Spence and Duffield collaborated on the touchdown march, with the dangerous Duffield scoring from the 2-yard line on a terrific squash that could not be stopped. Shepherd's attempt to convert was blocked.

The Tigers mixed a wide variety of power plays with their aerial attack and used an assortment of wide sweeps around the ends for substantial gains. The Wolverines picked up several good lifts but were unable to turn them into dividends even though deep in Tuskegee territory.

LARGE CROWD ATTENDS GAME FRIDAY NIGHT

P. 9

Alabama Eleven Victorious Before 15,000 Fans

Columbus Enquirer

By LEONARD GILBERT

With 15,000 fans jamming Memorial stadium the Tigers of Tuskegee institute last night spotted Morehouse college of Atlanta, a touchdown in the first quarter and then went on to win the annual colored classic, 12-6.

P. 1

The battle was a nip and tuck affair from start to finish and lived up to all the reputation of the yearly classic since it was started years ago, with the final outcome in doubt right up until the final whistle.

Sat. 10-23-43

Cashing in on a break in the opening moments of the first quarter, the Atlanta team pushed over a score to go ahead, 6-0, and for a time it looked as though the Alabama aggregation would not overcome the deficit. However, the Tigers came to life in the second period to score on two occasions with lightning-like rapidity to wrest the lead they never relinquished.

The first canto was only just starting when Whitaker, Morehouse back, punted out of bounds on the Tiger 25. On the first running play, Tabor, who played a brilliant game for the winners, fumbled and Robinson, of Morehouse, grabbed it up on the Tuskegee 11-yard stripe.

Morehouse Recovers

Whitaker shot a pass to Smith on the four-yard line and Smith promptly fumbled, but Morehouse recovered in a wild scramble. Dunson dug down to the three and then to the two. Whitaker lugged it on down to the one, and then plunged over the double stripes. However, Whitaker dropped the ball when he was tackled from two sides, and Frye, rangy end, fell on the ball for the score. A pass from Whitaker failed to connect for the point and Morehouse led, 6-0.

The Tigers went into action from there and proceeded to drive to within the very shadows of the Morehouse goal posts, but were at first denied. With Tabor tossing a beautiful long pass to End Perry to set up the opportunity, the Tigers ploughed to the Morehouse six-yard marker, where the defenders held like a stone wall.

Whitaken kicked out of the hole by punting out of bounds on the Morehouse thirty-one as the quarter ended. Three stabs at the line by the Tigers failed before Tabor again heaved a long pass down the east sidelines to Perry for the score. Tabor then kicked for the point but failed, and the score stood at 6-6.

Offensive Continued

With scoring once tasted, the Tigers continued their great offensive and soon spurted out front. Starting on their own 37, the winners worked their way to pay dirt again, this time with the points that payed off. Two tries at the line gained nothing, but an offensive penalty carried the leather down to the 42. Tabor rifled another of his bullet passes to Perry and the husky end was dragged down on the Morehouse 27 stripe.

Burton in two efforts charged on down to the 18, and Tabor picked up another yard for a first down at the 17. Tabor failed in a pass effort, and then Crawford got down to the six in two plunges for another first down.

Here the Morehouse line played super ball, throwing the Tigers for a net loss of two yards on three drives at the line, but on the fourth down, Tabor shot a pass to elongated Charles Smith in the end zone for the tally, the Tigers going ahead, 12-6. Again Tabor's kick was blocked and the score stood.

The second half was a see-saw affair with first one team and then the other threatening to score but never quite mustering the power to cross the double stripes again. The closing whistle found the Alabama team again within striking distance after a great march down the field, helped along by two costly fumbles and the power-driving of Crawford and Blakely.

Particularly outstanding was the kicking and passing of Alva Tabor, 170 pound Junior sensation from Fort Valley, Ga. The Tiger backfield ace was the center of the winning offense, not only connecting with several important aerial thrusts, but time and again got off long, spiraling punts down the field that kept the Morehouse team in constant hot water.

Both lines played great defensive ball, time after time plays being smashed before they were hardly started. For the losers, Whitaker was the outstanding performer and rallied his mates to several threats which looked like they might turn the tide of victory on several occasions.

Bands from both Morehouse and Tuskegee paraded at the half, with both putting on their usual brilliant show. The Tuskegee outfit, famous for its outstanding performances, was never better than last night.

The starting lineups:

Tuskegee	Pos.	Morehouse
Perry	LE	Robinson
Benson	LT	Dowy
Mitchell	LG	Hill
Bowman	C	Boggus
Woods	RG	Johnson
Augustas	RT	Parson
Miller	RE	Shields
Tabor	QB	Stoddard
Crawford	LH	Pearson
Head	RH	Henderson
Burton	FB	Smith

Score by quarters:

Morehouse	6	0	0	0— 6
Tuskegee	0	12	0	0—12

Scoring: Touchdowns, Morehouse: Frye; Tuskegee: Perry, Smith.

TUSKEGEE CELEBRATES FOUNDER'S DAY; LOCAL ALUMNI PROGRAM TUESDAY

Weekly Review - Birmingham, Ala. 4-1-44

Booker Washington Day Sunday

TUSKEGEE, INST., Ala. March 30th — Scores of prominent citizens will gather here April 2 at a commemorative service in the Institute Chapel honoring Booker T. Washington, Founder of Tuskegee Institute. This will mark the 27th Founder's Day exercise since the death of the "apostle of industrial education." Booker T. Washington, a former slave, believed that his people could not be free intellectually as long as they were enslaved economically. Throughout the years of its existence Tuskegee's contribution to education has been the program of practical industrial training.

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Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the Founder's Day address. He will speak in the Institute Chapel at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon April 2 The Chapel seats 3,000 people.

The two-day program will begin Saturday morning, April 1, at 9:00 o'clock with a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, J. R. Wingfield, Chairman, Mt. Meigs, Ala., presiding.

The Anual Spring Meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustee will be held in the Peabody Room in Dorothy Hall at 10 o'clock, reassembling in an adjourned sesion at 2 o'clock. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York City, Chairman, will preside. Members of the Board expected to be present: Winthrop W. Aldrich, Basil O'Connor, Henry S. Bowers, Dr. Walter Gray Crump, William Rosenwald, George E Waren, of New York City; A. A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa; Algernon Blair, Montgomery; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette; Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Cleveland; Jesse Jones, Washington, D. C.; John H. Pinson, Geiger; Henry N. Segrest, Tuskegee; H. C Stockham, Birmingham; C. E. Thomas, Pratville, Charles A. Wickersham, Atlanta and J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs.

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4-1-44

At 7:00 o'clock Saturday evening Robert P. Morgan, '24, a successful electrical contractor of Cleveland, Ohio will deliver the alumni address. Appearing on the program will be Dr. F. D Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who will speak briefly on Tuskegee's new educational programs.

Members of the Class of 1924 will assemble at the Institute for the 20th Anniversary celebration. On this occasion reports of the activities of the members of the class will be heard and the class gift to the Institute will be mare. Among those who will be present for the anniversary reunion: Thomas E. Burrell, Mrs. Emma Pollard Holiday, Tuskegee Institute; Joseph V. Battle, New York City; Robert P Morgan; Cleveland; Naomi Green, Camden; Mrs. Annie Hollis Paige, Columbus, Miss., Mr. and Mrs Seymour Sterling, Wilmington, Delaware, and Mrs. Verlie Brooks Jackson, Montgomery.

4-1-44

The annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be in session from Sunday, April 2 through Saturday, April 8, with more than 200 physicians and surgeons in attendance, Dr. John A. Kennedy, Medical Director ,at the Institute announced.

Tuskegee Told Equality Aims Of Liberals

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
4-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and member of the National War Labor Board, delivered the 28th annual Founder's Day address in the Tuskegee Institute chapel here Sunday afternoon, giving a ringing declaration of the rights of the Negro in America which thrilled the capacity audience crowding the school's historic edifice.

"The American Negro is in the forefront of the fight against any fascist trends in America, and is in the forward march of the people's evolution against the counter march of the fascist evolution," said Dr. Graham.

"More hundred millions of colored peoples in the United Nations are involved in the outcome of this global war than the combined populations of the Axis forces," he continued and then said:

4-8-44

"THE AMERICAN DREAM"

"With the victory of the democracies, human destiny is toward freedom, economic equality of opportunity, and the gradual fulfillment for all peoples of the noblest aspirations of the brothers of man and the sons of God without regard to color or creed, religion or race, in the world of human brotherhood. This is the American dream."

"Any lag of the Negro becomes a handicap to our whole nation; any progress of the Negro becomes a reinforcement of our democracy, President Graham declared.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees held at the same time found the school in remarkably good financial position, having carried on all of its programs and ended the year in excellent condition.

4-8-44

President F. D. Patterson reported that plans for graduate instruction were being rapidly completed and that the first classes in graduate work in home economics would begin this summer. Work in agriculture and education on the same level will start next fall.

Trustees Will Gather Today

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Unit Meets On Occasion Of Founders Day Fete

P. 2
Sat. 4-1-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 31—Trustees of Tuskegee Institute began arriving here today for the annual Spring meeting of the board, convening Saturday morning at 10:00 o'clock. Dr. William Jay Scheffelin, chairman, New York City, will preside. A full attendance of the board is expected.

Saturday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock the young women of the Department of Physical Education will give a demonstration in Logan Hall.

Robert P. Morgan, who was graduated from Tuskegee in 1924, will represent his class upon the occasion of the 20th anniversary reunion and deliver the alumni address in the Institute Chapel at 7:00 o'clock Saturday evening. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will preside.

Following the alumni address Dr. Patterson will present John Bell Motley, now 93 years of age, who purchased the two-cent stamp and placed it on the letter which was sent to General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., asking him to recommend a teacher for the normal school which had been established here. Booker T. Washington was the teacher recommended and sent here by General Armstrong.

It was Motley's father, Gus Motley, who loaned Booker Washington $100.00 railroad fare, to go into the North to raise money for the institution which has become famous the world over. The money was repaid promptly, Motley stated. Dr. Patterson will also present Phil Rowell, who took Booker Wasnington to Gus Motley's home where the loan of the $100.00 was made. Rowell is 82 years old.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the Founder's Day address in the Institute Chapel at 2:00 o'clock Sunday, April 2.

Sunday evening at 6:30 at Vesper Services in the Institute Chapel informal addresses will be made by Dr. Schieffelin, President Patterson and by visiting physicians attending the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which will continue in session through April 8.

18y-1944

J. A. Andrew Clinical Society

amous Neurologist Greeted At Tuskegee

Age — New York, N.Y.

5-20-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The local alumni of Boston Universi-ty School of Medicine were instrumental in having Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, famous neurologist and psychiatrist, Emeritus Professor of Boston University, attend, as their guest, the recent sessions of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society.

Dr. Fuller was, for twenty-two years, head of the Department of Neurology at Boston University. Prior to and during a portion of this time, he served as neuropathologist at the Massachusetts State Mental Hospital, Westboro, Massachusetts, where outstanding research was done in neurofibrils and nerve cells of the cerebral cortes.

He was the first physician to whom the charge of the Veterals Administration, Tuskegee, Alabama, was offered

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r. Hale Receives Posthumous Honor

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

4-29-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The C. V. Roman medal for outstanding service was awarded posthumously to Dr. J. H. Hale, of Nashville, and was received by Dr. John A. Kenney for Mrs. Hale, at the meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which closed here Saturday.

Dr. Hale, who had been a regular attendant at the clinic for thirty years, died suddenly in Nashville a few days before the opening session.

The meeting was attended by 250 physicians and surgeons from various sections and the annual address was delivered by Dr. Kenny, secretary-treasurer of the society.

ShbfiledegSHRD ETA

Tuskegee Clinic Widely Attended

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-29-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. Ala—One of the most successful sessions of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, since the date of organization, April 1912, came to a close here Saturday, April 15, with a registered attendance of more than 250 physicians and surgeons from various sections who gave lectures, performed operations and participated in a series of discussions embracing numerous fields of medicine and surgery.

MANY RECEIVE TREATMENT

The clinic offers a splendid opportunity to the large Negro population in this area to obtain medical attention, who otherwise would be without the benefit of these specialists, because of the limited facilities provided, and a constant stream of rural people came each day for consultation and treatment. Students, too, took advantage of the opportunity to obtain skillful medical attention; many were examined and treated.

MEMORIAL MEETING

4-29-44

The annual health meeting in memory of Dr. C. V. Roman, one of the charter members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, was held in the institute chapel Wednesday evening. Dr. I. A. Derbigny presided and expressed for Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, deep regret because of his inability to be present, due to an off-campus speaking engagement. Dr. John A. Kenney, secretary-treasurer of the clinical society, delivered the annual address in the absence of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, specialist in the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., who, on account of delayed train connections was unable to reach Tuskegee in time to appear on the program.

4-29-44

MEDAL AWARDED

The C. V. Roman medal for the most outstanding service was awarded posthumously to Dr. J. H. Hale, Nashville, Tenn., and was received by Dr. John A. Kenney, for Mrs. Hale, who was unable to be present for the presentation service. Dr. Hale, who had been a regular attendant at the clinic for 30 years, passed away suddenly in Nashville a few days before the opening session and his death brought deep sorrow throughout the medical profession.

Officers for the clinical society and the dental clinic which also was largely attended by many of the outstanding dental surgeons, were elected before the closing session Saturday.

18y-1944

John Andrew Hospital

John Andrew Hospital To Get A $330,000 Addition

Argus – St. Louis, Mo.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 18—In order to meet the need for enlarged facilities to accommodate Tuskegee Institute's constantly expanding health program, contracts have been let for a $330,000 addition to the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital.

When completed, the three story fire-proof structure will provide space for 50 beds with one, two and four bed wards and an entire floor will be devoted to an Obstetrical Unit and Maternity Ward.

9-22-44

"In 1912," said President F. D. Patterson, "the Institute Hospital was erected through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Mason of Boston as a memorial to her grandfather and since that time its influence has spread and the demand for its service steadily increased. The present proposed addition which was made possible through a Federal grant and a grant from the Infantile Paralysis Foundation will broaden its area of service and enable the Institute's health program to reach more of our people in this section of the South."

Tuskegee To Get New $330,000 Hospital Wing

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

9-23-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—In order to meet the need for enlarged facilities to accommodate Tuskegee Institute's constantly expanding health program, contracts have been let for a $330,000 addition to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

When completed, the three-story fire-proof structure will provide space for 50 beds with one, two and four bed wards and an entire floor will be devoted to an obstetrical unit and maternity ward.

Other features to be provided in the new building will be a new kitchen and dining room for student nurses and staff members; two wards for mental cases; a test laboratory; a central sterilization room and a sun parlor for recuperating patients.

18y-1944

Money for

Institute Has $825,000 Fund

Advertiser-Montg., Ala.

4-10-44

$330,000 Will Be Used To Expand Hospital Facilities

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 9.—Tuskegee Institute received this week two grants, totaling $825,000 to be used in the development and expansion of its educational programs, Dr. B. F. Patterson, president, stated here today.

The grant of $330,000 is from the Federal government and is to be used in adding a 50-bed unit to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. The sum of $495,000 is from the trustees of the General Education Board. Allocation of this sum is made to give additional facilities to the Hollis Burke Frissell Library, and to meet pressing needs in the departments of Home Economics, Rural Education and Veterinary Science.

4-10-44

President Patterson expressed the hope that grants from other sources for the further expansion of Tuskegee's programs will reach a million dollars before the close of the fiscal year. He further stated that Tuskegee Institute contemplates adding to the curriculum a four year course in veterinary medicine. This is a part of the plan offering graduate work at Tuskegee Institute in the development of the regional expansion in the technical fields where Tuskegee has traditionally pioneered.

y-1944

skegee Group Raises
911 For Polio Drive

News- Birmingham, Ala.

USKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— heck for $2,911.08 was handed Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of kegee Institute, Monday by Mrs. en Taylor Dibble, chairman of committee to raise funds for Infantile Paralysis Center at kegee Institute. This is an an- l event at Tuskegee and is con- ted in connection with the rch of dimes campaign.

he campaign this year was spon- ed by the Circle Service Club, nposed of the wives of staff mbers at the Veterans Adminis- tion Facility, Tuskegee, Col. E. Dibble, Jr., manager. 3-27-44

Billiken Polio Victim To Get Scientific Care At Tuskegee

Defender- Chicago, Ill

2-5-44

By EDWINA HARLESTON

terest in the "March of Dimes" mpaign by which the National ntile Paralysis Foundation raises nds to care for polio victims, cen- d this week in Chicago on the se of Alphonso Reed, 15-year-old nt at the Parkway Convales- t home who after two years sidence at the institution will n be on his way to Tuskegee,

y no less an authority than Dr. Chenault himself, who heads Tuskegee Institute Infantile alysis Center, did Alphonso n this week that he's been ac- pted at the Alabama polio center, life for him has taken on a hue as he looks forward to opportunities for treatment, panionship, and for adequate ational training that Tuskegee ers.

Stricken At Age Two

lided since he was two years old, shortly after his father d and his mother brought him Chicago from a small Mississippi , Alphonso has spent short iods of time in various Chicago ools for the handicapped and in eral foster homes obtained by e Children's Division, Chicago elfare Administration.

However, the youngster is almost tirely helpless and as he grew er he took on so much excess ight that it became almost im- ble to move him in and out of school buses, so his schooling to be stopped. (Now a visiting her for Christopher school hears lessons each week). The same le came up in his foster homes with no institution in the state llinois for convalescent children ailable, Alphonso was put in the rkway Convalescent Home, lo- ted at 50th Place and Vincennes

ite his illness and the fact the only youngster in the institution, the boy is cheery and alert and has adopted a philosophical attitude toward his situation. He's the checker champion of the Home and reads everything he can get his hands on—especially stories about planes and boats. Alphonso also conducts Sunday school classes for the patients.

2-5-44

ALPHONSO REED

Officials of the Children's Division of the Chicago Welfare Administration have been trying to get Tuskegee to accept the boy, but the first barrier was that the center was not providing long-time care for polio cases at the time. Now that the policy has been changed, and now that Dr. Chenault, who has visited and talked with Alphonso, has assured department officials that Alphonso will be accepted, it will be only a matter of time before he's on his way south.

Mrs. Cleon Truitt, psychologist for the Board of Education, and Mrs. Mildred Kirk, also connected with the school system, are among those who have taken a personal interest in the youngster's case and have made attempts to get Tuskegee to accept him. 2-5-44

36 Victims At Tuskegee

Dr. Chenault, who addressed the social workers in the Children's Division of the Welfare Administration Thursday morning revealed that the Tuskegee center now cares for 36 polio victims whose ages range from infancy to 38 years of age and who come there from all parts of the country.

Funds obtained from the March of Dimes campaign support the Negro center, and are used to provide needed braces and other equipment for polio victims. More than $400 has already been obtained from the Fund to purchase two sets of braces, and corsets and shoes for Alphonso.

In discussing Alphonso's case Dr. Chenault said that chronic cases such as his require surgery and that some improvement will be made in his condition at Tuskegee, and that he will be taught skills by which he will eventually become self-supporting.

Tuskegee Club Raise $2,911.00 For Maimed

Weekly Review- Birmingham -Ala.

Polio Cont.

TUSKEGEE, INST., Ala. — A check for $2,911.08 was handed to Dr. F. D Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, today by Mrs. Helen Taylor Dibble, Chairman of the Committee designated to raise funds for the Infantile Paralysis Center at Tuskegee Institute. This is an annual event at Tuskegee and is conducted in connection with the March of Dimes campaign for funds which are becoming increasingly necessary in the fight against infantile paralysis.

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4-1-44

The campaign this year was sponsored by the Circle Service Club which is composed of the wives of members of the staff at the Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama, Col. E. H. Dibble, Jr., Manager.

The club usually restricts its services to the veterans and veterans' families, but since its organization has engaged in a wide variety of activities on the station and throughout the community. When there are cases on the station in need of a helping hand they are brought to the attention of the club by the Social Worker and it is thought this office trat the club works. Many worthy community needs have been met by the Circle Service Club

4-1-44

"When the request came from the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center, through President Patterson, to our club to direct the campaign this year, we saw in it a great chalenge and also a fine opportunity for the club to render a large and worthy service," Mrs. Dibble stated, "and every member undertook the work with enthusiasm and interest."

18y-1944

School of Agriculture

Whip - Miami, Fla.

7-1-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala., June 22 (PPNS) — Opportunity will be given to farmers to "go to school," to learn the latest and most improved methods of agriculture, R. A. Munday, acting Director of the School of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, said here today. "It is now possible for a farmer," he said, "to take a few days or a week off and come to Tuskegee and enroll in courses in dairying, gardening, animal husbandry, poultry, crops and farm shop.

"We are doing everything possible here at the Institute to increase production in every phase of agriculture, and we want to assist the farmers in this county as well as in other parts of the State to "invest" in this opportunity to increase their production in their various farm activities." the director stated

7-1-44

18y-1944

Plans Medical Center At Tuskegee Institute

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

5-13-44

MONTGOMERY — (ANP) —If Gov. Chauncey Spark's plans materializes, Tuskegee institute will soon add a medical department.

His plan would set up a medical college at Tuskegee to train students from Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina with each state contributing to its support. After establishing such a center, its yearly operational cost would be approximately $50,000, he pointed out.

Sparks said he had consulted the opinions of Govs. Ellis Arnall of Georgia and Olin Johnson of South Carolina, and both replied favorably.

The legislature in 1943 allotted $400,000 to Tuskegee for the purpose of expanding its training facilities.

Tuskegee To Teach Veterinary Medicine, Plans New Building

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk Journal

TUSKEGEE —(ANP)— Work is soon to begin on the construction of a new complete and modern building for a school of veterinary medicine. When completed and equipped the building and facilities will cost approximately $500,000. 12/2/44

The faculty, now in process of selection will include some of the most distinguished members of the veterinary profession. "These men," said President Patterson, "have pioneered in their chosen field of veterinary medicine, thus revealing it as one that is above the average in financial compensation and offering to young and talented Negroes an enviable chance for professional development in a field of service not restricted by race." 12-2-44

The curriculum and requirements for admission will conform to standards set by the American Veterinary Association, thus qualifying graduates to meet all requirements of profession.

"The proposed expansion of this phase, of our work," continued President Patterson, "represents the culmination of plans initiated several years ago and includes assistance and encouragement from the governor and other officials of the state of Alabama."

The school will formally open with the 1945 fall session.

VETERINARY SCHOOL TO BE ERECTED AT TUSKEGEE INST.

12-1-44

Tenn.

Nashville Globe

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 1944—Work is soon to begin here on the construction of a new, complete and modern building for a School of Veterinary Medicine. When completed and equipped the building and facilities will cost approximately $500,000.

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Schools and Departments

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Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 1944—Widely recognized football officials will handle the Tuskegee-State game at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 23. B. T. Harvey (Colgate) will referee; W. J. Moore (Talladega) will umpire; Frank L. Forbes (Morehouse) will act as head linesman, and Frank A. Young (Chicago) will serve as field judge.

12-1-44

B. T. Harvey, whose assignment card lists many of the outstanding 1944 games, served as an official in the Hampton-Florida game at Hampton; the following week he served as referee in the Tuskegee-Morris Brown game at Tuskegee Institute and on November 11 was one of the officials in the Morgan-Tuskegee Army Air Field game in Washington, D. C.

VETERINARY SCHOOL TO BE ERECTED AT TUSKEGEE INST.

Nashville Globe

Nashville Tenn.

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11-24-44

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Pittsburgh Courier

Aviation Education Theme Of Conference

Pittsburgh, Pa.

5-27-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— Delegates from 11 States and the District of Columbia attended an aviation education meeting on May 12 and 13 here. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, extended invitations to high schools, colleges and State Boards of Education to attend the meeting, sponsored by Tuskegee institute's division of aeronautics under G. L. Washington, general manager.

Dr. George W. Frasier, president of Colorado State Teachers' college and educational consultant for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, was principal speaker and consultant for the meeting.

PROMOTE INTEREST

According to John H. Young, III, chairman of the Education committee of the division, the purpose of the meeting was "to promote the interest and activity of Negro schools and colleges in the field of aviation education."

James C. Evans, assistant civilian aide to the Secretary of War and consultant for the meeting, was particularly interested in post-war rehabilitation in aviation in the post-war period.

The immediate business of the meeting was a group discussion centered around the problems and considerations involved in the inauguration of a program of aviation education.

The appointment of a committee by the chairman to ascertain the findings of this discussion was as follows: J. P. Whittaker, registrar, Morehouse college; Dr. George W. Frazier, V. E. Daniels, dean of instruction, State Teachers' college in Montgomery; Sister Mary Madeleine, dean of women, Xaxier university; C. E. Warner, principal LaGrange High school; Dr. J. R. Lawson, professor of physics, Fisk university. The committee recommended in part, that aviation education should be taught in the elementary schools, secondary schools and colleges as part of general education; that specialized courses in aeronautics should be placed and graded to suit the level of instruction concerned.

The committee also recommended that teachers could be trained by planning workshops and courses in aviation education in the summer session of 1944; extension courses offered in this field, beginning in the fall of 1944 in various population centers throughout the South; requesting that CAA conduct airport institutes for Negroes in the South.

WIDESPREAD PARTICIPATION

As assurance of widespread Ne-
ro participation in aviation edu-
ation, the committee recommend-
d that CAA employ a Negro for
ne purpose of promoting aviation
Negro schools and that CAA be
sked to participate in an advisory
apacity in the meetings of Negro State, regional and national professional organizations.

Colonel Noel F. Parrish, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Air field was principal speaker at the dinner meeting on Friday night. He praised Negro military pilots who had done such a thorough job in combat.

List of those participating in meeting follows:

CONSULTANTS

Dr. George W. Frasier, CAA; James C. Evans, War Department; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean, Tuskegee institute, and G. L. Washington, general manager, Division of Aeronautics, Tuskegee institute; A. Holsey, executive secretary, National Negro Business league.

DELEGATES, STATE OFFICIALS

W. E. Turner, director of Negro education in Tennessee, and E. G. McGehee, director of Negro education in Alabama.

Ohio—A. D. Gaither, director, vocational education, Wilberforce university.

D. C.—A. E. Richmond, assistant professor of engineering Howard university.

Virginia—John L. Frank, co-ordinator and instructor of trades, Hampton institute.

North Carolina—A. E. Manley, State director Negro High schools.

South Carolina—H. W. Crawford, State supervisor of Negro education and C. R. Clagett of State college.

Georgia—John P. Whittaker, registrar, Atlanta university and Morehouse college; F. R. Lampkin, principal Spencer High school, Columbus; C. E. Warner, principal East Depot High school, LaGrange; C. N. Cornell, principal Booker Washington High school, Atlanta.

Florida—E. P. Southall, dean Florida A. & M.; A. S. Gaither, Florida A. & M.; Charles L. Williams, principal Booker Washington High school, Miami.

Tennessee—Dr. J. R. Lawson, professor of physics Fisk university; A. V. Boswell, business manager A. & I. State college; Charles H. Vernon, A. & I. State college.

Louisiana—Rudolph Moses, dean Dillard university; Leon Netterville, business manager Southern university; Sister Mary Frances, dean Xavier university; Sister Mary Madeleine, dean of women, Xavier university; Victor LaBat, director of industrial arts Xavier university.

Mississippi—G. J. Baker, trades instructor Alcorn A. & M. college.

Oklahoma—James E. Taylor, Jr., representative Langston university.

Alabama—V. E. Daniel, dean of instruction State Teachers' college; J. U. Munday, principal Tuskegee Institute High school; W. A. Winston and G. W. A. Scott, Tuskegee Institute High school; W. C. Curtis, director mechanical industrial; C. A. Anderson, group commander division of aeronautics, both of Tuskegee institute; Marshall Fields, Federal instructor of sheet metal; Mother Mary Xavier, principal St. John High school, Montgomery.

18v-1944

Students

Cuba, Tuskegee Plan Exchange Of Students

Rome, Ga., News-Tribune

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TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 24.—(AP)—Austin W. Curtis, young negro scientist who succeeded George Washington Carver at Tuskegee Institute will be the guest of the Cuban Government this Spring as a scientific adviser.

This announcement was made here today following an address to the student body by Jose Garcia Inerarity, of the Cuban Bureau of Agriculture. Curtis will be a consultant on peanut products.

Curtis, who became Director of the Carver Laboratory at this 60-year-old negro college last January upon the death of the aged Carver, will also unveil a portrait of the famed scientist at the Arenas Club in Havana.

In line with the "Good Neighbor" policy, President Batista of Cuba is interested in arranging an exchange basis for students and teachers from Cuba to study here and for some here to study there, Garcia said.

Postmaster Nolen Thanks Tuskegee

Advertiser-
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 5.—For the past several years, at the request of the postmaster at Montgomery, a group of young men students have been sent to that city to assist the regular postmen in the city carrier Christmas work. 2-6-44

Every time they have gone President Patterson has received from the postmaster a letter of high commendation and expressing appreciation for the very satisfactory manner in which the services of these young men were performed.

Extract from the letter sent to President Patterson this week by Mr. Roy L. Nolen, postmaster at Montgomery, follows:

"Let me assure you that it is with genuine satisfaction and pleasure that I inform you that the group of fine young students you selected to assist us in city carrier Christmas work again this year performed exceptional services. Not only did all of them maintain a high level of performance and production but their deportment and cooperation in every respect were excellent, and I know they are a credit to your institution. 2-6-44

"It is a pleasure to work with you and your institution and especially do we appreciate the understandable list you furnish this office in the advanced planning.

"Permit me to take advantage of this occasion to extend through you my sincere thanks and appreciation to the fine young men who helped us this year."

Delegate From Tuskegee

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
1-28-44
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Stud.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Elaine Freeman Thomas, represents Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter, Tuskegee Institute, at the sixth annual convention of the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society which is held at Atlanta University, in Atlanta, Thursday and Friday, January 27 and 28. She has an excellent scholarship record at Tuskegee and presides at the second general session of the convention, Friday morning. Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration at Tuskegee Institute, is national president. 1-28-44

Guest Speaker

Advertiser - Montg. Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 9.—Mrs. Edna S. Landers, former dean of women at Tuskegee Institute, now retired and living in Chicago. Mrs. Landers was the guest speaker at the banquet of the Associated Women Students which is an annual feature on the calendar of events for the young women. 4-10-44

The banquet was held in the Cafeteria in Tompkins Hall where 500 guests assembled to hear the former dean. Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, dean of women, presented Mrs. Landers as one of Tuskegee's most outstanding graduates.

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CHOSEN 'MISS TUSKEGEE'

Defender - Chicago, Ill.
1-15-44
184.
Stud.

MISS NEAL M. McFADDEN

Who was chosen "Miss Tuskegee" 1943-44. She is a senior in the school of home economics, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albro McFadden, Lancaster, South Carolina.

[illegible]skegee Summer Student Dies Before Graduation

195 - New York Age
8-26-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Memorial services were held in the Institute Chapel here Friday by members of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School graduating class for Mrs. Rebecca Fitzpatrick who passed away at her home in Florence, Alabama, where she had gone for a period of rest, having completed the requirements for the Bachelor of Science degree in Education during the first session of the summer school. She had planned to return to the Institute for the graduating exercises, August 11, at which time the Bachelor of Science degree would have been conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute.

Participating in the impressive memorial servces were Robert Russa Perce, president of the class, who presided; Miss Carrie H. O'Rourke, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Mrs. Ethel M. Montgomery, Jacksonville, Fla., Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association; and the Reverend R. D. Crockett, Acting Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute, who conducted the devotions. Dr. Patterson and Dean I. A. Derbigny, were unable to be present, but sent messages of condolence. 8-26-44

Weekly Review - [illegible] Ala.
10-14-44

MISS GERALDINE BERNADETTE TALTON, one of Tuskegee's Home Economic students, was recently crownd Queen of the school and labeled "Miss Tuskegee." Winning the title over a large assortment of beauties, Miss Talton gave her competitors a tough fight for the anuucl honor. She was an honor [illegible] from McDonough High School of New Orleans, La., and selected Tuskegee Institute as her school of higher learning. Her parents reside at 1200 Dabaie Street in the Louisiana City and Miss Talton is making preparations to attend the Annual Tuskegee-Wilberforce Classic which will be held at Comiskey Park on Friday night October 13, according to Capt. R. S. Darnaby of Tuskegee.

Stud.

ALA. DELEGATE

Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

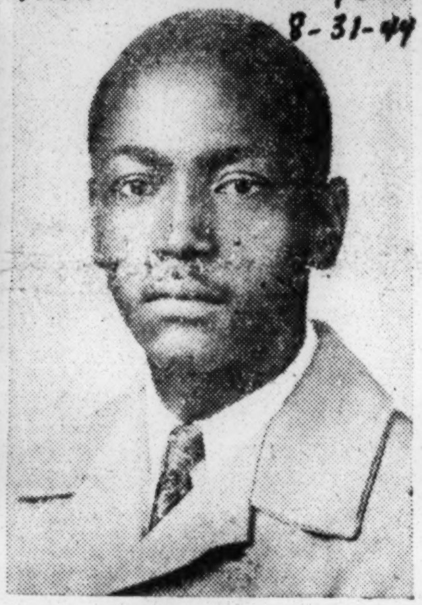
2-5-44

Scholarly Elaine Freeman Thomas represented Beta Tau Upsilon chapter, Tuskegee institute, at the sixth annual convention of Alpha Kappa Mu, National Honor society in Atlanta, Ga. January 27-28.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Tribune—Savannah, Ga.

8-31-44



Maurice Henry Lanham will enter the school of mechanical industries at Tuskegee institute this fall as the result of winning a $250 scholarship given by the Tuskegee Craftsman club of Washington, D. C. Lanham was formerly a student of Phelps Vocational school of that city.—(ANP)

Texans, La., Students On 'Skegee Honor Roll

Informer—Houston, Texas

5-6-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Recognition was given to fifty-six students who achieved high scholarship honors during the year at special exercises which were held in the Institute Chapel here recently.

The honor roll certificates and the honor society shingles were presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, who congratulated the honor students on their scholarship achievements and praised the excellent work which they had done in different fields. Professor Charles G. Gomillion, director of the department of records and research, delivered the annual address, discussing the social aspects of scholarship. 5-6-44

Among the students who were named on the honor roll, having maintained "B" averages for the past three quarters as released from the office of the Dean are: Opal Anderson, freshman, Alexandria, Louisiana; Juanita M. Batey, senior, Cleburne, Texas; Gertie T. Brown, sophomore, Plaquemine, Louisiana; Helen Edna Jordan, senior, Cotton Valley, Louisiana; Rosella M. Lavallais, sophomore, Port Arthur, Texas; Danette A. Lawrence, sophomore, Laurel, Mississippi; Gloria A. Moses, senior, New Orleans, Louisiana; Herthal R. Osborne, sophomore, Port Arthur, Texas; Charlie Gertrude Taylor, New Orleans, Louisiana; Newton J. Woods, Jr., senior, Paris, Texas, and Marian Bette Wise, senior, Port Arthur, Texas.

Former Dean of Women Is Tuskegee Speaker

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-15-44

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—Mrs. Edna S. Landers, former dean of Women at Tuskegee institute, now retired and living in Chicago, was the guest speaker at the banquet of the Associated Women Students, which is an annual feature on the calendar of events for the young women.

The banquet was held in the cafeteria in Tompkins hall, where 500 guests assembled to hear the former dean. Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, dean of women, presented Mrs. Landers as one of Tuskegee's most outstanding graduates and an active and useful worker in clubs and organizations. Mrs. Landers lived abroad for several years and has visited practically every country in Europe.

Tuskegee Graduates Seventy Persons

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Seventy persons will be candidates for degrees at the close of the summer session here Friday, August 11, according to announcement made here today. The commencement exercises will be held in the Institute Chapel, beginning at 7:30 o'clock immediately following the academic procession in which the summer school faculty and the candidates for graduation, in cap and gown, will participate The class president is Robert Russa Pierce, Principal, Gee's Bend School at Rehoboth, Alabama. J. Julius Flood, Chairman of the Committee on summer school activities, will serve as marshal. He will be assisted by Mrs. Ruth West Adams. 8-19-44

The directors of the departments of Education, Commercial Dietetics, Home Economics, Institutional Management, Physical Education, Commercial Industries and Nurse Training, will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, who will in turn present the candidates for graduation. The diplomas will be awarded and the degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute.

Following the commencement address, which wil be delivered by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., President elect of the Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Captain Alvin J. Neely, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, will preside at the impressive induction exercises.

TUSKEGEE NEWS

Northwest Herald

Seattle, Wash.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Directors of the various departments addressed the teachers and faculty at the first public assembly of the Tuskegee Institute summer school held in Logan Hall at 11:30 oclock Wednesday morning. Special features and new courses were explained and presented. Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, who presided, brought greetings to the large assembly of summer school teachers from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president. 6-14-44

Edward W. Ramsey, of the Department of Commercial Dietetics, called attention to the increasing number of lucrative openings in this field and briefly explained the operation and plan of Tuskegee's system of interneship. Under this plan, he said, the Institute placed for the summer quarter 20 or more young women in profitable employment at the Homestead Hotel in Hot Springs. Va. These young women work under the supervision of an instructor regularly employed at Tuskegee Institute.

In the School of Mechanical Industries free tuition courses under the War Production Training Program are available in ship welding and in several phases of aircraft production and repair.

Sports

6-14-44

Pernell Miller, Anniston, Ala., who played end on the Golden Tiger football team during the 1943 season, and Lillie Purifoy, Snow Hill, Ala., member of the Tuskegee Women's National Championship Track and Field Team, were awarded the Rosa D. Malone Prizes on the occasion of the annual awards night, for excellence in various campus activities, held in Logan Hall late in May. These prizes, given by Mrs. Rosa D. Malone, who heads the Booker T. Washington Community Center, Spokane, Wash., are awarded to the boy and the girl athlete who makes the best record in athletics during the year.

Alva Tabor, quarterback on the Tuskegee team during the past season, who won national recognition for his passing and punting ability, was declared the winner of the Jacksonville-Tuskegee Club Prize, given each year by the Jacksonville (Fla.) Tuskegee Club, to the most outstanding athlete, male or female.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Scholarship Prize, given by the Beta XI Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Tuskegee Institute, a tuition scholarship of $50,00, went to Irene Edwards, who was graduated with honors from the Tuskegee high school. 6-14-44

Alphonse Ogletree of Chicago, Ill., was awarded the . S. Rockwell Prize of $50.000 for writing the best paper on "Heat Treatment of Metals."

RACE RELATION OFFICER

Mr. James A. Atkins, Federal Works Agency, Office of the Administration, Racial Relations Officer, Washington, D. C., making an official tour of the Pacific Area, arrived in Bremerton and in an interview with the Northwest Herald states: "We operate under the 'Lanhan Act,' the A.T.C. funds which are used to assist war congested areas, cities and towns, to provide public facilities and services for their war population. Many of the Service Men's Clubs operated by the U. S. O., were built by the F. W. A.

Many community recreation centers for industrial war workers, hospitals and U. D. control centers and practically all child care centers now in operation throughout the country have been built and are being maintained with the Lanhan Act Funds distributed through the F. W. A.

6-14-44

In all parts of the nation, thousands of colored people are benefited by the services and facilities provided by the Lanhan Act Funds."

Mr. Atkins was acquainted with the Bremerton area by Mrs. J. Hazel, assistant director of U. S. O. Industrial Services, No. 2.

Senior Class President

New York Age 11-25-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Priscilla G. James, School of Home Economics, has been named President of the Senior Class at Tuskegee Institute, and is the first woman student in the history of the Institute to hold that office, it was stated. Miss James, who was graduated with honors from Douglass High School in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is the daughter of Mrs. Bessie Hall, 618 North Kelham avenue, in that city. The newly elected class prsident is also president of the Young Women's Christian Association. 11-25-44

Tuskegee Honor Students Named

The Whip-Miami, Fla.

6-17-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 8 (PPNS) — Among the interesting features of the annual Tuskegee Institute Commencement exercises was the bestowal of honors upon those who had achieved high scholarship attainment. Fanie Bea [illegible], of the School of Home Economics, Tuskegee Institute, led the list of the honor students and was elected to membership in the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. Election to membership in the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society is the highest scholarship honor the Institute awards to students, and is accorded for excellent scholarship beyond the achievement necessary for the honor roll.

6-17-44

Others elected to the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society were Elane [illegible] Thomas, Ellen I. Reed, Tuskegee Institute; Charles U. Smith, Camden, Alabama, and Georgia Lovett Washington, New York City. Honor Roll certificates and Honor Roll Shingles were presented by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who personally congratulated the honor students for their high scholarship achievements and praised them for the excellence of their work in various fields.

Florida State Club Harmonizes Summer Semester At Tuskegee

Age-New York, N.Y.

8-12-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Among the most active organizations on the campus of Tuskegee Institute this summer is the Florida State Club which is composed of teachers enrolled in the Summer School. Members of this club are widely known on the campus because of their association with and participation in numerous activities and projects under the direction of Institute officials.

Members of the club are active in the Little Theatre, Saunders E. Walker, director; several sing in the Institute Choir and a group assisted in the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross in the production program.

The club sponsored this week the regular Wednesday morning assembly program, and the participants presented in an interesting and instructive manner the rare charm and beauty, the natural resources, and the attractive, comfortable and restful vacation spots of the State.

8-12-44

The annual Florida Club reception, which was held in the auditorium of the Chambliss Children's House Friday evening, was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the summer session. A profusion of summer flowers combined with an artistic and effective arrangement of colored lights added to the attractiveness of the spacious and airy auditorium. A fish pool filled with fish and water lillies arranged in the center of the floor gave the room a tropical setting.

During the evening of delightful music and other entertaining features members of the faculty including Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean, mingled among the club members and guests.

J. Julius Floor, personel director and chairman of the entertainment committee, presented the officers of he club.

8-12-44

They are: Mrs. Modeste Craig, Pensacola, president; Mrs. Dora L. Williams, Tampa, vice-president; Miss Francis Armwood, Tampa, secretary; Miss Corene Kennedy, Fernandina, treasurer; Mrs. Frankie C. Johnson, Bradenton, chairman, program committee; Mrs. Ethel Montgomery, Jacksonville, chairman, refreshment committee.

GIVING MORALE A BIG LIFT

Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa.

G.S.O. advisers and council members of the Tuskegee (Alabama) USO are doing their bit to keep morale at a high pitch along the homefront.

Front row, left to right: Misses Seola Johnson, president; Emma Clement, sponsor;, Mary Hatchett, treasurer; Joyce King, USO secretary; Laurelia Washington, parliamnetarian, and Helen Coates, adviser.

Back row, left to right: Miss Lillian Smith, secretary; Mrs. Lindsy Hurd, adviser; Miss Sadie Appleby, reporter, and Miss Ruth Avant, assistant secretary.

Members not pictured are Miss Alyce Baker and Mrs. Elizabeth Pharr.—Photo by Polk.

S.C. Girl Heads Tuskegee Women

Afro American-Baltimore, Md.

6-24-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Miss Minnie J. Irby, of Laurens, S.C., was inducted as president of the Associated Women Students, here, last week.

Miss Irby succeeds Miss Ola Mae Norwood of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Other officers inducted for the term beginning September, 1944 include:

Misses Beatrice Medley, Plainfield, N.J., vice-president; Alberta Dupree, Sumter, S.C., president of the senate; Catherine Thompson, New York City, secretary; and Julia Martin, Malvern, Pa., treasurer.

Department Heads Speak At Summer School Assembly

Advertiser-Montgomery, Ala.
6-11-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 10.—Directors of the various departments addressed the teachers and faculty at the first public assembly of the Tuskegee Institute summer school held in Logan Hall at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Special features and new courses were explained and presented. Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, who presided, brought greetings to the large assembly of summer school teachers from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Edward W. Ramsey, of the department of commercial dietetics, called attention to the increasing number of lucrative openings in this field and briefly explained the operation and plan of Tuskegee's system of interneship. Under this plan, he said the institute placed for the summer quarter 20 or more young women in profitable employment at the Homestead Hotel in Hot Springs, Va. These young women work under the supervision of an instructor regularly employed at Tuskegee Institute.

In the school of mechanical industries free tuition courses under the war production training program are available in ship welding and in several phases of aircraft production and repair, the director of the department, W. C. Curtis, stated.

Graduate and under-graduate courses embracing the areas of foods and nutrition, clothing, health, art, home management and nursery school education are offered in the school of home economics.

6-11-44

The importance of music in the school program was discussed by William L. Dawson, head of the department of music and director of the Tuskegee choir.

A workshop in nutrition has been established for students of all levels—high school through graduate school. Present registration indicates that this workshop will be one of the most popular and profitable educational activities of the summer session.

TUSKEGEE ENROLLS 650 FOR SUMMER

Post
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEKEE, June 19.—Enrollment in the Tusckegee Institute Summer School has exceeded 650, Mrs. A. N. Cohen, registrar, announced here today. This is the largest enrollment for the Summer session in several years, it was stated. Alabama, Florida and Georgia lead in the number of registrants.

6-19-44

The Summer School is divided into two sessions, the first ending on July 8, and the second on Aug. 12. The graduating exercises will be held in the Institute Chapel on Aug. 11, at which time the bachelor of science degree will be conferred upon the members of the graduating class.

High Summer School Enrollment At Tuskegee

Whip-
Miami, Fla. 7-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 27 (PPNS) — Enrollment in the Tuskegee Institute Summer School has exceeded 650, Mrs. A N. Cohen, Registrar, announced here today. This is the largest enrolment for the summer session in several years, it was stated. Alabama, Florida, and Georgia lead in the number of registrants.

The summer school is divided into two sessions, the first ending on July 8, and the second on August 12. The graduating exercises will be held in the Institute Chapel on August 11, at which time the Bachelor of Science degree will be conferred upon the members of the graduating class.

7-8-44

Tuskegee to Award 70 Degrees

Advertiser-Montgomery, Ala.
8-8-44

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 7.—Seventy persons will be candidates for degrees at the close of the summer session here Friday, Aug. 11, according to an announcement today. The commencement exercises will be held in the Institute Chapel, beginning at 7:30 o'clock immediately following the academic procession in which the summer school faculty and the candidates for graduation, in cap and gown, will participate. The class president is Robert Russa Pierce, principal, Gee's Bend school at Rehoboth, Ala., J. Julius Flood, chairman of the committee on summer school activities, will serve as marshal. He will be assisted by Mrs. Ruth West Adams.

The directors of the departments of education, commercial dietetics, home economics, institutional management, physical education, commercial industries and nurse training, will be presented by Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, who will in turn present the candidates for graduation. The diplomas will be awarded and the degrees will be conferred by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

8-8-44

Following the commencement address, which will be delivered by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., president-elect of the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, will preside at the impressive induction exercises.

Tuskegee Institute News

Northwest-Herald
Seattle, Wash.

"We need a spiritual regeneration in America. We need rebirth—as the Baptist would say — need to be born again. We have been studying how to hate — the techniques of war — we must learn the techniques of love," said Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., President of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, and President-elect of Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, as he addressed members of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School graduating class in the Institute Chapel here Friday night.

"Obviously, we are using our scientific knowledge not to ennoble human life, but to destroy it. It is more difficult to teach people to live more abundantly than it is to teach them to fight and kill," he declared.

8-23-44

"The Four Freedoms — Freedom from Want, Freedom from Fear, Freedom of Worship, and Freedom of Speech, will not be chartered on the Atlantic Ocean, but must be written in the hearts and souls of men.

Early in his address Dr. Gray told his audience that "today democracy stands at the cross-road — she is being examined in the test-tube of civilization, and 130,000,000 lives are intimately tied up and caught in the cross current of the hellish stream of war."

"As individuals," he said, "you must decide how you can make the most effective contribution to the body politic in this period of unrest and how you can as individuals work creatively and constructively toward the salvation of your nation and your race."

184-1944

Schieffelin to Vote FDR on Row C

Daily Worker - New York

11-1-44

William Jay Schieffelin, outstanding New York civic leader, chairman emeritus of the Citizens Union and a lifelong Republican, yesterday announced that he would vote for President Roosevelt and that he would cast his vote on the American Labor Party line.

Schieffelin, formerly president of Schieffelin & Co., big wholesale drug house and former president of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, said he would vote the ALP Row C because:

"I feel a keen admiration for the work done by the organized labor movement and feel that the violent attacks which have been hurled against it were not only unsportsmanlike but also un-American."

He added:

"Because of the admiration I have for the organized labor movement in New York state, I plan to cast my vote for President Roosevelt on the American Labor Party line on Nov. 7."

10-1-44

CRUCIAL ELECTION

Schieffelin explained, in a statement made public by Human Blumberg, state ALP secretary, that he had almost consistently registered Republican and followed its leadership and principles but that he was voting for the President this year because he considers the election crucial.

"The man we elect must be one who has been tested: must be one who has the respect and admiration of the leaders of the world; must be one wha has the vision to see America play its role for permanent peace and security to the people of the world," he commented.

"It is for that reason that I have come to the conclusion that President Roosevelt is absolutely essential to our country."

11-1-44

Schieffelin is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and served as a colonel in the 15th New York Infantry in 1918. He is vice-president of the American Bible Society, president of the Huguenot Society and a trustee of the Hampton Institute and the Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Norton Will Attend Tuskegee Board Meeting

~~News~~ - Birmingham, Ala.

10-19-44

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, announced Wednesday he would attend a meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees in New York Oct. 20.

The 1943 Alabama Legislature appropriated $100,000 annually to the noted Negro institution at Tuskegee, Ala., with the agreement that the board be enlarged to permit appointment of several Alabamians who would have a voice in administration of the fund.

Other Alabamians on the board are Algernon Blair, Montgomery, and C. E. Thomas, Prattville, who were members before the state appropriation was made, and J. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the Negro Industrial School near Montgomery; State Rep. H. N. Segrest, Tuskegee; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, and State Rep. W. C. Beebe, Bay Minette.

10-19-44

Tuskegee Elects Daniel Andrews As New Trustee

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
12-23-44

TUSKEGEE, (ANP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, has announced the election of Daniel W. Andrews to the board of trustees. Mr. Andrews, who joins the board as alumni trustee, was graduated from Tuskegee in 1922. He conducts a successful plumbing and heating business in Winston-Salem, N. C., which is the largest colored plumbing establishment in this state.

Since graduating from Tuskegee 22 years ago, Mr. Andrews has acquired considerable real estate holdings, and is connected with other business enterprises, including a laundry and a dry cleaning plant. He is active in the civic affairs of Winston-Salem, serving as president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce and as a member of the advisory board of the Kate Betting Reynolds Memorial hospital, the Negro Voters league, organization and extension committee of the Boy Scouts, the house committee of the Y. M. C. A., chairman of the War Chest activities for Forsythe county, the county in which Winston-Salem is located, and treasurer of the N. A. A. C. P.

Trustee Elsewhere

Mr. Andrews takes an active part in the religious activities of Winston-Salem. He is a trustee and treasurer of Goler Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, general superintendent of the Sunday School, and is as-

Trustees

sistant superintendent of the church choir. At the recent annual conference, Mr. Andrews was appointed by Bishop Shaw as one of the directors of Christian education in the Western North Carolina conference.

He will begin his term of office at the annual spring meeting of the board of trustees, which will be held at Tuskegee in April.

BIRMINGHAM AGE Herald

TUSKEGEE NAMES MEMBER OF BOARD

B'ham, Ala. 12-12-44

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 11—(AP)—Daniel W. Andrews, Winston-Salem, N. C., Negro business man, has been elected to the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced Monday.

Dr. Patterson said that the new board member not only is active in civic and religious activities of his race in Winston-Salem, but also throughout his state. Andrews is a graduate of Tuskegee in the class of 1922.

Tuskegee President Says Negro Colleges Need Increasing Help

News-Birmingham
Ala.
6-1-44

Support of Negro colleges must come from an increasing number of individuals rather than a few. Dr. F. O. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, declared Tuesday when he opened the drive among Negroes in Birmingham to raise funds for the United Negro College Fund campaign. The campaign has set a national goal of $1,500,000 and will benefit 27 Negro colleges and universities.

The local campaign committee is headed by A. G. Gaston, chairman. Working with him are Leon Brown and Esther Cooper-Jackson, co-chairmen; J. Henry Smith, secretary, and D. H. Coke, assistant secretary. 6-1-44

A. J. Neeley, of Tuskegee, director of the campaign in Alabama, who also spoke, said the campaign is most significant because it gives Negro citizens and their friends an opportunity to render service in the field of Negro education. A majority of participating colleges, he pointed out, are located in the South.

Among early contributors to the campaign are A. G. Gaston, $500; L. W. Brown, $100; R. W. Taylor, $50; Robert "Bob" William, $50; R. L. Mabry, H. E. Baker, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Belzora Ward, William Jackson, C. M. Mitchell and Henry Smith.

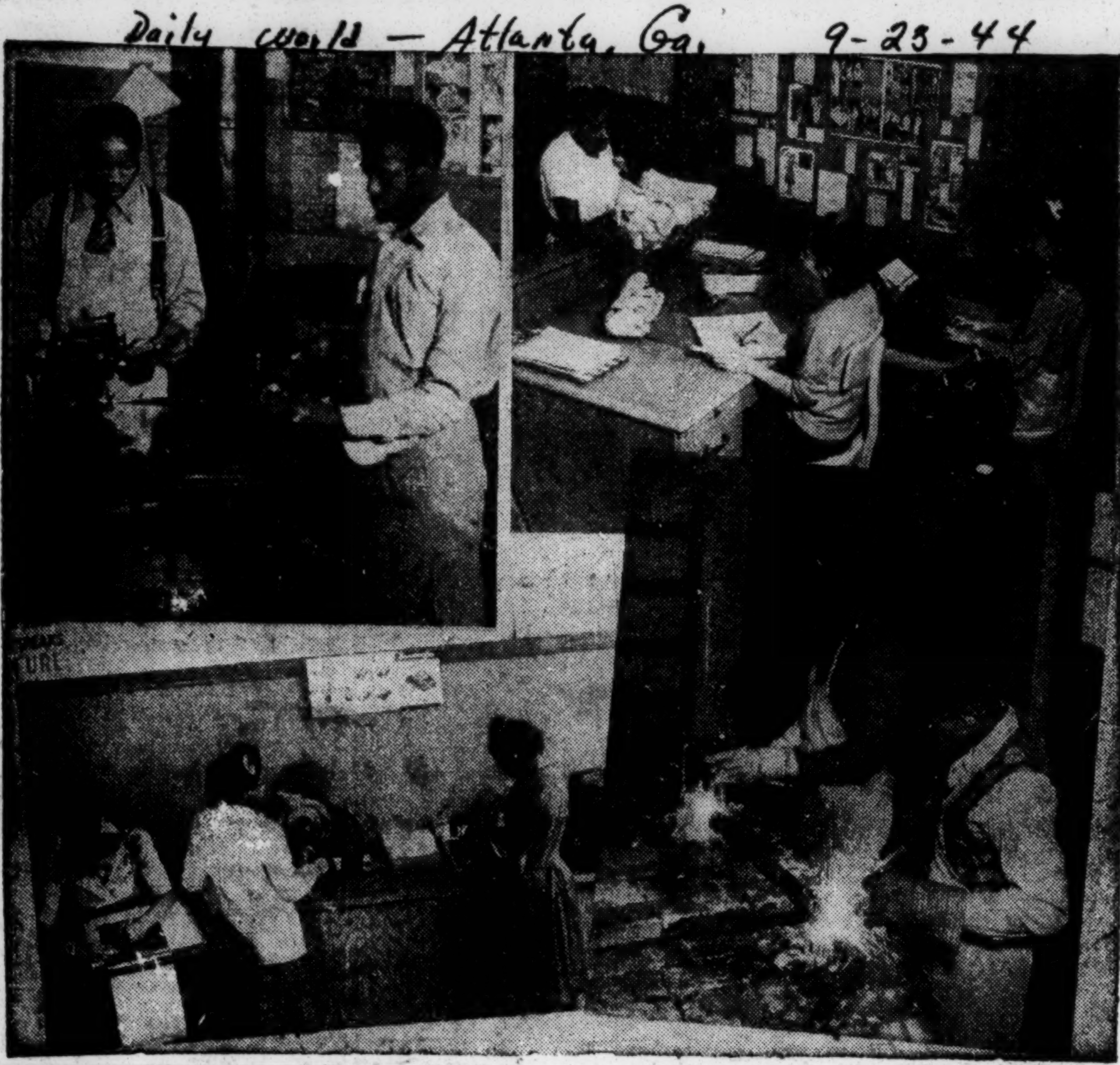
Dr. Patterson is chairman of the committee of college presidents. John D. Rockefellow, Jr., is chairman of the national campaign advisory committee. 6-1-44

Contributions should be made payable to the United Negro College Fund, P. O. Box 651, Birmingham, Ala.

18z-1944

They're Preparing For Post-War World

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga. 9-23-44



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Dunbar Trade school, part of the Chicago public school system located on Chicago's Southside, is going steadily ahead training students for post-war jobs in the industrial area of the middle west. Students at this institution have 18 choices of courses, open to both boys and girls.

The top picture left, shows students in the sheet metal department. Air conditioning systems and gutters, aircraft sheetmetal work and ornamental work are all included in the four year course.

Top, right, and bottom left, show girls studying office practice. A modern, well equipped and beautifully furnished office forms their background for two years as they learn filing and bookeeping as well as the use and care of modern office machinery, from typewriter and dictaphone to comptometer and photo-chemical printer.

In the welding department, bottom, right, oxy-acetylene and electric are welding of all types are taught. The degree of skill which the student wishes to obtain in his trade determines the length of his course. (ANP Photo)

Brooklyn Blind Women Find Gainful Employment Producing Material For Servicemen; USES Training Program

Age — New York, N.Y.

9-23-44

Two blind Negro women, who have proved that they can handle gh-powered factory sewing ma- ines as competently as sighted orkers, took jobs last Wednesday the Simon Manufacturing Com- any, 106 Seventh avenue, where hey will proluce posquito bar ets, insect nets, sleeping bag cases nd mattress covers for the armed orces.

The women are Mrs. Olga Rob- nson, 39 years old, of 529 Herkiner street, and Miss Nora Gill, 40, f 179 Jefferson avenue, both of rooklyn. Both women are in- ustrially blind, having no vision 1 one eye and only limited per- eption in the other, and they might e considered unemployable for nost jobs. Their successful place- nent in normal industry turning out war materials at high speed is the result of a traiing experiment cooeperatively undertaken by tne Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the War Industries Training Program of the Board of Education and the U. S. Employment Service. The experiment is believed to be unique in New York. It may lead to training and placing more blind in jobs in the needle trades.

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9-23-44

Since before Pearl Harbor, blind men and women in the sheltered workshops of the private welfare agencies have been sewing on Government orders for the armed forces. More than a million pillow cases have been turned out by blind women workers at the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. The present training experiment was initiated by the U. S. Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission to find out if blind workers in sheltered shops could be trained to the speeds and pressures of normal industry. All the New York agencies for the blind were approached but the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities was the only agency to offer candidates for the five weeks' intensive training offered by the War Industries Training Program of the Board of Education.

9-23-44

Miss Gill, who has cataracts, has been one of the most skilled sewing operators at the Bureau of Charities for three years. A tall, attractive Negro, she has a sweet singing voice and has taken part in the Bureau's blind plays for several years. She lives alone. Memorizing the station stops on the subway, she has just enough additional perception of objects to come to the Simon Company without a guide. She brings with her Mrs. Robinson who has less vision.

9-23-44

Mrs. Robinson, a sufferer from glaucoma, first came to the Brooklyn Bureau in 1940 to learn how to read and write Braille. When she applied last March for sheltered shop training, she revealed remarkable finger dexterity and after only a few months' training on the Bureau's factory-type sewing machine, she was entered for the intensive training offered by the Board of Education.

Educational Opportunities In Night Classes Oct. 2nd

Bystander — Des Moines, Iowa

9-21-44

The fall term of the Des Moines Adult School program will open the week of October 2 the majority of the classes at the East, North, Roosevelt and West high schools, and in other locations of the ctiy.

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Courses are offered in many of the general and vocational subjects which include: acetylene, welding, advertising writing and layout, aircraft welding, architectural drafting, art (oil painting), aviation mechanics, blueprint reading, book reviews, bookkeeping (practical), bridge (contract), business letters, corporation finance, crafts, dancing classes, drawing (water color painting and sketching), eletronics.

9-21-44

English Review, French, German gymn and pool club, home construction, home nursing, lip reading, machine drafting, machine shop practice, mathematics, coaching, music, office machines, photography, Portuguese, power sewing machine operation, precision instruments, public speaking, radio, refrigeration, retail training, sculpturing.

Shorthand, Spanish, speech trainінg, stenographic review, structural sheet metal Swedish, swimming, theater workshop, traffic problems, typewriting, woodcarving, woodcraft and furniture repair.

The homemaking classes offer courses in art and crafts, "The Child," clothing, decorating, home management, post-war planning, prenatal and infant care repair of household equipment.

9-21-44

Anyone over sixteen and not regularly attending any other school or college may attend the adult classes. Folders with all of the courses listed may be obtained from Alice V. Myers, acting director of Adult education of the Des Moines Public Schools by phoning 4-2105.

YWCA School Of Practical Nursing Begins Fall Term October 2nd; Edythe Klein Director

Age — New York, N.Y.

9-23-44

The fall session of the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. School of Practical Nursing will open on October 2, according to Mrs. Edythe J. Klein, director. The nine months' course includes three months' instruction in theory and method at the School headquarters, 30 Third avenue, and six months' experience in private and city hospitals, aproved by the State Department of Education. Applicants for admission must be citizens of the United States, or, if foreign-born, have their first citizenship papers; be over nineteen years of age, and have an elementary school education. Mrs. Klein said graduates of the School are eligible for a State license, which will be required of all practical nurses after the war.

9-23-44

The appointment of Mrs. Mildred Brock Lindroth, R. N., as assistant director of the School, was announced by Mrs. Klein. Mrs. Lindroth who assumes her new duties this fall, has previously been a member of the staff of the Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn.

The curriculum of the school includes crafts for convalescents, nutrition and cookery, swimming and health exercises, and Red Cross First Aid, as well as theory and methods necessary to equip the student to fill the present large demand for nurses in home and hospital. The standard Red Cross certificate makes the student eligible to ride the ambulance while taking the hospital training, Mrs. Klein said.

Courses will be offered in charge of cooks, dining room services, maids and uniform service. It was revealed that all graadutes of the school will be offered positions with large pay in hotels and restaurants of the state.

School Established To Teach Veterans Watch-Making Trade

Guardian — Boston, Mass.

9-9-44

A school in which disabled veterans will be taught watch-making, jewelry, and other phases of the jewelry business, including selling, will be opened in October by the Bulova Watch Company. The school, in Woodside, N. Y., already has a registration of 250.

Veterans will take two years to complete the course and will be boarded at the school. They will then be expected to return to their home communities and either go into business for themselves or join an established firm. Members of the American National Retail Jewelers Association have promised jobs to the school's graduates. 9-9-44

Arde Bulova, chairman of the company, said the idea of the school came from some of his own employees, disabled in the war, who expressed concern over jobs. He added the school would accept no funds from the government and would be tuition-free to veterans.

Negroes Will Get Training For Hotel Positions

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga

9-27-44

Training of Negroes for positions in Georgia hotels will begin at Washington High school next week, according to an announcement made by Principal Milton White of the night school there. He stated that registrations would begin tonight, beginning at 7:30 o'clock at the school, where a committee from the Georgia Hotel Association will pass on applications.

The Private Negro College

Bystander — Des Moines, Iowa

ITS PLACE IN AMERICA

By **FLORENCE MURRAY**

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of several articles on outstanding alumni of the privately controlled Negro colleges and universities which compose the United Negro College Fund.

6-8-44

New York.—In their first efforts to conduct a nation-wide drive among the masses of colored and white citizens to aid in the maintenance of private Negro colleges, the United Negro College Fund's committee of presidents of the participating colleges has put the question of continued successful operation of these schools up to the public.

Finding themselves hard-pressed to meet maintenance expenses during these latter years of declining philanthropic support and of war emergencies, the heads of the twenty-seven private schools included in the drive feel that if their institutions are filling a vital place in the lives of Negroes, the public will recognize its responsibility to keep them alive.

This series of articles points out some of the outstanding alumni of these schools who may be considered as constituting a measuring rod upon which the worth of the schools may be based. It has been pointed out by many persons that the private Negro college has taken and held the lead in turning out leaders of the race.

In the field of fine arts, by which the culture of nations and peoples is frequently measured, it is a well-accepted thesis that the American Negro has done much to put America on the map, especially in the world of music.

6-8-44

Top Ranking Negroes

Let us look at the record. Among the top-ranking Negroes holding the spotlight in the arts today are many alumni of private Negro colleges—Roland Hayes, Dorothy Maynor, Eddie Mathews, Aubrey Pankey, Lillian Evanti, William Grant Still, Jimmy Lunceford — in music; Richard Wright, W. E. B. DuBois, Zora Neal Hurston, Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson—in literature; and several in painting and sculpture.

Roland Hayes, internationally acclaimed tenor, who has given command performances before kings and queens in the great capitals of Europe, is a graduate of Atlanta University, one of the participating schools of the United Negro College Fund now engaged in a nationwide appeal for funds. He was awarded the Spingarn Medal for achievement in 1924, following his successful tour of Europe and America.

6-8-44

Second Negro

Dorothy Maynor, whose rise to fame as a soprano a few years ago was nothing less than spectacular, is an alumna of Hampton Institute. In demand as a concert and radio artist, Miss Maynor, was the second Negro to be named among the ten most outstanding young women of America in the 1941 poll of the Roger W. Babson School in Florida.

Eddie Matthews, top-ranging baritone, was graduated from Fisk University. Mr. Matthews, at present appearing in one of the stellar roles of "Porgy and Bess," was for eight years a concert soloist on a major network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. He has toured Europe twice, given concerts in Central and South America, and was soloist with the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers who toured Europe in 1928.

Aubrey Penkey, a leading baritone, is an alumnus of Hampton. Mr. Pankey is much in demand on the concert stage and in radio and has appeared in some of the most outstanding programs in this country, having studied and sung in Europe for several years.

6-8-44

First in Grand Opera

Mme. Lillian Evanti (nee Lillian Evans) was the first Negro to appear in grand opera, making her debut in Europe some years ago, where she sang in Paris, London, Palermo, Milan, Geneva, and other musical centers of Europe. She was recently awarded the Distinguished Alumni Award of Howard University. Mme. Evanti sang the leading role in the opera, "La Traviata," in New York's Madison Square Garden in March following its successful performances in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Washington.

William Grant Still, composer of songs, choral compositions, symphonies, radio music and operas, is an alumnus of Wilberforce University. Winner of the Harmon Award for contribution to American culture, Mr. Still has been named one of the four leading composers living in America today. 6-8-44

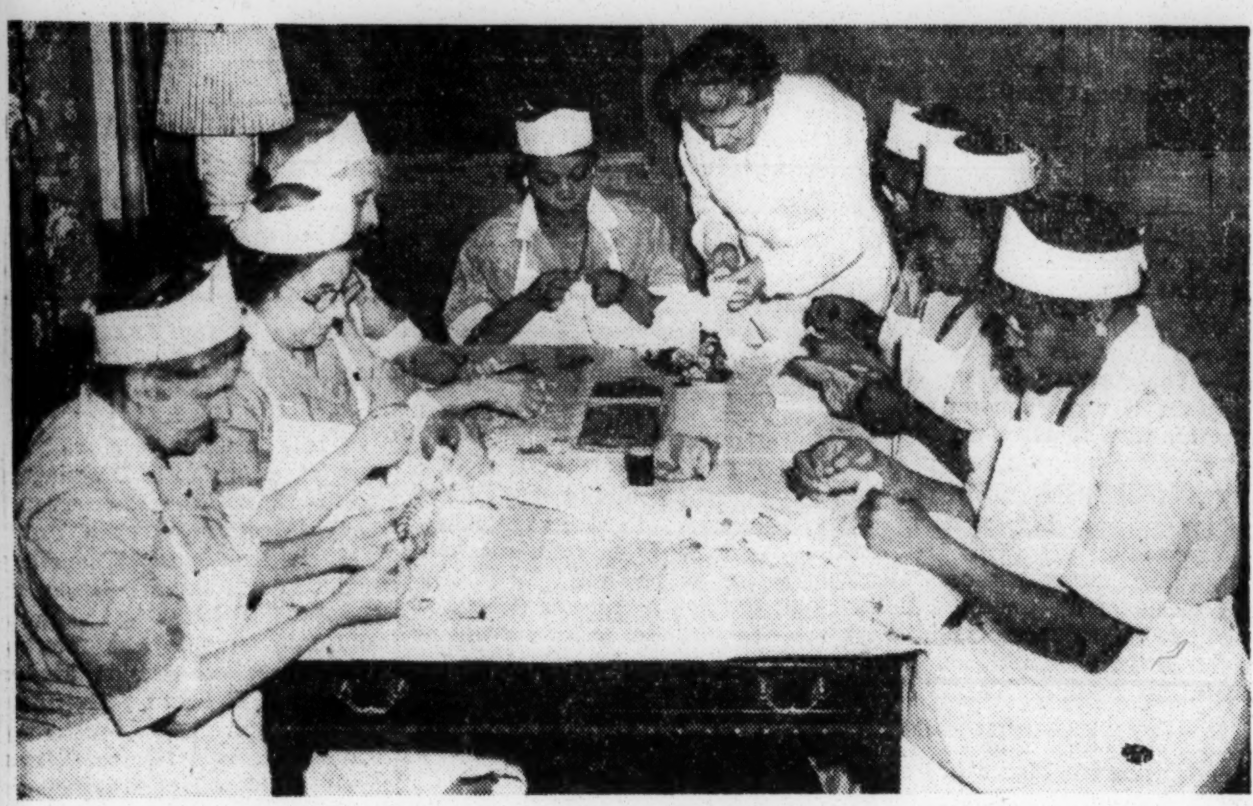
Jimmie Lunceford, who needs no introduction to all classes and types of Americans, is not only a graduate of Fisk University, but holds four college degrees. Lunceford's orchestra, popular among swing lovers, is also widely acclaimed for its interpretation of more classical numbers. Incidentally, all of the members of the orchestra are college trained.

William Levi Dawson, prominent composer and orchestra conductor, is also a graduate of Fisk University. Besides his compositions and arrangements he had the distinction of being chosen conductor for the New York World's Fair orchestra in 1940.

(The next article will point out some of the leading alumni in the field of literature.)

18z-1944

OLD SKILLS REVIVED - - - NEW SKILLS ACQUIRED



Elderly white and Negro women on the Department of Welfare's Household Training Project learn how to make things with needle and thread and how to feed infants. The "infant" in the photo is a baby-sized doll. These women, all at present on the relief rolls and all once looked upon as unemployable, are finding jobs in hospitals, hotels and homes—at union rates of pay. —Daily Worker Photo

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 2-12-44

Life Begins at 50--Grandmas at City Training Project Prove It

Daily Worker- New York, N.Y.

2-12-44

By Eugene Gordon

If you wish to know how elderly women feel to be useful and wanted and to have their self-confidence—and, in many cases, their self-respect—restored, then you'll wish to know what is happening behind the dingy four-story front of 325 E. 38th St.

That's the address of the city's Household Training Project.

Miss Helen Underhill, its attractive, enthusiatsic and persuasive young supervisor, says the aim of the project is to help the 90-odd grandmothers and great-grandmothers to help themselves. If, in this day of streamlined slogans, you incline toward cynicism on hearing this ancient saw, you'd better check yourself. Miss Underhill is right. A trip through the building and a look at the women will prove she's right.

The Household Training Project is among the Department of Welfare's most progressive manifestations. It would be praiseworthy in any country and at any time. For it takes women who otherwise would be dependents and makes them independent. It takes women off relief rolls and put them on pay rolls. 2-12-44

REHABILITATION

The project has a program. Miss Underhill, college-trained dietician and home-economist, explained it as a "rehabilitation course in which attitudes, work habits, and the art of gracious living" are discussed. These discussions take place every morning in the assembly room on the first floor, the supervisor conducting.

The 90 elderly women are about 30 Negro, about 30 Jewish and about 30 Catholic, foreign-born and other white. If these diversified groups ever had to **learn** how to live together, then they learned well. One might say that they learned it **perfectly.** The actual fact of "gracious living," as far as contact one with another is concerned, is one which you notice first and which delights you most—next to the fact that these "unemployables" are happy in their usefulness. Their love and respect for Miss Underhill herself, incidentally, a Negro—are unmistakable.

They are all on Department of Welfare allowances. One of the lessons each woman learns here is how to live within her allowance. When she completes her course she will get a job somewhere at union rates. "Relief" will then be only a recollection.

TAUGHT BY NURSES

They learn at the outset, too, about personal grooming and elementary care of the sick. A small room is set aside as a nursery. There the women, using large dolls, are taught by a nurse how to wash, dress and feed infants. These grandmothers and greatgrandmothers have reared scores of their own children, of course, but this is the first time they have had scientific training in child care.

"How do you like it?" I asked them.

"We love it," they echoed.

One of the women, in the course on the care of the sick, was put in the bed the day we were there and she played at being the patient. Her associates, the students, bathed her face, neck and arms; lifted her gently and turned her over; spoke softly and, in all imaginable ways, assumed a bedside manner creditable to any registered nurse.

Personal grooming and elementary care of the sick, along with infant care, child care, care of special family members, including the infirm and invalids, and the feeding of infants and children and preparing special diets for members of the family who may need them—all these courses are taught by registered nurses.

Doing household renovations is popular. It includes plain sewing as applied to the making of such useful articles as potholders, kneeling pads, pincushions, and a variety of other things women collect for their homes. This course includes simple decoration of the home and artistic arrangement of the furniture.

HOUSE CARE

House care, another course, includes the repair and the remodeling of clothing.

Every one of these courses has its department in the old four-story brick building at 325 E. 38th St. Among the most attractive are the modern diet kitchen and the modern industry. In the first, the women learn how to prepare diets; they learn, in the second, how properly to wash and iron, practicing on the teachers' uniforms. 2-12-44

There is a second and a bigger kitchen. Here the meals for the student and their teachers are prepared. It is more, however, than just a place for cooking the staff's luncheon and dinner. The women learn here how to plan meals and how to prepare and serve them. They learn how to shop with ration stamps and how to detect price-ceiling violations. They learn about nutrition facts.

A course runs from six to eight weeks.

Miss Underhill said:

"Our program is one of rehabilitation in mind, in body and in spirit. Through our Aims of Training we inspire the women to become better homemakers. They lose themselves in their new interests. With the acquiring of good work habits and new skill confidence is restored. The desire is created to make their contribution to the war effort by helping to meet the labor shortage in fields of household employment."

Columbia, S. C., State
ebruary 27, 1944

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LEARNING HEALTH RULES—Scene at one of the sessions last week of the Food Handlers Sanitation school, sponsored by the Richland county and Columbia Health departments with co-operation of the South Carolina State Board of Health, the United States Public Health Service, the Columbia chamber of commerce and the Columbia Restaurant association. Instructors were Maj. L. H. Male and Dr. T. H. Butterworth, federal sanitation experts. Attendance soared over 1,500 for the classes, which were given both white and Negro employees of local [illegible] lishments.

Hotel Training Classes Slated

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
182

The Booker T. Washington Evening High School will begin instructing for Hotel Training Classes here next Monday night, January 31. The classes will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday nights, from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock p. m. 1-27-44

Training will be offered in Hotel cooking, hotel uniform service, hotel dining room service and maid service.

Mr. C. L. Gideons, Principal of the Night School, has announced that those who avail themselves of the advantages offered in these courses will be placed on jobs immediately, and if they desire, may earn while learning.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 28, 1944

"There's none of us who can't be better than we are with what we have at hand . . ."

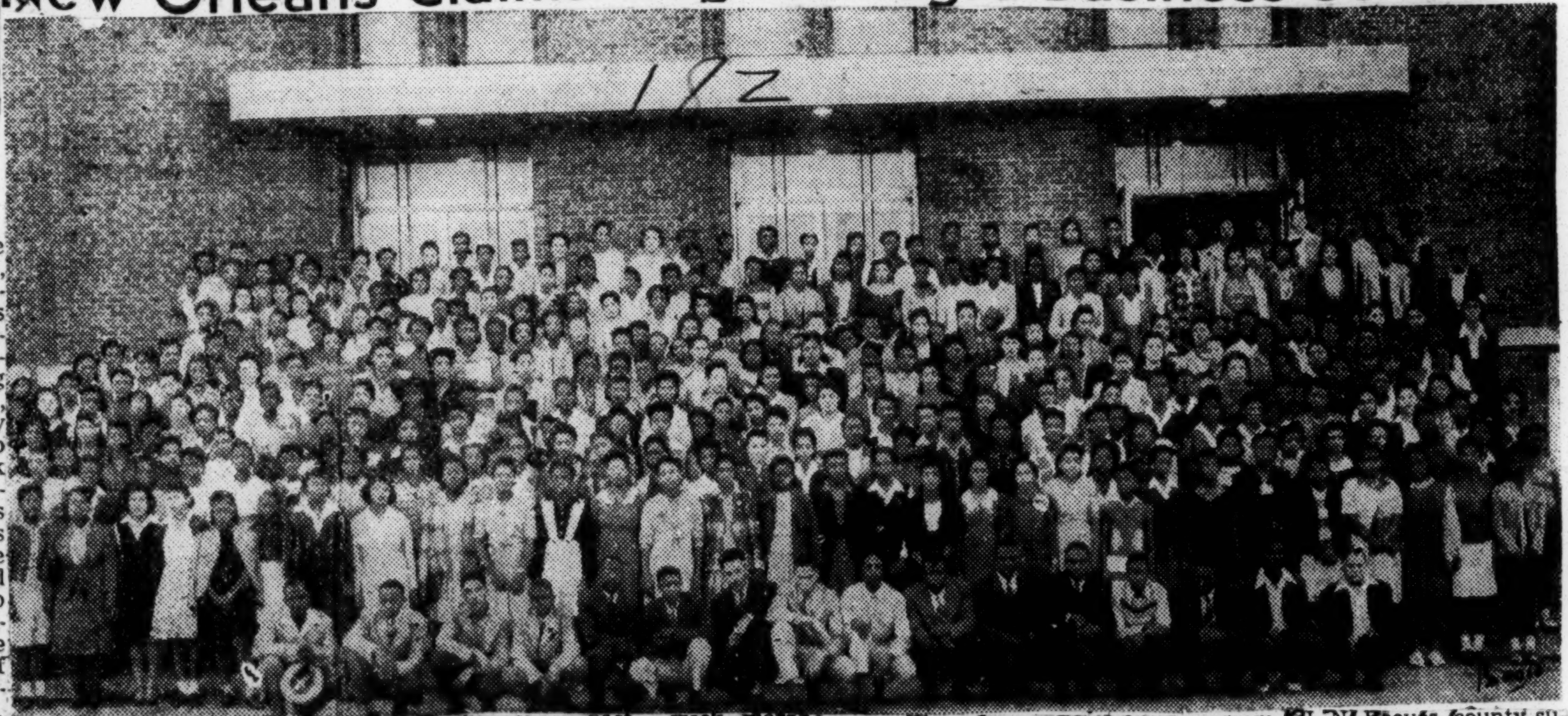
* * *

It's a truth for all of us, for free enterprisers, states' rights people, bureaucrats, organized labor, farmers and colored people. And it's the truth by which fine old Emmanuel Brown, principal and founder of the Street Manual Training School for Negroes at Minter Ala., lives and has his being. Many people in Alabama have come to know of Principal Brown's work now, and a goodly many have contributed aid to it. But the aid is still far short of what it deserves to be and must be. That a state swollen with wartime income and looking hard and hopefully now to postwar times will finance Emmanuel Brown sufficiently before he has to go crippled for want of it, this column persists in believing.

* * *

The belief gets new strength in word from Montgomery that Gov. Sparks has spoken in glowing approval of the work Emmanuel Brown is doing at Minter and in hope that it will be given the dimensions and endurance it deserves. Whether or not there will be state aid for the school, however, it cannot be enough to make other aid unnecessary. Better human beings—skilled at a trade and skilled, too, in character, responsibility, self-controls — that is the product of this Negro school in the Black Belt. If anybody knows a finer product, there or anywhere, for that race or any other, he can stump the experts with his answer.

New Orleans Claims Largest Negro Business School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The YMCA School of Commerce, co-ed institution sponsored by the Dryades Street YMCA, New Orleans, enrolled a total of five hundred six students from ten states for the 1943-1944 session, making it by far the largest Negro business school in the nation. Its complete business machines equipment cost thousands of dollars. The faculty of eight full-time persons is highly trained. Some two hundred graduates of the school are employed by the government in Washington, and hundreds more in civilian jobs.

During the past week more than one hundred alumni of this school who are employed by the government attended a dinner meeting sponsored by the school at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, Washington. Mr. Emmer M. Lancaster, of the U. S. Department of Commerce; Mrs. Irene C. Hypps, supervisor of business education in the Washington schools, and Jesse O. Thomas, of the American Red Cross, were speakers. Presiding was W. H. Mitchell, Jr., executive secretary of the New Orleans YMCA, and director of the school. (ANP)

Negro Teachers Hold Institute at Log Cabin

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

LOG CABIN, Ga., June 18.—Teachers of Negro farm children are meeting here in the fourteenth annual session in an effort to improve themselves for teaching Negro farm children. There are 110 teachers and 50 farmers who are testing theories and methods of teaching people who can make their living from the soil.

A. K. Peacock, a graduate of Wilberforce and Howard universities, and dean of chapel at Georgia State College is directing the program. J. N. Reeves, county supervisor, is assisting with the work. The Washington and Hancock county school buses bring teachers to the school each day.

Some of the finest beef cattle in Georgia, raised by Negroes in this community, offer splendid object lessons to teachers.

18z-1944

Jim Crow Courses Charged to Schools

PM - NewYork, N.Y.

5-26-44

CIO Council Says Negro Students Are Discouraged From Taking Beauty Culture

By SOPHIE SMOLIAR

PM Exclusive

The vocational high schools of the City of New York prepare students for, among other things, careers in the vast industry of beauty culture.

That is, they prepare some students. Parents of the Bedford-Stuyvesant and Brownsville sections have told the Board of Education that Negro girls are systematically discouraged from taking these courses ~~and~~, despite denials, there is considerable reason to believe the charge is true.

Following the parents' complaint to Superintendent of Schools Wade, PM found only one vocational high school in which Negro girls were admitted without question to the beauty-culture courses.

Complaints

The CIO Community Council and the School of Bedford, Stuyvesant and Williamsburg complained to Wade that:

¶ Negro students are discouraged from taking beauty culture courses.

¶ Heads of the schools seem to be suggesting Jim Crow classes when they insist that special equipment and teachers are needed to teach beauty culture to Negroes.

¶ In one school at least, Negro girls are admitted to beauty courses only in pairs so that they may work on one another exclusively.

Mayor La Guardia and Wade have called the accusations untrue, and Wade, to prove the point, sent to the Schools Council several letters from vocation-school heads explaining their policy with relation to Negro beauty students.

"Using those very letters and other data," said Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, a Council member, "we made out a case of anti-democratic practices against those schools and gave it to Wade. He said he'd study it and let us know what he'd do about it."

If the Council's report doesn't convince Wade, Mrs. Jackson said, it will call school advisers, and, if necessary, a dozen Negro pupils as evidence.

"Beauty culture is a popular field of work," the Council's report said. "But every year thousands of Negro women must pay for private instruction and training in this field. It is clear that this is unfair."

'Untrue'

The report assails the response of Edna A. Farnsworth, principal of the High School for Home-Making in Brooklyn for a "serious disregard for the truth on the status of beauty culture in her school." Miss Farnsworth had replied with a categorical "untrue" to statements that classes in her school were not open to Negro girls. 5-26-44

The High School for Home-Making is the school at which a group of Negro girl students caused a lunchroom disturbance recently during which Herbert Levine, a teacher, was slightly injured.

Levine, a leader in seeking better interracial relationships at the school, blamed overcrowding and "other tensions caused by the many forms of social and economic discrimination . . ." for the outbreak.

Of the High School for Home-Making, the report said:

"... we know from our children that they were discouraged from applying for beauty culture. . . . Most of our children are located nearest to this school and, hence, most of our children interested in that course are particularly affected by that ruling.

"It has come to our attention that there is a beauty-culture club at the school which meets once a week and has Negro students enrolled in it. We have also learned that there is a course in personal grooming in the school which meets one period a day and in which there are Negro students.

"However, the major in beauty culture, which meets four periods each day and which would be logical course for students who wish to be beauticians, has no Negro students admitted. Certainly, they will never be admitted if they are discouraged from taking this course on grounds of special equipment, or special teachers, or special processes needed. Therefore, we feel very correct when we state that there is total exclusion of Negro students in beauty culture, and we feel that Miss Farnsworth, the principal, is incorrect when she says that our statement is untrue. . . ."

Officials' Line

City school officials, who discourage Negro girls from taking beauty culture courses, use this line:

¶ Negro girls need special equipment and instruction.

¶ Negro girls only find employment in Negro shops, catering to a Negro clientele. 5-26-44

¶ Not enough Negro girls want to study beauty culture.

J. Ritchie Stevenson, principal of East New York Vocational High School, Brooklyn, says that if "at least 100 Negro girls" wanted instruction he'd get a special course for them. His school, he added, has about 150 Negro girls. In other words, he'll admit Negro girls to beauty-culture courses if two-thirds of the total ask for it.

Stevenson says that Negro girls "would be wasting their time, and that's why they're advised to take something else."

Stevenson says he is convinced that Negro and white students should get "two entirely different courses," and that Negro students would learn nothing valuable by taking the course.

But not all Negro beauticians think Negro students require separate courses. Mrs. L. Roberts, owner of the Modernistic School of Beauty Culture, 322 Macon St., Brooklyn, that boasts of 800 graduates since 1933, said:

"I find no difference in the theory, or any beauty treatments, except pressing the hair by use of hot irons. Basically the work's the same. Students learn finger-waving, marcel work and permanent-waving. In dermatology or hair work, white and Negro theory is the same. A good sound course—such as is given to white students—would prepare a Negro student. And it's not helping my school to say this, but it's the truth. Once a girl masters the basic principles, she can learn hot iron work in a few lessons."

Mrs. Roberts charges $100 for a full course. The textbook used at her school, *Standard Textbook for Cosmetology*, has no special chapters on Negro work. This book is also purchased by City vocational schools. 5-26-44

Mrs. Benzina Singleton, manager of the Apex School of Beauty Culture in Harlem was more cautious. She believes techniques are the same, but hair materials worked on "are different." She feels, however, that the "white students' school course would help a Negro student although advanced lessons would be needed to learn specialized work for Negro hair."

The ~~City school~~ that accepts Negro students for beauty-culture training without question is the Jane Addams Vocational High School of The Bronx. Miss Margaret E. Burke, principal, said Negro students take the same course as white students.

"None of our girls objects to working on Negro students or letting them work on white girls, as far as I know," she said. "We've never had any racial trouble. We're always conscious of the fact that this is a public school serving the public."

Mrs. Jackson said:

"We believe it's the wrong approach to suggest special teachers, special equipment, or Jim Crow groups. Naturally, students won't take the course if they're discouraged, and yet they spend hundreds of dollars when they get out of school, going to private beauty schools. Isn't the vocational school supposed to prepare them for work?"

War-Time Role Of The Agricultural Teacher

Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va.

2-5-44

By W. T. JOHNSON
Asst. Supervisor FPWT Program,
A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

IN THESE DAYS of international turmoil, vocational agricultural teachers know that the price for a continuous progressive program is thinking, planning and working.

The new year offers an opportunity to put this doctrine of work into practice. It is a time of taking inventory, of making plans for more work and better work, both in the personal lives of the farm men, women and boys and in their farming program. The 1943 program should be studied to determine its weak points. See that these weak points are corrected. Then think through the plans carefully for 1944 and keep in mind, 1 the present need for food and feed, and 2, the postwar period.

Mr. Johnson

Food is the most vital to our war effort. It has been said by Army officials who have been on the fighting front that food is just as vital as ships, planes, and guns; therefore, teachers of agriculture, should see to it that every productive food of land in the school community produces to its capacity. The government has made provisions to aid in the increased production, through the Food Production War Training Program.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS PROVIDED

This program provides funds so that the teachers of agriculture can employ additional instructors and buy more equipment to aid in training the farmers to get the greatest possible yield from their farm land. It also helps them to repair and construct farm equipment and conserve and process their food.

During the past year, thousands of dollars have been saved by farmers through the farm machinery repair course. Not only did it save the farmer money but the necessary equipment was provided to reach the production goal set up by the Secretary of Agriculture. Many thousands of quarts of vegetables, fruit and meat have been canned and processed.

This year, however, with the allied armies taking the offensive on all battle fronts, a greater increase in essential food and feed is needed and must be produced. Therefore, the teacher should plan to meet this need.

CURRENT AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Vice President Wallace has said that there should be a program in the postwar period for the common man. The farmer, in a large measure, falls in this group therefore, it is generally felt by the vocational agricultural leaders that an educational program is needed for returning soldiers.

Some of the problems that may face farm leaders during the postwar period and before the war ends are: (1) Rehabilitation of returning soldiers, and defense workers going back to the farm; (2) Expanded food needs for home use and for the liberated countries; (3) To train farmers to use improved farm equipment; (4) To provide farm land for returning soldiers who desire to farm. 2-5-44

The vocational agriculture teacher is in a position to do more to aid than any other agency in his community, because he has a well equipped shop and gives systematic instruction to all-day boys, adults and out-of-school-young men in the school community.

COMMITTEES RECOMMENDED

Such a program may be one on teaching farm skills, shop skills, health and recreation which include both youth and adults, leadership, care and repair of farm machinery and equipment, the conservation and the processing of food, conservation of natural resources.

The best results may be obtained if committees are appointed to work on the different phases of the program. A special training program should be worked out to guide parents and wives of returning soldiers in making plans for their sons and husbands in order that they may have a home and job to return to. Land will have to be located and bought, or bargained for. 2-5-44

It is important to remember that the returning soldiers will be better trained and will have a different view on life, therefore, it would be wise to consult him through letters concerning what he would like to do after this conflict. The major objective should be to improve the social and economic condition of the people served, and to aid them in coping with groups in other occupations.

HEALTH OF FARM PEOPLE

In planning the program, it is expedient to give special attention to the health of farm people. Cooperate with the home economics teachers in stressing the seven basic foods, keep the farm people informed on the public health services available in the community, and encourage them to have a general check-up each year.

The teacher of agriculture ought to put forth an effort to secure the aid of the local preachers, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Agricultural Extension Workers, the Farm Security Administration, and any other agency in the community which is interested in farm people.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR NEGROES PROPOSED BY DR. SANFORD

Times-Enterprise
Thomasville, Ga.
5-6-44

Atlanta, May 4 (AP)—Chancellor S. V. Sanford was authorized by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia today to proceed with necessary steps to develop graduate and research schools at Georgia Tech and to establish a trade school for negroes at Georgia State College at Savannah.

Col. Blake Van Leer, who becomes president of Georgia Tech on July 1, spoke briefly to the Regents, declaring "It has always been my ambition to see a great technological school in the south comparable to Massachusetts School of Technology.

"Georgia Tech has a fine chance to become this ~~great south~~ern technological school. Your institution has a fine reputation everywhere."

Col. Van Leer said ~~the~~ goal could not be accomplished without a great amount of labor and additional finances, but that he hoped to attain it 5-6-44

Chancellor Sanford announced that the general education board had approved the joint offering of ten fellowships in public administration by the universities of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

These scholarships carry $750 in addition to fees and the fellows will spend three months on the campus of each university.

The board authorized the purchase of two buildings at Jesup formerly used by the National Youth Administration for the use of the trade school at Savannah. The chancellor said the buildings could be bought for $2,250 each although they cost $13,000 to construct.

Sanford said the school would be established in cooperation with the State Department of Education and the federal vocational school departments and would be financed jointly by these participants.

It would be the first school of its type in the state for negroes, although three such schools already have been established or authorized for white persons.

"We will offer courses that will lead directly into the college training," the chancellor said, "as well as short courses. Both adults and those of the pre-college age will be eligible to take training."

18z-1944

Occupational Therapy Expert Finds Color, Race Bar to Work

Tribune — Philadelphia, Pa.

6-17-44

By BARBARA S. PRIGMORI

Post war plans include an extensive national program of Occupational Therapy, the science that treats mental diseases thru hand craft experiments. These experiments show the type work the individual is able to do and help him find his place in community life.

As a Hand Craft Specialist, Mrs. Aileen Smith has the practical experience necessary for this new scientific field.

ONLY SCHOOL HERE BARS RACE APPOINTEES

"There is only one school of Occupational Therapy in this city. It is connected with the University of Pennsylvania. But they do not find places for Negro graduates. After the War, there will be such a demand for trained specialists in this field, that racial barriers will be let down," declared Mrs. Smith, who is supervisor at Child Care Center, Richard Allen Housing Project.

6-17-44

SHE TAUGHT AT FISK

"I have enjoyed teaching the crafts to students at Fisk University, many of them merely took the course for credit, she laughed, while in New York, I conducted hand craft classes for prospective hand craft teachers with vision and a future in their field." She was a member of the Harlem Community Training School for Religious Education.

It is evident that Mrs. Smith has imagination and an artistic sense of color and harmony of form and line by the variety of hand craft materials she uses.

In the colorful display of her creative artistry are: vivid hand made woven mats; copper and silver plaques, with carved etchings of animals and flowers; exquisite lamp shades in pastel colors; and a priceless array of leather made bags, belts, pins, picture frames and wallets.

6-17-44

FORMER DEMONSTRATOR WITH DENNISON CO.

"Working with leather is thrilling! In these wartime days, when leather is scarce for civilian use, I treasure the leather I have on hand. I taught leather work as an additional course when I was touring the South for the Dennison Co." revealed Mrs. Smith for it is not generally known that the Dennison Co., ever employed Negro Demonstrators as Field Agents.

"I am making this for my husband," she smilingly continued. "He has not had a store made wallet for a long time." She showed me a hand tooled wallet made of brown calf skin edged with hand knotted lacing. It is beautiful and quite valuable!

Her husband, Dr. W. D. Smith has dental offices in the Tanner Moore Building. The Smiths have recently purchased the home of Dr. and Mrs. Roy Peyton, who leave for Los Angeles California July 1. He is the well known specialist.

6-17-44

CREATING ART FOR USE IN NEW HOME

"I am making plans for our new home! I studied a bit of interior decorating, so now is my opportunity. I have also designed two birds to etch on copper plaques and finished twin leather picture frames for my favorite water colors."

6-17-44

INSTRUCTS SCHOOL AGE GROUP AT CENTER

"At the Child Care Center, I have the school age group in recreational activities. They paint on their little easels, learn to weave basketry. But they enjoy shadow plays of Nursery Rhymes, and George Washington Carver. They use card board cut outs and make shadows on the wall. The children love it and it helps them in storytelling and oral expression. Then too it is a lot of fun for they have to use their imagination, and that is fun enjoyed by everybody," smiled Smith.

What a patriotic service Mrs. Smith could give Philadelphia if Negro graduates trained in Occupational Therapy were given jobs.

Training Services For Veterans Listed

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

6-10-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five specific training opportunities are available to discharged veterans of this war under the training program of the War Manpower Commission and the Federal Security Agency, WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced this week.

Veterans can obtain training which will be of benefit to themselves and also help the war effort on the best occupational level of their individual qualifications—as production workers in war plants, supervisors, technical specialists, apprentices, or as agricultural workers, he said.

FINE OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. McNutt listed the training services as follows:

1. WMC Apprentice Training Service. Helps industrial plants organize sound training programs and assists in labor relation aspects of training.

6-10-44

2. Engineering, Science and Management War Training program. Operates through more than 200 colleges and universities and provides short, intensive courses, including engineering, chemistry, physics and business management. Administered by the U.S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency through selected colleges and universities.

3. Food War Training program. Trains farmers in methods of achieving production goals, in the maintenance and repair of farm machinery, and trains new agricultural workers. Administered by U.S. Office of Education through state boards of vocational education and local vocational agricultural schools.

6-10-44

4. WMC Training Within Industry Service. In co-operation with private industry and with state boards of vocational education, provides intensive, short courses for supervisors and instructors.

5. Vocational Training for War Production Workers' program. Conducts training in vocational schools or in plants, training new and employed workers in specific, single skills and "upgrades" workers for more responsible jobs. Administered by U.S. Office of Education through state and local boards of vocational education.

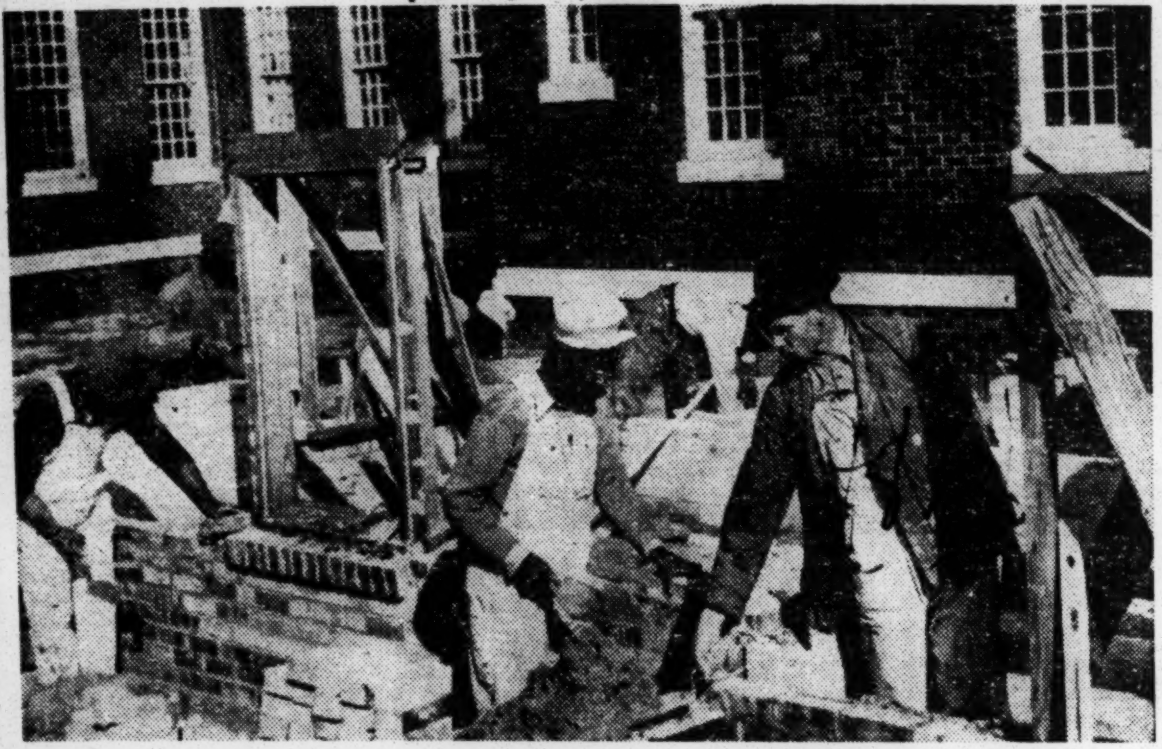
13z-1944

Using Untapped Skills in South

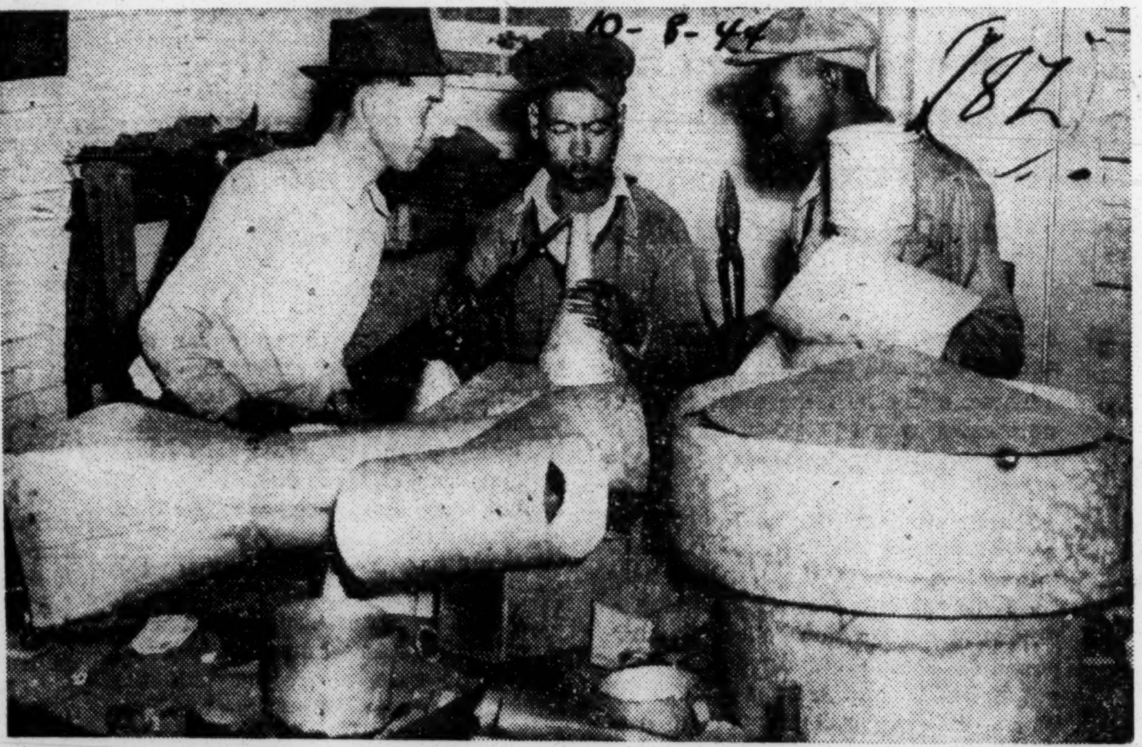
the Worker — New York, N.Y.

TO MEET wartime shortages of skilled labor, the Federal Government in cooperation with the Georgia State Department of Education taps a source of manpower—the Negro people of the South. Men are recruited through the U.S. Employment Services, classified for ability, and sent to school for six to 12 weeks.

10-8-44



Negro workers are taught the skilled trade of bricklaying at Savannah, Ga.



10-8-44

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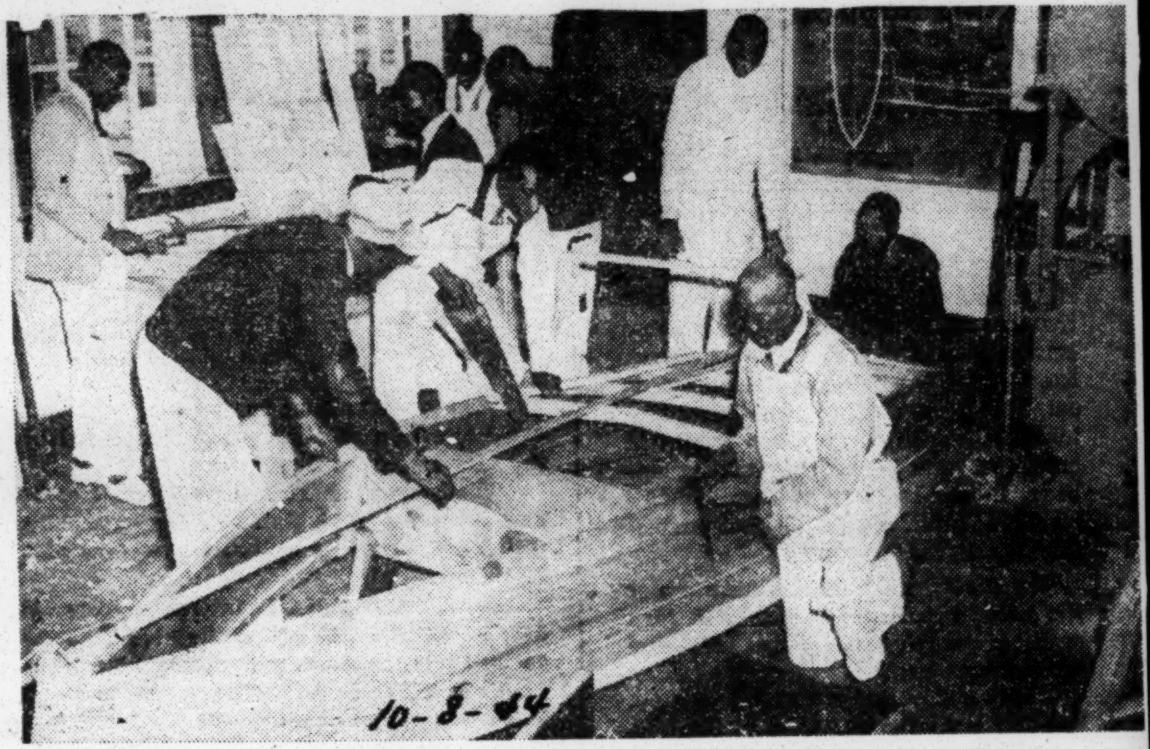
Tinsmithing is taught at this Savannah school. Class is one of scores undertaken.



10-8-44

Boats made in this class have been used for patrol duty in Georgia and S. Carolina.

Vocational Classes For Adults

The Union — Cincinnati, Ohio

9-14-44

Over 100 vocational courses in Cincinnati's free public evening schools, for men and women over 16 years of age, "designed to afford training opportunities for workers already engaged in or planning to enter war and other vital and necessary fields of work," were announced this ceek by Earl T. Gold, director, Adult Classes and Evening Schools, Courses for returned service men will also be organized as needed, he stated,

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Registration and beginning classes will take place in nine centers at 7 o'clock Monday evening, Sept. 18,

FAIRS

20-1944

SC Negro Fair 40 Years Old; Makes Plans

State—Columbia, S.C.

By J. D. McGhee

The South Carolina Negro State Fair association will celebrate its fortieth anniversary this year.

Already officials of the association are discussing plans for the celebration and have set aside funds that will make the State Fair of 1944 an extravaganza of educational exhibits and entertainment.

4-27-44

A review of the history of the organization shows a steady uphill climb which has reached a pinnacle of success in the 16 years' administration of Dr. A. J. Collins, who is president of the association.

The South Carolina State Negro Fair association was organized in 1904. Presidents of this State fair since its organization have been the Rev. Richard Carroll, E. J. Sawyer, Dr. John Goodwin, who served more than ten years, J. E. Blanton, who served the unexpired term after Doctor Goodwin's death and one year following.

Secretaries who served until Dr. A. J. Collins was elected president in 1928 included R. W. Westbury of Sumter, the Rev. A. W. Hill, Attorney N. J. Frederick and Green Jackson.

Dr. A. J. Collins, who was vice president, was elected president in 1928 and began serving in 1929. Secretaries who have served this administration include Green Jackson, I. S. Leevy, N. A. Jackson, J. E. Dickson, D. R. Starks and H. D. Pearson, all Columbians.

J. B. Williams, son of the late Thomas Williams, has served as treasurer for 27 years which is the longest in point of service to the association of any line officer. C. G. Garrett of Columbia has been superintendent for 20 years.

The association has held a fair each year, with exception of the year of World War I during the influenza epidemic. All expositions have been held at Columbia except one which was held in Batesburg following the influenza epidemic.

Bright and lean years have intervened since its organization. Through some of these lean years the present administration has brought the fair to a topmost place among Negro state fairs held in the nation.

4-27-44

At the 1943 exposition the quality of exhibits, the constructive educational features, the numerous entertaining features for a daily six-day program and gala midway and carnival were unsurpassed features on the big fair agenda. Fair officials and directors after reviewing reports were awed at the success achieved. All paid attendance records were broken and more premiums were paid than at any previous fair.

An all-out effort is to be called for in the plans now being formulated by President A. J. Collins, Secretary H. D. Pearson, other officers and active directors of the association. The officers promise to give the farmer an opportunity to show what he has done to carry out the war program of increased and better quality production.